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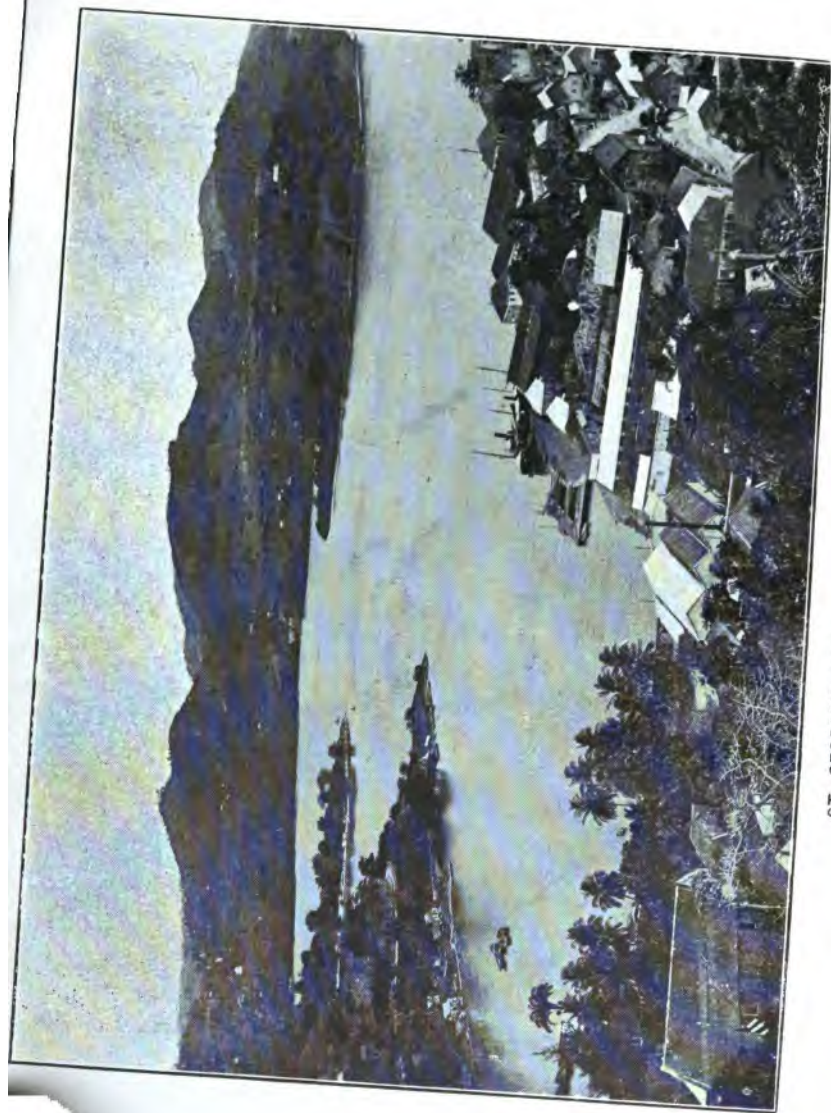
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ST. GEORGE'S HARBOUR, FROM HOSPITAL HILL  
(From a Photo. by H. A. Martin, Esq.)

Frontispiece

*Have*  
*1000*

SECOND YEAR



*W. L. D.*  
*1000*

OF ISSUE

THE GRENADA  
HANDBOOK, DIRECTORY  
AND ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1897

COMPILED BY

EDWARD DRAYTON

COLONIAL SECRETARY

LONDON

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY

(LIMITED)

St. Dunstan's House

FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

1897

July 10, 1931  
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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES BRUCE

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER  
OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
WINDWARD ISLANDS

THIS PUBLICATION IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

26X253



# PREFACE

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THE very cordial reception of the first issue of this publication, both in the Colony and elsewhere, has more than rewarded the compiler for the labour involved in its preparation. He desires to avail himself of this opportunity of expressing his best thanks for the numerous expressions of appreciation of the work which have reached him.

In compliance with the generally expressed wish to that effect, the history section has not been curtailed in this issue, but carefully examined and revised where necessary. Fuller information is supplied in many details, and the whole book has been brought up to date.

For willing assistance, whenever and wherever asked, the compiler has again this year to be grateful, as without such help it would be impossible in the time at his disposal to complete the work satisfactorily.

RICHMOND HILL HOUSE, GRENADA:  
*October 29, 1896.*





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## PART I

### THE GRENADA OFFICIAL ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1897

*Calculated to Mean Civil Time at St. George's, the Lighthouse on Fort George being taken, according to the Admiralty Survey of 1859, to be situated in 12° 3' 2" North Latitude, and 44.6 m. 58.40 sec. Longitude West of Greenwich.*

#### Principal Articles of the Calendar

Golden Number . . . . .	17	Dominical Letters . . . . .	C
Epect . . . . .	96	Roman Indiction . . . . .	10
Solar Cycle . . . . .	2	Julian Period, Year of . . . . .	6610

#### Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c., &c.

Epiphany . . . . .	Jan. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria . . . . .	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday . . . . .	Feb. 14	Ascension Day—Holy Thurs- day . . . . .	" 27
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday . . . . .	" 26	Pentecost—Whit Sunday . . . . .	June 6
St. David . . . . .	Mar. 1	Trinity Sunday . . . . .	" 13
Ash Wednesday . . . . .	" 8	Corpus Christi . . . . .	" 17
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent . . . . .	" 7	Accession of Queen Victoria . . . . .	" 20
St. Patrick . . . . .	" 17	Proclamation . . . . .	" 21
Annunciation—Lady Day . . . . .	" 25	St. John the Baptist—Mid- summer Day . . . . .	" 24
Palm Sunday . . . . .	April 11	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day . . . . .	Sept. 29
Good Friday . . . . .	" 16	Birth of Prince of Wales . . . . .	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY . . . . .	" 18	1st Sunday in Advent . . . . .	" 28
St. George . . . . .	" 28	St. Andrew . . . . .	" 30
Low Sunday . . . . .	" 25	St. Thomas . . . . .	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday . . . . .	May 28	Christmas Day . . . . .	" 25

The Year 5658 of the Jewish Era commences on Sept. 27.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Feb. 3.

The Year 1815 of the Mohammedan Era commences on June 2.

#### Eclipses

In 1897 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun, and both partly visible at Grenada:

1. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on February 1, the line of central eclipse passing through the North of Trinidad, Venezuela, Colombia, the South Pacific Ocean, and the north of North Island, New Zealand. At Grenada the eclipse begins at about 5 o'clock P.M., and the Sun will set partially eclipsed.
2. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on July 29, the line of central eclipse passing through the South Atlantic Ocean, Cape San Roque in Brazil, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Porto Rico, Cuba, and Mexico. At Grenada the eclipse begins at about 10 o'clock A.M., and ends at about 1:30 o'clock P.M.

#### Public Holidays

1st day of January  
2nd day of January  
Good Friday (April 16)  
Easter Monday (April 19)  
Whit Monday (June 7)  
The day appointed to be observed as  
the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Corpus Christi Day (June 17)  
First Monday in August (August 2)  
The day appointed to be observed as  
a Thanksgiving Day (August)  
Christmas Day (Saturday)

## JANUARY 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON
		New Moon . . . 8rd day, 1 h. 56 m. A.M. First Quarter . . . 10th " 5 h. 39 m. P.M. Full Moon . . . 18th " 4 h. 10 m. P.M. Last Quarter . . . 25th " 4 h. 2 m. P.M.
1	F	<b>PUBLIC HOLIDAY.</b> Tobago united to Trinidad, 1889.
2	S	<b>PUBLIC HOLIDAY.</b>
3	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Christmas.</b>
4	M	<i>Distillers' and Liquor Dealers' Returns due.</i>
5	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Gen. Business.</i> West Indies discovered, 1492.
6	W	<b>Epiphany.</b> <b>TWELFTH DAY.</b> Fire in Grenville, 1884.
7	TH	<i>Mails close. Last Day for Licensing Animals, &amp;c.</i>
8	F	(7) Council and Assembly abolished, 1876.
9	S	
10	S	<b>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</b> Severe shock of earth-
11	M	Riots at Santeurs, 1848. [quake, 1888.
12	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals. Mails due.</i> Flood, St.
13	W	[Kitts, 1880.
14	TH	
15	F	British Museum opened, 1759.
16	S	
17	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Epiphany.</b>
18	M	German Empire proclaimed, 1871.
19	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Sup. Jurisdiction.</i>
20	W	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i>
21	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>
22	F	St. Vincent discovered, 1498.
23	S	
24	S	<b>3rd Sunday after Epiphany.</b> 'St. George's Chronicle'
25	M	[started, 1784.
26	TU	<i>Mails due.</i> Union of Windward Islands proposed, 1885.
27	W	(26) Prince of Wales' sons arrived, 1880.
28	TH	(27) Jamaica Exhibition opened, 1891.
29	F	
30	S	<i>Parochial Accounts to be sent to Auditor.</i>
31	S	<b>4th Sunday after Epiphany.</b>

## FEBRUARY 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		New Moon . . .	1st day, 4 h. 6 m. P.M.
		First Quarter . . .	9th „ 8 h. 18 m. P.M.
		Full Moon . . .	17th „ 6 h. 4 m. A.M.
		Last Quarter . . .	23rd „ 11 h. 37 m. P.M.
1	M	<i>Sun eclipsed—visible. Electors' Rolls, Town and Par.</i>	
2	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Gen. Business. [Boards, to be revised.]</i>	
3	W	<i>Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.</i>	
4	Th	<i>Mails close. Martinique taken by British, 1762.</i>	
5	F		
6	S		
7	S	<b>5th Sunday after Epiphany.</b>	
8	M	<i>(9) Act abolishing Constitution passed, 1876.</i>	
9	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals. Mails due.</i>	
10	W	<i>Queen Victoria married, 1840. Grenada ceded to Great</i>	
11	Th	<i>[Britain, 1763.]</i>	
12	F		
13	S	<i>(14) Fire in Bridgetown, Barbados, 1860.</i>	
14	S	<b>Septuagesima Sunday. VALENTINE'S DAY.</b>	
15	M		
16	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Crim. Jurisdn. First settlers arrived in</i>	
17	W	<i>[Barbados, 1625.]</i>	
18	Th	<i>Mails close. Trinidad taken by British, 1797.</i>	
19	F		
20	S	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i>	
21	S	<b>Sexagesima Sunday.</b>	
22	M		
23	Tu	<i>Mails due. Prince Alfred visited W. Indies, 1861.</i>	
24	W	<i>French Revolution, 1848.</i>	
25	Th		
26	F	<i>St. Lucia taken by British, 1762.</i>	
27	S		
28	S	<b>Quinquagesima Sunday.</b>	

## MARCH 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		New Moon . . .	3rd day, 7 h. 49 m. A.M.
		First Quarter . . .	11th " 11 h. 21 m. A.M.
		Full Moon . . .	18th " 5 h. 21 m. P.M.
		Last Quarter . . .	25th " 7 h. 52 m. A.M.
1	M	<i>Land and House Tax due. Close Season for Birds begins.</i>	
2	TU	<i>SHROVE TUESDAY. Sup. Court—Gen. Business. Fédon's</i>	
3	W	<i>Ash Wednesday. [Insurrection, 1795.</i>	
4	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>	
5	F	<i>Carib insurrection, St. Vincent, 1795.</i>	
6	S	<i>Gouyave retaken from rebels, 1795.</i>	
7	S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent.</i>	
8	M		
9	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals. Mails due.</i>	
10	W	<i>(9) Governor Green arrived, 1797.</i>	
11	TH		
12	F	<i>General Lindsay arrived, 1795.</i>	
13	S		
14	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent.</i>	
15	M		
16	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Superior Jurisdiction.</i>	
17	W	<i>St. PATRICK'S DAY. Rebel outworks carried by assault, 1795.</i>	
18	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>	
19	F	<i>[abolished, 1807</i>	
20	S	<i>VERNAL EQUINOX. Telephone Rent payable. Slave trade</i>	
21	S	<i>3rd Sunday in Lent.</i>	
22	M	<i>Gen. Lindsay died, 1795. Martinique taken by British, 1794.</i>	
23	TU	<i>Mails due,</i>	
24	W		
25	TH	<i>LADY DAY. Post Royal taken from rebels, 1796.</i>	
26	F	<i>Great Earthquake, Caracas, 1811.</i>	
27	S	<i>Trinidad ceded to Great Britain, 1802.</i>	
28	S	<i>4th Sunday in Lent.</i>	
29	M		
30	TU	<i>Fire in Kingston, Jamaica, 1862.</i>	
31	W		

## APRIL 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		New Moon	2nd day, 0 h. 17 m. A.M.
		First Quarter	10th „ 4 h. 20 m. A.M.
		Full Moon	17th „ 2 h. 18 m. A.M.
		Last Quarter	23rd „ 5 h. 41 m. P.M.
1	TH	<i>Distillers' and Liquor Dealers' Returns due. Mails close.</i>	
2	F	(1) Grenada included in Wind. Islands Govt., 1833.	
3	S		
4	S	<b>5th Sunday in Lent. Great Fire in Demerara, 1468.</b>	
5	M	Lt.-Gov. Houston arrived, 1796.	
6	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—General Business. Mails due.</i>	
7	W		
8	TH	Lt.-Gov. Home and 47 others massacred by Fédon, 1795,	
9	F	[during assault on rebel camp.	
10	S		
11	S	<b>Palm Sunday.</b> St. Kitts ceded to Great Britain, 1743.	
12	M	Rodney's victory over De Grasse, 1782.	
13	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals. Royal Commissioners</i>	
14	W	Insurrection in Barbados, 1816. [arrived, 1863.	
15	TH	<i>Mails close. First Assembly met in Grenada, 1766.</i>	
16	F	<b>Good Friday. PUBLIC HOLIDAY. Supreme Court—Easter</b>	
17	S	[Vacation begins.	
18	S	<b>Easter Sunday.</b> Royal Commissioners left, 1863.	
19	M	<b>Easter Monday. PUBLIC HOLIDAY. PRIMROSE DAY.</b>	
20	Tu	<b>Easter Tuesday. Mails due. Telephone Rent payable.</b>	
21	W	<i>Sup. Court—Easter Vacation ends. Guadeloupe taken by</i>	
22	TH	Demerara captured, 1796. [British, 1794.	
23	F	<b>St. George's Day.</b> Shakespeare born, 1564, died, 1616.	
24	S	<b>Riots in Barbados, 1876. Captain Rogers, R.N., died, 1795.</b>	
25	S	<b>Low Sunday. Public Meeting at Grenville, 1895.</b>	
26	M		
27	Tu	Pilot Hill re-taken from rebels, 1795.	
28	W	Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, 1876.	
29	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>	
30	F	Eruption of Soufrière, St. Vincent, 1812.	

## MAY 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		New Moon . . .	1st day, 4 h. 39 m. P.M.
		First Quarter . . .	9th " 5 h. 30 m. P.M.
		Full Moon . . .	16th " 8 h. 48 m. A.M.
		Last Quarter . . .	23th " 5 h. 27 m. A.M.
		New Moon . . .	31st " 8 h. 19 m. A.M.
1	S	Fall of vol. ashes, Barbados, 1812. <i>Close Season for Oysters</i>	
2	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Easter.</b> [and Turtle begins.]	
3	M	Jamaica discovered, 1454. (2) Fall of hail, Jamaica, 1887.	
4	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Gen. Business. Mails due.</i>	
5	W		
6	Th		
7	F	Lord Rosebery born, 1847.	
8	S		
9	S	<b>3rd Sunday after Easter.</b>	
10	M	Indian Mutiny, 1857.	
11	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals.</i>	
12	W		
13	Th	<i>Mails close.</i>	
14	F		
15	S	Col. Bank established in Barbados, 1837. Great Fire, St.	
16	S	<b>4th Sunday after Easter.</b> [George's, 1792.]	
17	M	Gov. Maitland arrived, 1805.	
18	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Superior Jurisdiction. Mails due.</i>	
19	W		
20	Th	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i> Public Buildings, Grenville, opened,	
21	F	First House of Assembly dissolved, 1766. [1886.]	
22	S	Parliament abolished apprentice system, 1838.	
23	S	<b>5th Sunday after Easter. ( Rogation Sunday.)</b>	
24	M	QUEEN VICTORIA born, 1819. PUBLIC HOLIDAY.	
25	Tu		
26	W	St. Lucia taken by British, 1796.	
27	Th	<b>Ascension Day.</b> <i>Mails close.</i>	
28	F		
29	S	Lieut.-Governor Harley arrived, 1877.	
30	S	<b>Sunday after Ascension.</b>	
31	M	<i>Last Day for paying Land and House Tax without fine.</i>	



## JUNE 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		First Quarter . . .	8th day, 2 h. 56 m. A.M.
		Full Moon . . .	14th " 4 h. 55 m. P.M.
		Last Quarter . . .	21st " 7 h. 17 m. P.M.
		New Moon . . .	29th " 10 h. 48 m. P.M.
1	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Gen. Business. Mails due. Governor Sendall</i>	
2	W	Mohammedan New Year, 1815. [arrived 1885.	
3	TH	Duke of York born, 1865. First regular census Grenada,	
4	F	[1844.	
5	S		
6	S	<b>Whit Sunday.</b> (7) Port Royal, Jamaica, destroyed, 1692.	
7	M	<b>Whit Monday.</b> PUBLIC HOLIDAY.	
8	TU	<b>Whit Tuesday.</b> <i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals.</i>	
9	W	Sir Ralph Abercromby landed, 1796.	
10	TH	<i>Mails close. Cholera appeared in Grenada, 1854.</i>	
11	F		
12	S	Earthquake, Martinique, 1839.	
13	S	<b>Trinity Sunday.</b>	
14	M	[discovered, 1502.	
15	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Crim. Jurisdiction. Mails due. St. Lucia</i>	
16	W	(15) Magna Charta sealed, 1215.	
17	TH	<b>Corpus Christi.</b> PUBLIC HOLIDAY. [1779.	
18	F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. St. Vincent surrendered to French,	
19	S	<i>Telephone Rent payable. Fédon's Insur. suppressed, 1796.</i>	
20	S	<b>1st Sunday after Trinity.</b> QUEEN'S ACCESSION, 1837.	
21	M	SUMMER SOLSTICE.	
22	TU	Great Fire in Martinique, 1890.	
23	W	Storm in Grenada, 1831.	
24	TH	<b>MIDSUMMER DAY.</b> <i>Mails close.</i>	
25	F		
26	S		
27	S	<b>2nd Sunday after Trinity.</b>	
28	M	QUEEN CROWNED, 1838.	
29	TU	<i>Mails due. St. Patrick's Anglican Church founded, 1830.</i>	
30	W	Governor Hely-Hutchinson left, 1893. <i>Last Day for Land and House Tax with fine. Cocoa and Liquor Dealers' Licenses to be taken out.</i>	

## JULY 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		First Quarter . . .	7th day, 9 h. 25 m. A.M.
		Full Moon . . .	14th " 0 h. 45 m. A.M.
		Last Quarter . . .	21st " 11 h. 1 m. A.M.
		New Moon . . .	29th " 11 h. 51 m. A.M.
1	TH	<i>Distillers' and Liq. Dealers' Returns due.</i> Execution of 14	
2	F	[insurgents, 1796.	
3	S	(4) Grenada surrendered to French, 1779.	
4	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Declaration of Indepen-	
5	M	[dence of U.S.A., 1776.	
6	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Gen. Business.</i> Naval action off St. George's,	
7	W	<i>Last day for Licenses, Animals, &amp;c.</i> [1779.	
8	TH	<i>Mails close.</i> Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.	
9	F	Gale at Barbados, 1837.	
10	S	Columbus born, 1436.	
11	S	4th Sunday after Trinity. Hurricane, St. Kitts, 1850.	
12	M		
13	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals.</i> <i>Mails due.</i>	
14	W	[opened, 1891.	
15	TH	ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. St. George's Telephone Exchange	
16	F	Hegira, or Flight of Mohammed, 622.	
17	S	Franco-Prussian War began, 1870.	
18	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	
19	M		
20	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Superior Jurisdiction.</i> Telephone Rent pay-	
21	W	[able.	
22	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>	
23	F		
24	S		
25	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.	
26	M	St. Andrew's Anglican church consecrated, 1833. St. Geo.	
27	TU	<i>Mails due.</i> [Water Supply from Soulier introduced, 1879.	
28	W		
29	TH	<i>Sun eclipsed—visible,</i> Spanish Armada defeated, 1588.	
30	F	Hurricane in Jamaica, 1784. (31) Trinidad discovered, 1498.	
31	S	<i>Land &amp; House Tax Warrants issued.</i> Close Season for Birds	
		[ends.	

## AUGUST 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		First Quarter . . .	5th day, 2 h. 17 m. P.M.
		Full Moon . . .	12th " 10 h. 16 m. A.M.
		Last Quarter . . .	20th " 4 h. 22 m. A.M.
		New Moon . . .	27th " 11 h. 22 m. P.M.
1	S	<b>7th Sunday after Trinity.</b> Slaves in West Indies	
2	M	PUBLIC HOLIDAY. [emancipated, 1838.	
3	TU	<i>Sup. Court—General Business.</i>	
4	W		
5	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>	
6	F		
7	S		
8	S	<b>8th Sunday after Trinity.</b>	
9	M	(10) Hurricane, Barbados, 1674.	
10	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Summary and Appeals. Mails due.</i>	
11	W	Great Hurricane, Barbados, 1831.	
12	TH	Hurricane in Trinidad, 1810. Storm in Grenada, 1763.	
13	F	Hurricane in Barbados, 1731.	
14	S		
15	S	<b>9th Sunday after Trinity.</b> Grenada discovered by	
16	M	Hurricane, St. Vincent, 1886. [Columbus, 1498.	
17	TU	Great Fire, St. John's, Antigua, 1769.	
18	W	Hurricane, Jamaica, 1880, and Martinique, 1891.	
19	TH	<i>Mails close.</i> Gale, Jamaica, 1886.	
20	F	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i> Hurricane, Jamaica, 1722.	
21	S	Storm in Antigua, 1876.	
22	S	<b>10th Sunday after Trinity.</b>	
23	M	First telegram from Grenada, 1871.	
24	TU	<i>Mails due.</i>	
25	W		
26	TH		
27	F	Fire in Jamaica, 1843.	
28	S	Great Britain abolished slavery, 1832.	
29	S	<b>11th Sunday after Trinity.</b>	
30	M	Cholera appeared in Trinidad, 1854.	
31	TU	<i>Close Season, Oysters and Turtle, ends.</i> Hurr. Barbados, [1675.	

## SEPTEMBER 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON
		First Quarter . . . 2nd day, 7 h. 6 m. P.M. Full Moon . . . 10th „ 10 h. 5 m. P.M. Last Quarter . . . 18th „ 10 h. 44 m. P.M. New Moon . . . 26th „ 9 h. 39 m. A.M.
1	W	<i>Supreme Court Summer Vacation begins.</i>
2	TH	<i>Mails close. Great Fire of London, 1666.</i>
3	F	<i>Treaty of Versailles signed, 1783.</i>
4	S	<i>Storm Martinique and Dominica, 1883.</i>
5	S	<b>12th Sunday after Trinity.</b>
6	M	
7	TU	<i>Mails due.</i>
8	W	<i>Rainstorm at Barbados, 1875—15 inches in 24 hours.</i>
9	TH	<i>Flood in St. Vincent, 1875, and at Gouyave and Victoria,</i>
10	F	<i>[1889.</i>
11	S	<i>America discovered, 1492.</i>
12	S	<b>13th Sunday after Trinity.</b>
13	M	
14	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Appeals.</i>
15	W	<i>Single Chamber Act passed, 1875.</i>
16	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>
17	F	
18	S	<i>Père Labat visited Grenada, 1705.</i>
19	S	<b>14th Sunday after Trinity.</b>
20	M	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i>
21	TU	<i>Mails due.</i>
22	W	<i>AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.</i>
23	TH	<i>Berbice taken, 1804.</i>
24	F	
25	S	<i>Siege of Paris begun, 1870.</i>
26	S	<b>15th Sunday after Trinity. Relief of Lucknow, 1857.</b>
27	M	<i>Jewish New Year 5658.</i>
28	TU	<i>Flood, St. Andrew's, 1894.</i>
29	W	<b>MICHAELMAS DAY.</b>
30	TH	<i>Flood, 1895—10½ inches in 6 hours. Sup. Court Summer Vacation ends. Mails close. Land Tax Warrants returnable.</i>

## OCTOBER 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON
		First Quarter . . . 3rd day, 1 h. 25 m. A.M. Full Moon . . . 10th „ 0 h. 35 m. A.M. Last Quarter . . . 18th „ 5 h. 2 m. P.M. New Moon . . . 25th „ 7 h. 21 m. A.M.
1	F	<i>Distillers' and Liquor Dealers' Returns due.</i>
2	S	
3	S	<b>16th Sunday after Trinity.</b>
4	M	
5	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—General Business. Mails due. British re-</i>
6	W	<i>[captured Surinam, 1667.</i>
7	Th	<i>Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago joined in</i>
8	F	<i>[Government, 1763.</i>
9	S	
10	S	<b>17th Sunday after Trinity. Great Hurricane, 1780.</b>
11	M	<i>Insurrection, Jamaica, 1865.</i>
12	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals.</i>
13	W	<i>Flood, 1819—10 inches in 24 hours.</i>
14	Th	<i>Mails close. Flood in Barbados, 1819.</i>
15	F	
16	S	<i>Gouyave evacuated by Colonel Shaw, 1795.</i>
17	S	<b>18th Sunday after Trinity.</b>
18	M	
19	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Crim. Jurisdiction. Mails due.</i>
20	W	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i>
21	Th	<i>Hurricane, Grenada, 1817. Sendall Tunnel opened, 1895.</i>
22	F	<i>Hurricane in Jamaica, 1796.</i>
23	S	<i>Gale, Barbados, 1817.</i>
24	S	<b>19th Sunday after Trinity. Governor Bruce arrived,</b>
25	M	<i>H.M.S. 'Favourite' fired on Gouyave, 1797. [1893.</i>
26	Tu	
27	W	<i>Cuba discovered, 1492.</i>
28	Th	<i>Mails close.</i>
29	F	<i>Hurricane at St. Thomas, 1867, and tidal wave, 1869.</i>
30	S	
31	S	<b>20th Sunday after Trinity.</b>

## NOVEMBER 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON
		First Quarter . . . 1st day, 10 h. 30 m. A.M. Full Moon . . . 9th " 5 h. 43 m. A.M. Last Quarter . . . 17th " 9 h. 55 m. A.M. New Moon . . . 24th " 5 h. 13 m. A.M. First Quarter . . . 30th " 11 h. 7 m. P.M.
1	M	Fire, St. George's, 1775.
2	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Gen. Business. Mails due.</i> Great Landslip,
3	W	[Mabouya Cliff, 1895.
4	Th	Flood in St. John's parish, 1875.
5	F	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Riots, St. George's, 1885.
6	S	
7	S	<b>21st Sunday after Trinity.</b>
8	M	
9	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals.</i> Prince of Wales born, 1841.
10	W	
11	Th	<i>Mails close.</i>
12	F	First election, Parochial Boards, 1886.
13	S	
14	S	<b>22nd Sunday after Trinity.</b>
15	M	
16	Tu	<i>Sup. Court—Sup. Jurisdiction. Mails due.</i>
17	W	
18	Th	Earthquakes and tidal wave, St. Thomas and Grenada, 1867.
19	F	
20	S	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i>
21	S	<b>23rd Sunday after Trinity.</b> First blast of Sendall
22	M	[Tunnel fired, 1889.
23	Tu	
24	W	Governor Sendall left, 1889.
25	Th	<i>Mails close.</i>
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	<b>Advent Sunday.</b> Dr. Coke arrived, 1790.
29	M	Governor Hely-Hutchinson arrived, 1889.
30	Tu	<i>Mails due. Land Tax Assessments to be published.</i>

## DECEMBER 1897

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON	
		Full Moon . . .	9th day, 0 h. 47 m. A.M.
		Last Quarter . . .	17th „ 0 h. 15 m. A.M.
		New Moon . . .	23rd „ 3 h. 48 m. P.M.
		First Quarter . . .	30th „ 3 h. 20 m. A.M.
1	W	Princess of Wales born, 1844. Flood, St. Patrick's, 1866.	
2	TH	(1) Grenada proclaimed a Crown Colony, 1877.	
3	F	Gouyave jetty opened, 1881.	
4	S		
5	S	<b>2nd Sunday in Advent.</b>	
6	M	Rebellion in Canada, 1837.	
7	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Gen. Business.</i>	
8	W		
9	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>	
10	F		
11	S	Great Fire, Kingston, Jamaica, 1882.	
12	S	<b>3rd Sunday in Advent.</b>	
13	M	Flood in Barbados (Mason's), 1802.	
14	TU	<i>Sup. Court—Sum. and Appeals. Mails due.</i>	
15	W	<i>Last Day for Assessment of Land Tax.</i>	
16	TH		
17	F		
18	S	Slavery abolished in United States, 1862.	
19	S	<b>4th Sunday in Advent.</b>	
20	M	<i>Telephone Rent payable.</i>	
21	TU	WINTER SOLSTICE. Fire in Grenville, 1886.	
22	W	Earthquake, Barbados, 1861.	
23	TH	<i>Mails close.</i>	
24	F	<i>Superior Court, Christmas Vacation begins.</i>	
25	S	<b>Christmas Day. PUBLIC HOLIDAY.</b>	
26	S	<b>1st Sunday after Christmas.</b>	
27	M	Great Fire, St. George's, 1771.	
28	TU	<i>Mails due. Cricket Match with American Team, 1887.</i>	
29	W	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.	
30	TH		
31	F	<i>Cocoa and Liquor Dealers' Licences to be taken out.</i>	

## CHRONICLE OF EVENTS IN 1896

### JANUARY

6th.—Legislative Council met, 12 noon; passed Ordinance authorising further loan of 14,680*l*.

10th.—Governor left for St. Vincent. Hon. E. Drayton sworn in to administer the Government.

14th.—Governor returned from St. Vincent.

15th.—Half-yearly general meeting, St. George's Club. Dinner given by the Bar to the Chief Justice at 'The Home' Hotel.

21st.—Meeting of the Education Board.

27th.—Legislative Council met, 12 noon; passed several consolidating Ordinances.

28th.—The Very Rev. C. B. De Martini, Roman Catholic Vicar General, left the colony.

29th.—Fancy dress ball at Grenville Court House.

30th.—L. J. Bertram, Auditor of Windward Islands, left to assume office of Auditor General, Leeward Islands.

### FEBRUARY

4th.—Entertainment at York House on behalf of Anglican Church, St. George's.

7th.—Dutch man-of-war 'Sommelsdijk' arrived from Dominica. The Very Rev. Jos. N. Maingot, D.D., Roman Catholic Vicar General, arrived.

8th.—S.s. 'Lusitania,' with tourists, arrived. Picnic at Quarantine Station for visitors to the races from Trinidad.

10th.—Races at Grand Ance Course; several horses from Trinidad entered. Race Ball at York House at night.

11th.—Races at Grand Ance Course, second day. Chief Justices Reeves, Trafford, and Child arrived to hold session of Circuit Court of Appeal. Dutch man-of-war 'Sommelsdijk' left for Curaçao.

13th.—Circuit Court of Appeal sat; case of Arthur Ross, appellant, and Sonney Bernard, respondent.

15th.—Circuit Court delivered its judgment in favour of the respondent, Chief Justice Child dissenting. 14,680*l* of Grenada 4 per cent. inscribed stock issued by Crown Agents in London at a premium of 11½ per cent.

21st.—The Earl of Carlisle visited the colony. Farewell concert to Father Griffin at Grenville Court House.

23rd.—Yacht 'Alfred' arrived with tourists (Mr. and Mrs. Siemens).

25th.—Trial of David Hilaire, *alias* 'Sweetie' Wallace, for murder of Lilly Ellick in St. David's Parish. Earthquake shock about 9.30 p.m.

26th.—'Sweetie' Wallace found guilty and sentenced to death.

27th.—S.s. 'Grenada' paid her first visit to the colony; brought several tourists from Canada. Yacht 'Alfred' left.

### MARCH

3rd.—Meeting of Anglican Church Council at York House.

5th.—Jetty at Victoria seriously damaged by high seas.

6th.—U.S. yacht 'Comanche' arrived with Mr. H. M. Hanna and other tourists.



## MARCH—(continued)

9th.—The Governor visited St. John's parish.

11th.—The Governor returned from St. John's Parish.

12th.—British yacht 'St. George,' with Mr. E. J. Wythes and other tourists, arrived. H.M.S. 'Cordelia' arrived from Barbados; cricket match between the officers and the Grenada C.C., at Queen's Park, not played out on account of rain. Death sentence on 'Sweetie' Wallace commuted by his Excellency the Governor to imprisonment for life.

13th. His Excellency the Governor left in H.M.S. 'Cordelia' for St. Vincent and St. Lucia, at 6 p.m.

14th.—Hon. E. Drayton sworn in to administer the Government.

16th.—Yacht 'St. George' left for St. Vincent, 4 p.m.

23rd.—U.S. yacht 'Yampa,' with Mr. R. S. Palmer and other tourists, arrived 8 a.m.

24th.—Yacht 'Yampa' left at 4 p.m. Meeting of Education Board at York House at 11 a.m. Lucien Antoine murdered at Caliviny.

29th.—Shock of earthquake about midnight.

31st.—Farewell dinner at St. George's Club to Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles, a Vice-President of the club.

## APRIL

2nd.—His Excellency the Governor returned from St. Vincent in H.M.S. 'Pallas' 5 p.m.

3rd.—Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles left for Jamaica to assume the office of Attorney General of that colony.

6th.—Athletic sports at Telescope pasture, St. Andrew's; his Excellency the Governor was present

7th.—H.M.S. 'Pallas' left in the afternoon.

15th.—Meeting of Education Board at York House, 11 a.m.

20th.—A mild type of measles prevalent in St. George's.

21st.—Bishop Bree arrived on a pastoral visit.

25th.—Tennis tournament for 'Frame Challenge Cup' begun at St. Patrick's.

27th.—Dance at Grenville Court House.

## MAY

1st.—Bishop Bree left.

6th.—The first annual issue of the 'Grenada Handbook, Almanac, and Directory for 1896,' published locally. Professor Jesurun's first concert at York House.

7th.—Meeting of Education Board at York House, 11 a.m.

10th.—H.M.S. 'Crescent,' with Admiral J. E. Erskine, arrived from St. Vincent.

11th.—Cricket match at Queen's Park, Flagship v. Grenada C.C.; latter won first innings. H.M.S. 'Crescent' left for Barbados, 5 p.m.

12th.—Professor Jesurun's second concert at York House.

15th.—His Excellency the Governor left for St. Vincent. Hon. E. Drayton sworn in to administer the Government. Dance at St. Patrick's Court House.

19th.—His Excellency the Governor returned from St. Vincent. Mr. W. Cuddeford, Auditor of the Windward Islands, arrived. Professor Jesurun's third concert at York House.

23rd.—R.M.S. 'Tyne' made her first trip from Trinidad. Cricket match, Queen's Park; Grenada C.C. v. Elementary Teachers' C.C.; former won (H. A. Martin, 59 runs, not out).

# THE GAZETTE HANDBOOK

21. — [illegible]

22. — Observed as her Majesty's  
Dance at Government  
23. — Archbishop Flood arrived  
in a [illegible] visit

24. — His Excellency the Go-  
vernment from St. Vincent.  
25. — [illegible] Council met,  
[illegible] Interpretation Or.

26. — [illegible] [illegible] between  
[illegible] [illegible] five lives lost.  
27. — [illegible] [illegible] concert, Rec-  
[illegible] St. George's.

28. — H.M.S. 'Pallas' left for

29. — [illegible] meeting of Parochial  
[illegible] at Government  
30. — [illegible] [illegible]  
31. — [illegible] Boards Com-  
32. — [illegible] [illegible]  
33. — [illegible] [illegible] Probyn, the  
[illegible] [illegible], arrived.

34. — Meeting of Legislative

35. — [illegible] [illegible]  
36. — [illegible] Boards Commis-  
37. — [illegible] [illegible]  
38. — [illegible] Boards Commis-  
39. — [illegible] [illegible]  
40. — His Excellency the Go-  
vernment left for St. Vincent. Hon. E.  
[illegible] in to administer the  
[illegible] Parochial Boards  
[illegible] visited Gonyave.  
41. — [illegible] Boards Commis-  
[illegible] [illegible].

## NOTES

42. — H.M.S. 'Pallas' arrived  
from Barbados.  
43. — [illegible] at Government  
House.  
44. — Meeting of Anglican  
Church Council at York House.

## OCTOBER

2nd.—Meeting of Education Board, York House, 11 A.M.; consideration of new Code begun.

6th.—Meeting of Legislative Council at 12 noon; Land Credit Scheme laid on table and special committee appointed to consider it.

7th.—H.M.S. 'Pallas' left for St. Vincent, 9 A.M.

8th.—Meeting of Education Board, York House, 11 A.M.; new Code passed.

15th.—Small cyclone at Grenville, 11.45 P.M.; sloop 'Gem' capsized at anchor, market-house unroofed, and other minor damage done.

19th.—Meeting of Legislative

Council, 11.30 A.M.; scheme of retrenchment passed; ordinance reimposing export duties read first time. Dinner at St. George's Club.

20th.—Meeting of Legislative Council, 10 A.M.; Ordinance reimposing export duties passed.

22nd.—Hon. James Paterson, of Carriacou, died.

25th.—Dutch man-of-war 'Alkmaar' arrived about noon.

26th.—Parochial Boards Commission visited St. David's.

27th.—Meeting of Legislative Council, 11 A.M.; ordinance legalising new Education Code passed.

## PART II

### DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLONY

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#### GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

THE colony of Grenada comprises the island of that name and the Grenadine islands to the south of the island of Carriacou, including that island, and lying between it and Grenada; also certain small islets adjacent to the northern, eastern, and southern coasts of Grenada. A complete list of these dependencies of the principal island will be found in another part of this work.

Grenada is the most southerly of the British West Indian colonies included in the Government of the Windward Islands, and is situated about 90 miles to the north of Trinidad, 60 miles north-west of Tobago, 68 miles south-south-west of St. Vincent, and 100 miles south-west of Barbados: the lighthouse on Fort George in the chief town at the south of the island is in  $12^{\circ} 3' 2''$  north latitude, and  $4 \text{ h. } 6 \text{ m. } 59.40 \text{ sec.}$  longitude west of Greenwich. It is about 21 miles long and 12 miles at its greatest breadth, and contains, according to the census of 1891, 76,548 acres, about 120 square miles; 27,050 acres were returned as under cultivation at that date, but these returns cannot be accepted as absolutely accurate.

The island is in shape an irregular oblong, lying due north and south, broader at its southern than its northern end, and a backbone of mountains traverses the whole length of it, closer to the western than the eastern seaboard, the highest points, according to the survey made in 1858-59 by Captain Parsons, R.N., being Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, Mount Sinai, 2,300 feet, and the mountain over the Grand Etang lake, 2,014 feet. From the north-east end and along the east and south-east the mountains gradually slope off to the sea, the tract of country there situated being, therefore, comparatively level; but on the whole of the west coast, up to and including the northern end, the mountains run down to the sea. The south coast is indented by numerous natural harbours.

In consequence of this formation the island is singularly beautiful. Whether viewed from the sea or from one of its own forest-clad heights the imposing scene leaves on the mind an impression of peaceful repose, while the richly coloured tropical vegetation satisfies the eye with its many varieties of light and shade. It is abundantly watered, being intersected in every direction by streams of the purest water.

Carriacou (the Carib name of which was 'Carriouacou') lies about 20 miles to the north of Grenada, the approximate situation of Hillsborough, the town of the island, being  $12^{\circ} 29'$  north latitude and  $4 \text{ h. } 5 \text{ m. } 52 \text{ sec.}$  longitude west of Greenwich. Although of mountainous formation, its hills





WATERFALL IN CONCORD VALLEY  
(From a Photo. by Police-Serjt. A. E. Lewis)

do not attain the same height as in Grenada, and as the peaks are of more pointed shape than in that island, and have been almost denuded of their trees, the appearance of the dependency, while vested with a beauty of its own, is entirely different to that of the larger island. Its area was returned at the census of 1891 as 8,467 acres, about 13 square miles, of which 3,189 acres were stated to be in cultivation. There are no streams in the island, the water supply being derived from wells, tanks, and ponds. The highest point is a hill in the north, 980 feet, and Chapeau Carré in the south, 960 feet, comes next. There is an extensive natural harbour, completely land-locked, adjoining Harvey Vale Bay on the south-west of the island, which is famous for a delicious oyster found on the mangroves growing in the water. Some of the larger of the adjacent islets are inhabited, the people supporting themselves chiefly by fishing.

### GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Professor Harrison, the Government Analyst of British Guiana, visited the colony in 1895 with the object of selecting typical soils for analysis, and from his valuable report, which will shortly be published in pamphlet form, the following extracts are made:

‘Practically the island of Grenada is purely volcanic in its origin, the only signs of upheaval being raised limestone beaches towards the extreme north. No evidence with regard to its geological age was obtainable during my visit, but the probabilities are that it is of somewhat older origin than the majority of the volcanic islands of the West Indian Archipelago.’

‘The chief centres of eruption appear to have been in the neighbourhood of Mount St. Catherine, in that of the Grand Etang, where at present the mountain pond probably occupies the place of a former crater; near Mount Sinai, in the neighbourhood of the South East Mountain, and in what is now St. George's Bay. A very perfect subsidiary ash crater, in my opinion, probably of later date than the mountain craters, is represented by Lake Antoine, whilst Levera Pond may also be the site of a former ash crater.’

‘Below from 700 to 800 feet elevation the valleys are principally cut in beds of volcanic conglomerate, tuffs, and ashes, frequently intersected by dykes of basaltic and andesitic lavas.’

‘At elevations above 700 feet beds of volcanic conglomerate and tuffs are far less common, the hillsides consisting chiefly of disintegrated lavas of various kinds, the fragmental materials having doubtless been removed by the great amount of denudation which the rocks have undergone. Partially decomposed lavas possessing to some extent the properties of pozzuolano are of frequent occurrence, and are locally termed ‘tuff.’

‘Upon examination the specimens of lavas which I collected during my visit are found to fall into five classes, as follows: I. Hornblende andesite. II. Hornblende angite andesite. III. Angite enstatite andesite. IV. Angite andesite with olivine. V. Olivine basalts. The first and second groups are very closely allied and shade one into the other. In places, as at Mount Hermon, the second group may be found passing into the fourth, whilst the fourth grades almost imperceptibly into the fifth. The grand

mass of the basalts of the island is, as a rule, distinctly andesitic in structure.'

'A noticeable feature round the coasts of Grenada, in places, especially near where dykes or lava flows of angite andesite or of basalt are exposed on the cliff sections, is the black beach sand. Externally this sand shows a great resemblance to the auriferous black sands in the gold placers of British Guinea. The sand consists of angite with some olivine and small proportions of magnetic iron and ilmenite, and has been derived from the degradation of the more basic lavas. Assays of a sample of the sand from Black Bay were made, and it was found to contain fourteen grains of silver and four grains of gold to the ton.'

'After passing Mount Alexander on the lower or coast road, at about one mile west of Sauteurs, a bed of coral mud containing broken pieces of coral and many small fragments of shells, accompanied by shallow water foraminifera, occurs. The bed rests on fine volcanic ash, and apparently is succeeded by other layers of the same. It is repeated on the road by a fault, and dips at a high angle to the west. The bed may be traced down the north slope of the hill towards the shore for about sixty feet, and forms by its white colour a conspicuous object from the sea on the hill side. About a quarter of a mile nearer to Sauteurs the same or another bed of coral mud is exposed on the roadside at about eighty feet above the sea, and is about four feet in apparent thickness. The occurrence of these beds in the north of the island is of some interest as showing that there, as in the neighbouring island of Carriacou, at some time the purely volcanic phenomena was accompanied by upheaval.'

'The island of Carriacou appears to be in the main composed of beds of fine grained volcanic sands and tuffs. On the eastern slopes of the island and at Belair, at an altitude of 600 feet, the tuffs of which the hills are composed are covered with layers from 10 to 20 inches in thickness of a shallow water foraminiferal limestone, which upon microscopical examination was found to be made up principally of amphistiginae, and organisms apparently the remains of calcareous algae. As far, therefore, as I was able to examine Carriacou, it appears to consist of layers of volcanic ashes which were deposited in the sea and afterwards covered with a foraminiferal shallow water limestone. Later, this was subjected to upheaval, with the result that part of the limestone was raised to at least 600 feet above sea level.'

## HISTORY

The existence of Grenada was brought to the knowledge of the Old World 1498 by Christopher Columbus, who sighted the island on August 15, 1498, but did not touch at it. On his voyage, which began on May 30, 1498, the first land made by the great navigator was Trinidad, on July 31. He entered the Gulf of Paria from the south, and, after cruising about the shores of Trinidad and the mainland, he passed through the Boca del Dragon, the northern outlet of the gulf, on the afternoon of August 14. The next morning, being the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, while standing to the northward, he saw to the north-east, many leagues distant, two islands, which he called 'Assumption' and 'Conception,' the former being Tobago and the latter



Grenada. He then proceeded westward, discovering Margarita and Cubagua while *en route* for Hispaniola.

For more than 100 years after its discovery by Columbus the aboriginal inhabitants, who were of the Carib race, were left in undisturbed possession of the island, to which they are said to have been attracted in great numbers on account of the superior hunting and fishing obtainable there as compared with the adjacent islands. The Spaniards were, no doubt, fully occupied with their more important conquests on the American continent and the larger islands of the Caribbean Sea, and as yet other European nations had not joined in the race for acquisition of new territory among those fertile and beautiful lands. About the year 1626 both the English and French appear to have set covetous eyes on the unappropriated island of Grenada, and we find it included among the theoretical possessions of the French 'Company of the Islands of America,' founded in that year by Cardinal Richelieu, while in the following year it was included in the general grant of the 'Caribbees' made to the Earl of Carlisle by King Charles I. Neither nation, however, took any actual steps to found a colony until 1638, when a Frenchman named Poincy attempted to effect a landing, but was driven off by the Caribs, who thus secured a further immunity from attack for twelve years.

In 1650, MM. Houel and Du Parquet, shareholders of the French company above referred to, purchased Martinique, St. Lucia, and Grenada from the company for a sum equivalent to 1,660*l.*, and, after establishing himself at Martinique, Du Parquet turned his attention to Grenada, where he landed in June of that year with a strong following of 200 adventurers. Whether they were overawed by the force which accompanied him, or whether their simple minds were attracted by the trinkets and gewgaws of which he made them liberal presents, the Caribs made no resistance to Du Parquet's settlement, and, according to Père du Tertre, the island was 'fairly ceded by the natives themselves to the French nation in lawful purchase' for 'some knives and hatchets and a large quantity of glass beads, besides two bottles of brandy for the chief himself.'

The colony was founded on a strip of land which in those days, and certainly for fifty-five years afterwards, projected from the cliff now known as the 'Ballast Ground,' on the eastern side of the entrance to the St. George's Harbour, across the mouth of the 'Lagoon,' which was not, as now, an arm of the sea, but a deep lake of brackish water formed by the rivulets on the 'Springs' lands, and which overflowed its bar of sand after heavy rain, just as the *embouchures* of other streams in the island now do. Upon this site they erected their huts and a large wooden building brought in sections with them from Martinique, which they surrounded with a stockade and defended with two cannon, as a fortress within which they might retire if attacked by the Caribs. In front of the settlement on the west was

<sup>1</sup> When the Abbé Labat visited the island in 1705, this strip of land was in existence, and the old town was just being removed from it; and the following extract from a work entitled *A Political Survey of Great Britain*, by John Campbell, LL.D., published in 1774, seems to indicate that even then there was little, if any, change from the state of the Lagoon as described by Labat. Dr. Campbell writes: 'At a small distance from this port (the Carenage) there is a very deep lake of considerable extent, which by the cutting of a sandbank that divides them might be joined to the harbour, and would then become as fine a basin as could be wished, where any number of ships might be very commodiously careened.' Labat's work was published at the Hague in 1724, and as he was evidently well informed with respect to the island, and as the Dominican Order, to which he belonged, owned property there, it is most probable that no change had taken place at that date.

excellent anchorage for large ships, particularly in the inlet between the 'Spout' and the opposite point on the north. At the present day there is hardly three feet of water along this part of the harbour, and the site of the old town is occupied by a coral reef across the mouth of the Lagoon. There is no record in the colony of the convulsion which must have caused its present condition, but there can be little doubt that the Carenage was once the crater of a volcano, which, as will be seen, so lately as in 1867 gave proof of its existence.

After establishing his colony, Du Parquet left a relation of his, named Le Compte, to govern it on his behalf, but in February 1651 the Caribs, probably recognising the dangers to which they had exposed themselves by their too easy yielding of a footing on the island to the French, began hostilities, and Du Parquet, being determined not to lose his hold on the island, sent Le Compte a reinforcement of 300 men, with instructions to extirpate the aborigines. The French settlement was on the southern seaboard, which they termed the Basseterre, the remainder of the island being designated the Cabesterre. Le Compte at once devoted himself to his horrible task with zeal and energy, and his unhappy antagonists, not being able to cope with his followers on account of the superior weapons of the latter and their armour, which effectually protected them from the wretched flint hatchets and wooden spears of the Caribs, speedily succumbed to the unequal struggle, with the result that they were completely driven from the Basseterre. The last stand they made at this part of the campaign was at a precipice on the extreme north of the island, called by the French in memory of the awful tragedy there enacted, 'Le Morne des Sauteurs,' or 'Leapers' Hill,' a name which, corrupted locally into 'Soteers,' the town there located bears to the present day. A French narrator<sup>1</sup> thus describes the incident: 'The savages, on being hard pressed, retired to the summit of a small promontory, which was surrounded by frightful precipices and accessible by only a narrow and difficult path, the opening to which they had been extremely careful to keep concealed. The French having succeeded at last in discovering the secret passage, broke in upon them by surprise. They fought vigorously, but the savages were completely defeated, and those who remained, about forty in number, precipitated themselves from the top of the rock rather than surrender.'

This closed the first part of the war of extermination, the Caribs, however, remaining in possession of the Cabesterre, where at first the French seemed disposed to leave them; but, burning with a natural desire to avenge their wrongs, they soon broke up the temporary peace by raids on the settlements, and by killing all of the colonists who fell in their way. Le Compte, therefore, determined to make an end of them, and, collecting his forces, marched into the Cabesterre, and at daybreak surprised their headquarters, where the greater number of them were assembled, and put them to the sword without regard to age or sex. Following up his success with vigour, Le Compte carried fire and sword throughout the Cabesterre, and reduced the Caribs to such a small number that they never again disturbed the peace of the colony, although some few were in existence in the St. Mark's Valley and other parts of the Cabesterre so late as 1705.

The complete subjugation of the island was, however, accompanied by the death of the conqueror, Le Compte, who was drowned when returning

<sup>1</sup> Thé Abbé Labat. See account of his visit in 1705.

to the Basseterre from his victorious expedition. He was succeeded in the Government by M. Louis de Cacqueray, Sieur de Valmenière, who experienced some trouble in assuming the reins of Government, as there were several officers among the colonists who conceived that they had a better right to the post. These resorted to arms, but De Valmenière was victorious, and the leader of the opposing party, Lefont, only escaped execution by suicide. His adherents were banished, but their properties were not confiscated.

The new Governor appears to have conducted the affairs of the infant colony with much tact and judgment, and under his direction it made substantial progress; but a change was at hand which retarded that progress for some time. Du Parquet, having suffered much in his purse from the expense of the Carib war, found it necessary to sell the island, and in 1657 it became the property of the Comte de Cerillac, who paid for it about 1,890*l*. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor is said to have been a man 'of brutal manners,' and he speedily rendered himself intolerable to the colonists, accustomed as they were to the mild and genial sway of De Valmenière. The more respectable inhabitants emigrated to Martinique, a proceeding which so irritated the Governor that his tyranny became unbearable, and the rest of the colonists rose against him, and having effected his capture, put him through a form of trial, and condemned him to be hanged. The wretched man succeeded, by claiming noble origin, in getting the sentence of hanging changed to beheading, but at the last moment, finding that they had no skilful executioner, the rebels shot him on the summit of a hill on the Grand Etang road.

The French Government, on being apprised of this act, sent a man-of-war with a commissioner to inquire into it, and an armed force to insure the execution of his orders. The inquiry, however, resulted in nothing being done, as it was found that only the common people were implicated, and that the ringleaders had absconded. Only one man, Archangeli by name, who was said to be the instigator of the rising, was banished from the colony.

In 1665 the Comte de Cerillac sold his rights in Grenada to the French West India Company for 10,000 crowns, and it remained in their possession until the dissolution of the company by royal edict in 1674, when, along with their other colonies, it passed into the hands of the French Crown.

For the next eighty-eight years the French colony, notwithstanding many wars and rumours of wars around it, appears to have enjoyed the blessings of peace and a measure of prosperity, which is evidenced by the fact that an enumeration of the people and their properties taken in 1700 showed a population of 257 whites, 53 free coloured persons, and 525 slaves, who were employed on 3 sugar estates and 52 indigo plantations, their live stock consisting of 64 horses and 569 cattle; while a similar census in 1753 showed the following increases: Population—1,263 whites, 175 free coloured persons, 11,991 slaves; live-stock—2,298 horses and mules, 2,556 cattle, 3,278 sheep, 902 goats, 331 hogs; cultivation—83 sugar estates, 2,725,600 coffee trees, 150,300 cocoa trees, and 800 cotton trees. Owing, however, to the absence of any authentic local records for this period, very little can be stated of the colony's history in those years.

The condition of the colony in the early years of the eighteenth century may be gathered from the following remarks of an eyewitness, the Abbé Labat, a priest of the Dominican Order, who spent five days in the island in

September 1705, and who seems to have had a very poor opinion of the colonising capacity of his compatriots. He writes: 'The English know better than we how to profit by natural advantages. If Grenada belonged to them, it would long since have changed its aspect, and have become a rich and powerful colony, whereas, up to the present time, we have not reaped any of the benefits which ought to have been derived from it, and after so many years of possession we behold it still no better than a desert, deficient in population, void of all accommodation, without commerce, poor, and with ill-built and worse furnished hovels to represent dwelling-houses—in a word, scarcely better than it was when M. Du Parquet purchased it from the savages.'

- In 1705, M. de Bellair being the Governor, the town was removed from  
 1706 its original site to the promontory on the western side of the harbour, where it now stands, and in that and the following year Fort George was built from the plans and under the direction of M. de Caillou, 'Engineer-General of the American Islands and Terra Firma.' A map by this officer, showing the town and fort, and the site of the old town as it was at that date, has recently been procured and placed in the public library. It may here be remarked that the name of the old town appears to have been Port Louis, and that the new town was styled Fort Royal, probably after the erection of the protecting fort, and retained that name up to the first English occupation  
 1714 in 1763, when it was named St. George's and the citadel became Fort George.

- The cultivation of cocoa, coffee, and cotton was commenced in 1714, in which year it is recorded that vessels trading between Martinique and the Spanish Main began to call at Grenada for water and supplies, giving a great impetus to trade. It is worthy of note that the tobacco which was grown in the island at this period is said to have been of such superior quality that it realised double and treble the price of that grown in the  
 1738 other islands.

- In 1738 a hospital for the care and treatment of sick and indigent persons was established in St. George's, and endowed with the proceeds of  
 1756 the cultivation of an adjoining sugar estate.

- 1761 In 1766 war was declared between Great Britain and France, and Admiral Rodney arrived in the West Indies at the close of 1761 with a fleet of 18 ships of the line, and land forces, under the command of General Monckton, of 10,000 men. Upon the surrender of Martinique to him on  
 1762 February 4, 1762, he despatched a squadron to Grenada under Commodore Swanton, whereupon the French surrendered<sup>1</sup> on capitulation to that officer, and the island passed under the British dominion, the administration of the Government being temporarily vested in Lieutenant-Governor George  
 1768 Scott of Dominica.

In the following year Grenada and the Grenadines were by the 9th article of the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on February 10 ceded to Great Britain, and on October 7, by Royal Proclamation of King George III., it was announced that letters patent had been issued creating the Government of Grenada, 'comprehending the island of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the islands of Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago,' and providing for Councils and Assemblies of the representatives of the people therein, 'in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces of America' then under the Government of the

<sup>1</sup> I can find no authentic record of the date and the particulars of the capitulation.—  
 Compiler.

British Crown; empowering also the Legislatures so created to pass laws 'as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England,' and authorising the Governor to constitute courts of justice in the colonies, with the right of appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain.

It should here be noted that at the period of the cession the French were allowed to remove all public documents to Martinique, so that there are no records in the colony dating before 1763. This proceeding appears to have been provided for by the 22nd article of the Treaty of Paris.

It was not until December 13, 1764, that the first Governor, General 1764 Robert Melvill, arrived at Grenada. He at once, under his instructions from the King, created a General Council for all the colonies comprised within his Government, declared that the laws of Great Britain were in force in Grenada 'as far as the nature and circumstances of the colony will admit,' and enacted certain ordinances with the advice of his Council. Under the authority of royal letters patent dated July 20, 1764, he imposed an export duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the value of produce exported, 1765 to be paid to the British Government in lieu of the duties formerly paid by the colonists to the King of France, a proceeding which was strenuously opposed by the inhabitants. His original instructions were to convene one General Assembly for all of the islands of his Government, but not meeting with the support of the other colonies in this project, Dominica being the first to protest, he established a House of Assembly for Grenada and the 1766 Grenadines, consisting of twenty-one members, and later on created similar bodies in the other colonies. It is to be noted that the new French subjects of the King of England were allowed to vote at the elections. The first session of the Grenada House was opened on April 15, 1766, but its career was brief and inglorious, for on April 25 it passed its first Bill 'for the better government of slaves, &c.,' which failed to pass the Council, and a legislative conflict ensued, which ended by the House claiming the right to adjourn without the Governor's leave, as required by the royal instructions, and it was thereupon dissolved on May 21, having existed thirty-seven days, and a new House of Assembly was convened on October 15. A severe earthquake destroyed several sugar works this year.

On March 19, 1767, the General Council was abolished so far as Grenada 1767 was concerned, and a Council for Grenada alone was established by direction of the Home Government; a similar step was taken in due course with respect to each of the other colonies of the Grenada Government. It became necessary in the course of the year to despatch the troops against the runaway slaves, large numbers of whom collected and made raids on the plantations and settlers; and in consequence of the necessity for providing for the numerous prisoners taken, attention was directed to the inadequacy of the old French prison, and the erection of the building now known as the Old Common Gaol in St. George's was commenced upon the site of that prison.

On July 26, 1768, Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Lieutenant-Governor of St. 1768 Vincent, assumed the Government, both General Melvill and Lieutenant-General Gore, the Lieutenant-Governor, being absent from the colony. General Melvill did not resume the Government until 1770. A hurricane is said to have visited the island on August 12, 1768, but it must have been very mild and have done little damage, as there is no official record of it.

On December 31 the constitution of the Legislative Assembly was

altered by direction of the Home Government, the number of members being increased to twenty-four and the quorum fixed at eleven; it was further provided that three of the French inhabitants who had taken the oath of allegiance to the King of England might be elected to the House, and they were to be allowed, upon election, to refuse, if they were Roman Catholics, to subscribe to the 'Test,' as the disavowal of belief in the doctrine of Transubstantiation was called—a most liberal proceeding, regard being had to the spirit of the times. These instructions, however, led to the most bitter dissensions in the colony, and, as the King refused to revoke them, the more zealous Protestants among the colonists retaliated by not serving in the Legislature, so that the conduct of public affairs for many years was most difficult and complicated, and the progress of the colony was seriously retarded.

1770 In 1770 a small red ant (*Formica omnivora*, L.) made its appearance at Petit Havre, now known as Woodford, and, rapidly spreading over the island, severely damaged the sugar-cane cultivation and lime, lemon and orange trees for the next ten years. This ant had previously appeared in Barbados and Martinique, and was probably imported to Grenada from the latter place by smugglers. An eyewitness thus describes this plague: 'Their numbers were incredible. I have seen the roads coloured by them for miles together; and so crowded were they in many places that the print of the horse's feet would appear for a moment or two, until filled up by the surrounding multitude.'

1771 In March 1771 General Melvill was replaced in the general government of the islands by Brigadier-General Leybourne, and on December 27 the town of St. George's, then consisting of wooden houses, was completely destroyed by fire, the damage done being estimated at 200,000*l.* currency. A census taken this year gave a return of 1,661 whites, 415 free coloured persons, and 26,211 slaves. Dominica was separated from the Government of Grenada at this date, and created a separate Government under the administration of Sir William Young.

1774 Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of England, pronounced judgment against the Crown in Michaelmas Term, 1774, in the matter of the imposition of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. export duty, which was accordingly abolished, to the great joy of the colonists. The road to Grenville from St. George's, by way of the Grand Etang, was commenced this year.

1775 General Leybourne died at St. Vincent in April 1775, and the Government devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Young of Tobago. On November 1 the greater part of the town of St. George's was again destroyed by fire, the damage this time being estimated at 500,000*l.* currency. In consequence of this fire a very stringent Act was passed by the Legislature with respect to the erection of future buildings in the town, which were consequently reconstructed of brick or stone and covered with tiles.

1776 In 1776 St. Vincent was created a separate Government, the Government of Grenada being confined to Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago, and Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney was appointed Governor-in-Chief.

1778 An Act was passed in 1778 providing that if the Home Government would establish a naval dock and dockyard at St. George's, the colony would give a considerable amount of slave labour and materials towards the work; but nothing came of this liberal offer, and in the following year the colony passed out of British into French hands.

The War of American Independence, begun in 1775, had in 1778

involved Great Britain in war with France, and in April of that year a large French fleet under the Comte d'Estaing proceeded to New York, whence, after some fighting with the English vessels along the American coasts, he sailed at the end of the year to the relief of St. Lucia, then exposed to an attack from the British under Admiral Barrington, and Brigadier-General Meadows. Here he was repulsed by sea and land, and was obliged on December 30 to leave the island to its fate. He retired to Martinique, where he was kept by Admirals Byron and Barrington on the defensive for the next five months, during which time, however, he was successfully reinforced by ships and men under Comte de Grasse and M. de la Motte-Piquet. In June 1779 the British fleet appear to have been compelled to raise their blockade of the French commander by the necessity for protecting a rich convoy of merchantmen which had assembled at St. Kitts, and D'Estaing immediately made a dash for St. Vincent, which capitulated to him on June 18. Thence, flushed with success, he sailed to Grenada with his whole fleet of 25 ships of the line and 10 frigates, and with 10,000 troops, arriving there on July 2. 1779

At this juncture the entire British force in the colony consisted of 540 men, of whom only 90 were regular soldiers, the remainder being militia and volunteers from ships in the harbour, who had been got together by the special exertions of the Governor, Lord Macartney, a vote of thanks to whom, for his zeal and energy in the preparations for the defence of the island, was the last action of the doomed House of Assembly. With these scanty forces Lord Macartney made a most brilliant defence; but D'Estaing, having on the evening of his arrival landed a strong force under Count Dillon at Port Egmont, a harbour on the southern coast, marched on St. George's, and after a hard struggle, and the loss of 300 men, carried by assault on the 3rd the earthworks on Hospital Hill, which commands the town and Fort George, to which the British thereupon retreated, having most unfortunately, in the hurry of their departure, left the guns unspiked. These were at once directed against Fort George, and the gallant defenders had no alternative but to surrender at discretion on the 4th, the victor having dictated such insolent terms when the garrison offered to capitulate that the Governor preferred the former course. D'Estaing, who is said to have had a private grudge against the British, having been the subject of well-deserved strictures from the officers of the British army in consequence of his having broken his parole in the previous war, thereupon gave up St. George's to be plundered<sup>1</sup> by his troops, and sunk nearly all of the vessels then at anchor in the Carenage, a well-directed fire from which, during the assault on Hospital Hill, had seriously retarded his operations.

At daybreak on July 6 Admiral Byron made his appearance with a squadron off St. George's, too late to save the colony; but, notwithstanding that his force was far inferior to that of the French, he bravely attacked them, with the result that D'Estaing, although he avoided a general action, lost no less than 1,200 killed and 2,000 wounded, which so dispirited him that he retired during the night under the shelter of the guns of St. George's. As no attempt was made on the following day to attack the British squadron, which was drawn up to give battle, and as the recapture

<sup>1</sup> The sacking of the town is, however, said to have been conducted by the French troops with forbearance, on account of the kindly attitude assumed towards the inhabitants by Count Dillon's Irish Regiment.

of the island was impossible with his inferior force, Admiral Byron retired to St. Kitts.

Grenada thus once more became an appanage of the French Crown, and was held as such for the next four and a half years, during which time it appears to have been ruled in the most despotic manner by the Comte de Durat as Governor, and the British colonists were sorely oppressed.

The authentic records in the colony of the occurrences of this period are very scanty, as the French were allowed in 1788 to remove their public documents to Martinique, and many of the British records disappeared about the same time, being probably lost or destroyed during the sack of the town and in the unsettled state of the colony.

Directly after the capture of the island the French, realising how completely their landing and advance upon St. George's from the south, and their occupation of the fortifications on Hospital Hill, would have been checked if forts had been in existence on Richmond Hill, proceeded to forcibly appropriate the Mount George estate, the property of the Honourable William Lucas, and began the erection of a fort there.

- 1780 On October 10, 1780, Grenada, in common with most of the other West Indian islands, was visited by a hurricane, but it was not so severely felt there as in the others, and had one result of great benefit to the colony, as it destroyed the sugar ant, which, in defiance of all efforts to eradicate it, had ravaged the crops of the island for the previous ten years. Nineteen Dutch ships, fully laden with cargo, are said to have stranded and been destroyed by this cyclone at Grenada.

- 1781 In 1781 M. Roumé de St. Laurent, a Grenada planter, conceived the idea of persuading the Spanish Government to allow foreign immigration into Trinidad, which was then strenuously prohibited by Spain, and having  
1783 attained his object in 1783, there was a great influx from Grenada and the other French islands of French colonists into that beautiful island, at that time inhabited by only a sprinkling of Spaniards.

- By the 8th article of the Treaty of Versailles, signed on September 3, 1783, Grenada and the Grenadines were restored to Great Britain, and in  
1784 January 1784 Lieutenant-General Matthew arrived with a commission as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief 'in and over the island of Grenada, and such of the islands commonly called the Grenadines to the southward of the island of Carriacou, including that island, and lying between the same and Grenada.' This delimitation of the colony is still in force. His instructions included the revival of the Legislature and Courts of Justice on the lines laid down for Governor Melvill in 1768. The new Governor took prompt steps in these matters, and in re-establishing the Assembly took occasion to revive the privileges formerly granted to the French Roman Catholic inhabitants. The Legislature, on being convened, proceeded to purchase the Mount George estate from the Honourable William Lucas, and to make liberal grants of slave labour and materials towards the erection of fortifications on that part of the estate called Richmond Hill, which commands the town of St. George's on the east, and its approaches from the east and south. They also voted the sum of 20,000*l.* to join the body of water known as the 'Lagoon' to the inner harbour of St. George's, but the project was never carried out. The first newspaper in Grenada was published in January of this year, under the title of 'The Grenada Chronicle,' and at the date of this sketch it retains the hold upon the affections of the inhabitants which its venerable age and its survival of all similar ventures, apart from its intrinsic value, entitle it to command.



The colony was honoured in April 1787 by a visit from Prince William Henry, the third son of George III., and afterwards King William IV. The young prince was serving as a naval officer on the frigate 'Solebay' at the time, and he was sumptuously entertained by the islanders, upwards of 3,300*l.* currency being expended for the purpose. An address was presented to him by the Legislature, and in his reply His Royal Highness referred to the island as 'the first to be attacked in war on account of her riches and the harbour she possesses, which affords so much shelter in the hurricane months.'

1787

St. George's was made a free port in this year by the Imperial Act 27 Geo. III., cap. 27. The produce exported in 1787 was 175,548 cwt. of sugar, 670,890 gallons of rum, 2,716 cwt. of cocoa, 2,062,427 lb. cotton, and 2,810 lb. indigo, stated to be worth in all (including other articles, such as hides, wood, &c.), 614,908*l.*, and employing for its transport 188 ships of 25,764 tonnage.

The year 1790 witnessed the arrival on November 28 of Dr. Thomas Coke, a Wesleyan missionary, with the object of planting a mission station of the Methodist body in the colony. This gentleman afterwards wrote a History of the West Indies, which shows much labour and research, although his dates of events in the early history of Grenada are sadly inaccurate.

On May 15, 1792, there was another severe fire in St. George's, which destroyed about one-third of the town. A new Election Act was passed in the course of the year abrogating the privileges hitherto granted to Roman Catholics by requiring all members of the Legislature to subscribe to the 'Test,' thus virtually excluding Catholics.

In March of this year Sir William Young, Bart., M.P., spent a week in the colony, and from his diary the following passage is extracted, as it describes St. George's a century ago:—

'St. George's is a handsome town, chiefly built of brick, and consists of a good many houses. It is divided by a ridge, which, running into the sea, forms on one side the Carenage, and on the other the bay. Thus there is the Bay town, where there is a handsome square and market-place, and the Carenage town, where the chief mercantile houses are situated, the ships lying land-locked and in deep water close to the wharf. On the ridge, just above the road of communication between the towns, stands the church; and on the promontory, or bluff head of the ridge, stands a large old fort, built by the Spaniards when in possession of Grenada.<sup>1</sup> It is built of freestone, is very substantially if not scientifically constructed, and contains the entire 45th Regiment. The 67th Regiment is quartered in the new barracks, and does duty on the new fortifications of Richmond Hill, a very strong situation to the east or north-east of the town. . . . The church is plain, with a handsome steeple, and a clock given by the present Governor Matthew.'

In January 1793 General Matthew, who had successfully administered the Government for nearly ten years, departed, and after a short presidency of the Honourable Samuel Williams, Mr. Ninian Home, long a resident in the colony and a former Speaker of the House of Assembly, arrived from England with a commission as Lieutenant-Governor, and was sworn in on January 28.

<sup>1</sup> This is an error; Grenada never was in the possession of the Spaniards, and the fort was built by the French in 1706.—*Compiler*.

A Wesleyan chapel was erected in St. George's this year, and in October an Act, which may be termed the Grenada 'Septennial Act,' was enacted, requiring the Governor to summon a fresh House of Assembly every seven years. 1793 is also noteworthy for the introduction of the bread-fruit into the West Indies by Captain Bligh, who brought 300 plants of that valuable tree from Tahiti to St. Vincent. Another importation, but of different character, was a malignant fever brought to Grenada in February from the island of Bulam, on the west coast of Africa, in the ship 'Hankey.' This disease, which was thereafter called 'Bulam fever,' seems to have been akin to, if not identical with, what is known in Africa as 'Blackwater fever,' and it raged in the colony with more or less severity for the next five years.

1794 Early in 1794 Mr. Home found it necessary to proclaim martial law in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and France, and the apprehension of the descent of the enemy upon the colony at any moment; no real preparation was, however, made to repel an attack, as will be seen. He also endeavoured to prevent the inrush of coloured people from the French islands which began to take place, but in this he was unsuccessful, as subsequent events showed. The colony was in great straits at this time for provisions, as there was a severe drought, and permission had to be given for the importation of food-stuffs in American ships, a procedure then regarded with much disfavour by the Home Government.

1795 The year 1795 is remarkable in the annals of the colony as the one in which the French Republic, through the medium of the notorious Victor Hugues, made a determined effort to regain possession of it by bringing about an insurrection of the French inhabitants and slaves. In order to fully comprehend the position of affairs in the colony which rendered such an attempt possible, it is necessary to go back for some years, as well as to consider the state of the West Indies generally at the time.

When the colony was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 there was a considerable number of French colonists, both white and coloured, in possession of lands, and by the terms of that Treaty they were confirmed in their possessions, or given eighteen months to sell out and emigrate. Very few appear to have left the colony, and when a Constitution and representative Legislature were granted to it, they, notwithstanding the fact that they were Roman Catholics (the professors of which religion were then labouring under political disabilities in the mother country), were allowed in effect the same political privileges as their Protestant fellow-subjects, while British colonists who were Roman Catholics were debarred from the exercise of those privileges. The object of the British Government was, no doubt, to conciliate their new subjects, and in this it was successful, but at the same time it led to the most intense jealousy between the two bodies of inhabitants—those of French origin on the one hand, and the incoming tide of British settlers on the other.

Upon the capture of the island by the French in 1779, the smothered animosity of the French section broke out, and for the next four years the sufferings of the British settlers were acute, so much so that the Government of France had to intervene on several occasions to cause justice to be done. It may well be imagined, therefore, that when the island was finally restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, and the British inhabitants again came into ascendancy, nothing that could weaken the French colonists and take away their powers was left undone. The British Government was at first no party to this oppression, for upon the

cession of the colony the French residents were, as we have seen, again given the same privileges they had possessed before the recapture of the island by their nation; but after laying down this pacific line of policy the Home Government appears to have concurred in the proceedings of the Grenada Legislature, and the struggle, which began with the wresting of all the French churches and Church lands from their legitimate holders and giving them over to the Protestant Church and to the Crown, finally resulted in the Roman Catholics being practically deprived in 1792-93 of their political rights.

This was the position of affairs in Grenada in 1794, a year in which stirring events were taking place in other West Indian Islands. The vibrations of the mighty wave of the French Revolution of 1789 were in the air, and in the island of Haiti, or St. Domingo, had borne fruit in 1791 in a terrible uprising of the coloured people and negro slaves, who, after a war of extermination directed against the whites, were by the year 1793 in practical possession of the French section of the island. A British expedition was sent from Jamaica to capture that part of the island, but after varying success the attempt, which spread over several years, was abandoned. To the black and coloured populations of the other settlements in the West Indies the success of their congeners had, however, sounded a note of awakening. Crushed by slavery, and even such of them as were free labouring under political and social disabilities, it is not to be wondered at that a prospect of freedom by similar means was the prominent idea in their minds, and that, in the alternative, their hopes and longings were centred on the new French Republic, which boldly proclaimed to the world the triple doctrine of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and by a decree dated April 4, 1792, enacted that 'people of colour and free negroes in the colonies ought to enjoy an equality of political rights with the whites,' and which, too, had required its commissioners in Haiti to report to France the best method of effecting the abolition of negro slavery *in toto*.

While all these elements of discord were fermenting in Grenada, and a rebellion only waited the hand of a leader to shape and direct it, the emissaries of Victor Hugues arrived upon the scene, and set fire to the train. In March and April 1794, war having been declared by France against Great Britain in the previous year, General Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Sir J. Jervis had taken the French islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe, but they were unable to hold the latter island, and by December of the same year it was again in the hands of the French under the command of MM. Lebas, Goyrand, and Victor Hugues, Commissioners of the National Convention, the last-named being practically in supreme command. The forces at his disposal being insufficient for him to do more than hold Guadeloupe against the British, he determined to attempt the capture of some of the other British islands by stirring up insurrections. His first intrigues were directed against Grenada, and his emissaries finding, as has been seen, good ground on which to sow the seed of treason, succeeded by the promise of assistance in the shape of arms, ammunition, and an armed force, and, in some cases, by threats, in inciting the French colonists to rise in arms against the British rule. As leader of the insurrection, a coloured planter named Julien Fédon, who owned the Belvidere estate on the heights of St. John's parish, was selected, and a commission given to him as General Commandant under the French Republic, commissions as officers of the French army being also given to other coloured

men called Stanislaus Besson, Charles Nogues, and Jean Pierre La Valette.

At this critical juncture of the colony's life its affairs were administered by an officer whose peaceful and unsuspicious nature ill-suited him to have the reins of government in such a stormy time, and, notwithstanding the manifest danger of inertness while the French were known to be on the alert in his neighbourhood, no steps were taken to put the island in a proper state of defence. On his behalf it must, however, be stated that the British garrison was lamentably small and weak; for although in 1784, when the colony was again occupied, a pledge seems to have been given that two regiments would always be stationed there—in reliance on which promise the colony had expended the sum of 20,000*l.* currency in the purchase of Richmond Hill, and had provided materials and slave labour for the erection of fortifications and barracks there—numbers of the troops had been withdrawn for expeditionary purposes in other islands, until at the outbreak of the insurrection there were only 192 rank and file of the regular forces in Grenada, and these were all posted at St. George's and in very bad health. There existed, of course, a body of militia, composed of the European settlers and free coloured people, but as a proportion of them were of French birth or extraction, they were not trusted, and their weapons were studiously kept from them until their periodical musters for drill; besides which their state of discipline was deplorable. Furthermore, the white population was scattered all over the island on the several plantations, and altogether the conditions were such as to require a strong hand at the helm, if the colony were to be prevented from falling an easy prey to any well planned attack.

At midnight on March 2, 1795, the storm broke; a body of insurgents under Fédon surrounded the town of Grenville, and the most horrib'le massacre of the British subjects ensued. Neither age nor sex proved a bar to the ferocity of the diabolical rebels, and by morning the town was a reeking shambles, from which the butchers retreated to the mountains, laden with spoil. Simultaneously with this raid there was an outbreak at Gouyave, on the opposite side of the island, but here the rebels contented themselves with seizing the British inhabitants and haling them, bound and half naked, to Fédon's property, Belvidere, where they proceeded to fortify the estate works, and finally to entrench themselves behind rude earthworks on the summit of Morne Quaqua, an adjacent mountain, now known as Morne Fédon, or Fédon's Camp. Here they were speedily joined by nearly all of the French colonists, the more respectable of whom were, no doubt, driven to this step by the fear of Victor Hugues, whose proclamation, threatening a terrible retribution on all who failed to join the movement, had been well circulated among them.

Lieutenant-Governor Home, instead of being at headquarters at such a time of danger, was spending some days with a party of gentlemen at his estate, Paraclete, about fourteen miles from St. George's, on the hills to the west of Grenville, and his proceedings were so ill-advised and extraordinary that it would almost seem as if he was irresistibly driven to his cruel fate by the iron hand of destiny. Immediately on the news of the Grenville massacre reaching him, instead of returning at once over the mountains to St. George's, which was safely done by a messenger he despatched, he and his party rode off to Sauteurs, on the extreme north of the island, where he embarked on the morning of the 3rd, in the sloop 'New Diamond,' for St.

George's. When they arrived off Gouyave, a small vessel (which ultimately proved to be one of the ordinary coasters) was seen sailing from the south towards that town, whereupon a sudden panic seems to have seized them, and they attempted to land in the sloop's boat, never contemplating the possibility that Gouyave might also be in a state of rebellion. They had barely pushed off from the vessel's side when the battery at Gouyave opened fire upon her, and she immediately ran out to sea, leaving the boat behind. The party was then easily captured by canoes from the shore, and taken to Belvidere to join the other unfortunates already there. These unhappy people, who numbered fifty-one altogether, were subjected to every indignity that malice could suggest, and were further informed by Fédon that upon any attack being made on his camp they would be slaughtered without mercy.

Upon the news of the Grenville disaster reaching headquarters on March 3, a council of war was held under the presidency of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, the Attorney-General, and when, later on, the capture of the Lieutenant-Governor was learned, he assumed the Government and the chief command of the forces, as Senior Member of Council, and addressed himself with energy to the difficult task before him. He despatched letters, imploring assistance, to the Spanish Governor of Trinidad, Don José Maria Chacon, to Lieutenant-Governor Seton of St. Vincent, and to the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, Sir John Vaughan, at Martinique, the headquarters. Don Chacon immediately responded to the call, and the Spanish armed brigs 'Descubridor' and 'Vigilante,' and the schooner 'Decinde,' under the command of Don Cosmo de Churruca, with forty soldiers on board, arrived off Grenville on March 5, with the intention of attacking the French privateers who were supposed to be there, but none were found. Don Cosmo thereupon brought his armament to St. George's, where the soldiers were utilised to garrison Fort George, the British regular forces, with a detachment of militia, having been sent to Gouyave, under the command of Captain Gardon of the 58th Regiment. Captain Gardon, finding that town unoccupied, had retaken possession of it on the evening of the 5th, and his further instructions were to assault the rebel encampment at Belvidere, his troops being with that object reinforced by a body of seamen, under Captain Rogers, R.N., from H.M.S. 'Quebec,' which had just arrived; but he seems to have had no confidence in his forces, who were more or less in a state of intoxication from the time they seized the town, and, the militia detachment becoming openly mutinous, he, after repelling an assault on the town on the morning of the 6th, and advancing on the following day as far as the first rebel outpost at Chadeau, or Mount St. John, retreated to Gouyave, and thence to St. George's on the 8th, having practically effected nothing.

The St. Vincent Government was unable to render Grenada any assistance, as they had to cope with a similar rising of the Caribs brought about in that island by Victor Hugues; but Sir John Vaughan lost little time after receiving Mr. Mackenzie's despatch in acceding to the demand for reinforcements, and on March 12, Brigadier-General Lindsay arrived at Grenada with a small detachment. On the 15th he marched against the rebels by way of Gouyave, and on the 17th carried their outworks at Chadeau and Belvidere with but slight loss; and, if nightfall had not prevented further operations on that day, it is very probable that further success would have attended his efforts. The weather, however, at all times

a powerful factor in tropical warfare, declared next day against the success of the expedition, and the torrents of rain which descended not only damped the spirits of the soldiers and their leader, but prostrated a considerable number of them with fever. Among these was, most unfortunately, the General himself, and, in a fit of delirium, on the 22nd he put an end to his existence, and consequently to the expedition.

The Spanish soldiers upon this returned to Trinidad, from whence they had been spared only in view of the great emergency of the case, as the garrison there was evidently too small for the Governor to afford any prolonged assistance to his neighbours, willing as he was to do so.

The next attempt to suppress the rising was made under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell on April 8, the regular troops (who had been reinforced on the 1st by the arrival of the 25th and 29th Regiments) and the militia being assisted on this occasion by 150 volunteers from H.M.S. 'Quebec' and 'Resource,' and other ships of war and transports, under the command of Captain Watkins<sup>1</sup> of the 'Resource.' The assault on Morne Quaqua was characterised by the most intrepid bravery on the part of the assailants, and the defence was most obstinately conducted. The difficulty of storming an almost inaccessible mountain, protected by a strong *abattis* of felled trees, in the face of a galling fire, and on ground so slippery from continuous tropical rains that even a foothold was difficult to obtain, had, however, been under-estimated, and although officers and men vied with one another in brilliant acts of valour, they were compelled to retreat at nightfall, having lost 95 killed and wounded, among the former being Captain Stopford of the 9th, Captain Ewan of the 25th, and Ensign Baillie of the 29th Foot.

While this assault was taking place a horrible tragedy was being enacted within the camp on the top of the mountain. As has been stated, there were fifty-one British subjects in the power of the rebels, among them being Mr. Home, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable Alexander Campbell, a member of the Council, and several leading men of the community. These unhappy people had undergone much suffering since their capture, and had been repeatedly warned by Fédon that, upon his camp being assaulted, they would be killed, and he had compelled them to write and say as much to the President and Council. This threat was now carried into execution, and during the British assault just described they were, with the exception of three, remorselessly butchered in cold blood. The three saved were the Rev. Francis M'Mahon and Dr. John Hay, the clergyman and medical officer of Fédon's district, and a Mr. William Kerr. The victims were confined (most of them in stocks) in a small hut near the summit of the mountain, and from this they were made to emerge singly and killed. With one or two exceptions, where protracted suffering had affected their minds, they met their fate as became their race and station. There can be little doubt that the immediate cause of this execrable deed was the death of Fédon's brother, who fell early in the day; but that inhuman monster had evidently made up his mind from the first to rid himself of his captives in this manner, so as to prevent them being restored to their friends if the British attack were successful, and the order to kill them was given by him at the time when a brilliant charge by the British brought the attack up to the outworks.

After this failure to carry the rebel stronghold the fighting languished.

<sup>1</sup> This officer was the second in command on H.M.S. 'Blanche' in her famous engagement with the French frigate 'La Pique.'

An abortive attempt had been made on April 2 to take Pilot Hill at Grenville, which was occupied by the insurgents in considerable force. It seems that, finding them better entrenched and prepared than they had been led to believe, the troops and militia under Captain Gurdon who had been detailed for the assault lost heart and retired to their camp at Observatory, where fever soon made its appearance and rendered them unfit for further operations in the field for some time.

Brigadier-General Nicolls arrived on April 13, and assumed the command of the forces, and the Legislature, which was convened on May 7, entertained great hopes that he would make an end of their troubles; but, beyond resuming possession of Pilot Hill, which was evacuated by the rebels upon his advance on April 27, and embodying a corps of loyal slaves, which was called the Corps of Loyal Black Rangers and did good service eventually, he pursued a policy of inactivity, asserting that he had not a sufficient force to quell the insurrection, and was waiting for reinforcements, whose advent was frequently announced, only to end in disappointment. On April 24 the colony sustained a severe loss in the person of Captain Rogers, of H.M.S. 'Quebec,' who fell a victim to Bulam fever. This gallant officer, from the time of his arrival on March 6, had infused new life into the sorely tried colonists, and it was largely due to the adoption of his advice and to the hopes inspired by his presence that panic was avoided and the colony saved as a British possession. In recognition of his invaluable services, the Legislature in 1799 caused a handsome tablet to be erected to his memory in St. George's church.

Gouyave was abandoned by Colonel Shaw on October 16, under circumstances most discreditable to that officer, and the forces were gradually drawn in from all the outposts, the last to be evacuated being Pilot Hill on March 2, 1796, the brave little garrison there effecting a masterly retreat, by way of Sauters, in the face of overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Outside of the circle of fortifications surrounding St. George's, and of a post at Caliviny, intended to check landing at Port Egmont, the rebels were in undisputed possession of the whole island. They several times summoned St. George's to surrender, but their demands were treated with contempt, and their threats with counter-threats. At one time they occupied Mount St. Eloi, close to the town, but from this they were promptly dislodged, and the post held by a British guard. In the meanwhile, they completely ruined every estate belonging to a British subject, both buildings and crops being destroyed by fire, and all loyal persons who fell into their hands were put to the sword. The condition of the British inhabitants, now all concentrated in St. George's, was truly pitiable, an awful outbreak of Bulam fever and a scarcity of food being added to their other troubles; and, but for the determined front put on their difficulties by the Legislature under the direction of Mr. Mackenzie, the President, who filled his post with great tact and ability, the colony must have been completely ruined by the enormous expenditure it was compelled to keep up for the maintenance of the military and naval force and to avert a famine from the distressed inhabitants. The Government, however, boldly drew bills on the Imperial Treasury for 40,000*l.*, which, to the everlasting credit of the Government of the day, be it recorded, were promptly honoured; and in all 100,000*l.* was borrowed from the same source.<sup>1</sup> The entire cost of the rebellion to the colony is stated to

<sup>1</sup> Besides this the House of Commons on June 11 granted 1,500,000*l.* to the merchants concerned in the trade to Grenada and St. Vincent.

have been 230,000*l.*, and the losses to the inhabitants were roughly estimated at 2,500,000*l.*

On December 13, Mr. Mackenzie left for Martinique, and the administration of the Government devolved on the Honourable Samuel Mitchell, the senior Member of Council. His first act was to send a deputation of gentlemen to Barbados, there to urge upon the military authorities the urgent necessity for sending a strong force to reduce the rebels; but no immediate results rewarded this effort, because, of the large force despatched from England in November for the relief of the West Indies, only about 2,000 men succeeded in reaching Barbados, three successive storms having shattered the fleet transporting it. Affairs remained in this state until 1796 March 1796, when, having received reinforcements of about 800 men, General Nicolls awoke from his torpor, and carried by assault the rebel fortifications at Post Royal in St. Andrew's on the 25th. Towards the end of 1795 they had occupied this post, which gave them the control of Marquis Bay, where they regularly received men and supplies from the French islands by way of Trinidad, which at this time swarmed with French republicans, who overawed the small Spanish garrison, and did what they pleased in the place. The rebels made a valiant defence of Post Royal, but were unable to withstand a magnificent charge with the bayonet made by the Buffs under Brigadier-General Campbell, the same officer who conducted the assault on Morne Quaqua on April 8, 1795.

A new turn was given to events this month by the arrival at Barbados on the 17th of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who assumed the chief military command in the West Indies; and at the same time Mr. Alexander Houston also arrived there with a commission as Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, where he landed on April 5, and assumed the administration of the Government. After a brief delay caused by his operations against St. Lucia, which were crowned with success in May, Sir Ralph reached Carriacou from St. Vincent (where a similar task awaited him) on June 6, and landed at Palmiste Bay in St. John's parish, with a strong force, on the 9th. After inspecting the rebel lines, and expressing his dissatisfaction at the delay which had occurred in suppressing the rising, he returned to St. Vincent, and on the 19th his plan of assault was carried out under the command of General Nicolls, when the insurgents were utterly routed and driven from their strongholds in the mountains.

The rebels at the time were in possession of four fortified posts in the interior of the island<sup>1</sup>—one at Mount St. Margaret, another at Black Forest, a third at the head of the Beausejour Valley, and the fourth and most important on Morne Quaqua. Against the first two a brigade under General Campbell was despatched; a small detachment was sent to Beausejour; and two brigades, one commanded by Count d'Heillimer, consisting of Lowenstein's Jagers and the corps of Royal Etrangers, and the other being the 57th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Gledstanes, proceeded to the reduction of the chief stronghold. Count d'Heillimer's instructions were to proceed by night round the eastern face of the mountain and occupy the summit beyond the rebel camp, so as to charge down upon them at dawn. Colonel Gledstanes was to occupy the head of Grand Roy Valley, and from thence assail the post on Morne Quaqua concurrently with the Count. Both were successful,

<sup>1</sup> They had also three posts at Gouyave under the command of Captain Jossey, one at Mabouya, one on Gouyave Hill, and a third at a place then called Dalincourt.



particularly the latter, whose troops were well accustomed to mountain-and forest warfare. At nightfall on the 18th they lighted their camp fires as usual, to delude the enemy with the idea that they were bivouacked there, and then silently proceeded to pick their way to the top of the Morne, where at daylight next morning the astounded rebels beheld them in possession of the post there, which they had called the Vigie, and, losing confidence, offered but little resistance. The other assaults were equally successful, and the British loss was only 9 killed and 55 wounded. No quarter was given to the rebels on Morne Quaqua, as the soldiers were infuriated by a last act of wanton barbarity on their part, twenty white prisoners who were in their hands being led out and brutally murdered before the eyes of the advancing troops.

Nearly all of the leading men concerned in the rising fell into the hands of the victors either immediately or very shortly after, the only notable exception being Fédon himself, who, after hiding for some time in the woods, was completely lost sight of; and nothing certain is known of his fate, although it is conjectured that he was drowned while seeking to escape to Trinidad in a small canoe.

A special Court of Oyer and Terminer was at once appointed to try the rebels, who, it should be mentioned, came within the purview of an Act passed in 1795 attainting them of high treason, and confiscating their lands. Forty-seven of them were convicted by this court on the afternoon of June 30, and sentenced to death on the following morning, the court not allowing them to plead anything in their defence, but convicting them upon proof of identity, and telling them that any such representations should be addressed to the Crown. Lieutenant-Governor Houston was, however, equal to the occasion, and respite all but fourteen of the ringleaders, on whom the death sentence was accordingly carried out promptly. This action of the Lieutenant-Governor subjected him to the most severe and hostile criticism locally, where the feeling against the insurgents was naturally very bitter, but it met with the warm approval of the British Government. Eventually, however, Mr. Houston appears to have yielded somewhat to local pressure, and altogether thirty-eight of the rebels were executed, among them being Baptiste, Mr. Home's murderer; but he saved a considerable number, who, with numbers of the slaves who had been in rebellion, were deported to Honduras.

These extreme measures entirely destroyed the French power in the colony, for their leading men were either killed or banished, and their properties confiscated. It is gratifying to be able to record that the Legislature so far blended justice with mercy as to make a grant to some of the families of those who suffered the extreme penalty of the law in consequence of their treason. Another fact that it is pleasant to note is that the slaves in Carriacou were uncommonly faithful and well-behaved during the rebellion, and this, too, although there was no garrison there, and they outnumbered their masters by at least forty to one.

The island now began slowly to recover from its ruined condition, and it is wonderful to note how much recuperative energy was embodied in the long-suffering and sorely tried colonists of those days. Every building had to be rebuilt and every field to be re-cultivated before one penny of income could be realised by the planters; but they faced their difficulties manfully, and gradually the colony arose from its ashes to be even more prosperous than before the crushing blow had descended upon it.

Lieutenant-Governor Houston was relieved on March 9, 1797, by Colonel.

- 1797 Charles Green,<sup>1</sup> who administered the Government for the next four years. Soon after his arrival, some of the French inhabitants who had escaped to Trinidad attempted to return, but were not allowed to land. In June three more white and fifty-nine coloured persons were condemned to death by the Court of Oyer and Terminer for participation in the rebellion; but the Governor reprieved the whites, pending the King's pleasure, and pardoned the coloured persons on condition of their being banished from the colony.

A curious incident occurred this year, which caused much excitement. About 8 o'clock p.m. on October 25 a large ship approached the town of Gouyave showing no lights, whereupon the detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed there, under the command of Captain McDonald, fired a gun at her from the battery, which was returned from the ship by two or three broadsides directed at the battery and town. The battery bravely responded as fast as one gun would allow, and finally the ship sheered off. Believing that the French were effecting a landing at Gouyave, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood began to fly to St. George's, where the firing was distinctly heard, and all necessary precautions taken. The next morning H.M.S. 'Favourite,' Captain Lord Camelford, anchored at St. George's, and it was ascertained that this bombardment of a peaceful town had been done at the order of Lord Camelford, who, without thinking of the suspicion his stealthy movements must have excited on shore, considered himself insulted by the gun fired from the battery in the first instance, and had retaliated in the disgraceful manner described. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

- 1798 Among the Acts passed by the Legislature in 1798 was one to impose a duty of 3s. a gallon on rum imported, 'with a view to procure the better sale of rum made in the colony,' thus laying the corner-stone of a protective policy with respect to that product which has in recent years more fully developed. The Bill, however, did not receive the Governor's assent, on the ground that it would raise the price of rum consumed by the garrison.

Evidence of the completeness of the downfall of the French power in the island is to be found in the fact that in this year there was only one Roman Catholic priest therein, and he was an Irishman who had escaped from Tobago on the capture of that island from the British, and had been allowed to land and remain in Grenada on sufferance, and to conduct the services of his church in a small building near to the Anglican church in St. George's.

- 1799 In 1799 the water supply from the 'Springs' to the 'Spout' was laid, thus providing an excellent supply of pure water to the shipping at St. George's.
- 1801 Governor Green went on leave of absence on June 8, 1801, and Lieutenant-Governor Houston, who was to have relieved him, not having arrived, the President of the Council, the Rev. Samuel Dent, assumed the Government. York House and the copyright of Mr. Gavin Smith's map of Grenada were purchased in the course of the year; the flaws of the latter purchase appear, even at this early date, to have attracted attention, for we find complaints that the actual details of some of the properties would not 'fit in' with the map.

- 1802 In January of the following year a rising of the slaves on the 24th was suspected, and the militia were got ready, but nothing transpired. Grand

<sup>1</sup> Lord Cranston had been appointed Governor in 1796, but died on September 27 while preparing to leave England.

Pauvre was thought to be the centre of the disaffection. The reconstruction of the Government House was begun this year, but was not completed until 1807, at a total cost of 14,000*l.* sterling.

On September 28 the Honourable George Vere Hobart arrived with a commission as Lieutenant-Governor, but left at the end of December, and Mr. Dent again administered as President until July 16, 1805. In the interval two officers were appointed as Lieutenant-Governors — Colonel 1803 Thomas Hislop, who did not come out, and Major-General Clephane, who 1804 never assumed the Government.

On May 17, 1805, Brigadier-General Maitland arrived as Governor, but, 1805 as he had not yet received his commission from England, the Council would not swear him in. Two months later it came to hand, and he assumed the Government, being voted a salary of 5,000*l.* currency<sup>1</sup> by the Legislature.

It appears that at this period the harbour of St. George's was the chief 1806 rendezvous for the merchant vessels who were to go to England in convoy under the protection of ships of war, and that it was also the depot for prisoners of war. In July 1806 there were no less than 200 vessels thus collected, worth with their cargoes more than 3,000,000*l.* sterling, and there were also 400 French prisoners in custody. The condition of the merchant seamen in those days was far different to the treatment now accorded them. It is recorded of the crews of these vessels that, the ships being fully laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, there was no space between decks for the sailors, who therefore remained on deck in all weathers, or if they could squeeze in below were liable to be stifled for want of air and room, and breathed the heated effluvia of the sugar, &c.

An insurrection of the slaves in Carriacou was apprehended in September, their dissatisfaction being attributed by their owners to the teachings of the Rev. William Nash, the Anglican clergyman there; but a careful investigation by the Governor showed that the allegation was unfounded, and no trouble ensued. A good trade sprang up at this period between Grenada and the Spanish Main, then in the throes of rebellion against the Spanish rule. Licenses for short terms were issued to foreign vessels by the Governor, entitling them to British protection while actually plying between Grenada and the continent, and the scheme appears to have worked well.

In the ensuing year the British Parliament took the first important step 1807 towards the freedom of the negroes by abolishing the slave trade. As Grenada was plentifully supplied with slaves this appears to have caused no anxiety to the colonists; but a competent and impartial observer writing at the time, while admitting this to be the case, adds that if total emancipation<sup>2</sup> were to be seriously debated, I am confident that only one sensation would exist in the breast of every West Indian planter, and that would be despair.<sup>3</sup>

Jacques Chadeau, who had been a captain under Fédon in the rebellion 1891 and had eluded capture for ten years, was taken in June by a detachment of the Black Rangers and hanged. Governor Maitland was summoned to Barbados in November on military duty, and John Harvey, the President, administered the Government until January 1, 1808, when the Governor returned. The same thing occurred in December of that year, when General Maitland joined in the expedition against Martinique, and did not return until May 1809, leaving again in the following month for England on leave 1809

<sup>1</sup> The pound sterling was worth two pounds ten shillings currency.

- of absence. During these absences the Government devolved on President  
 1810 Adye, who remained in charge until July 25, 1810, when Maitland resumed  
 the administration, and he again took charge upon that officer's departure  
 1811 for Sicily on May 8, 1811.

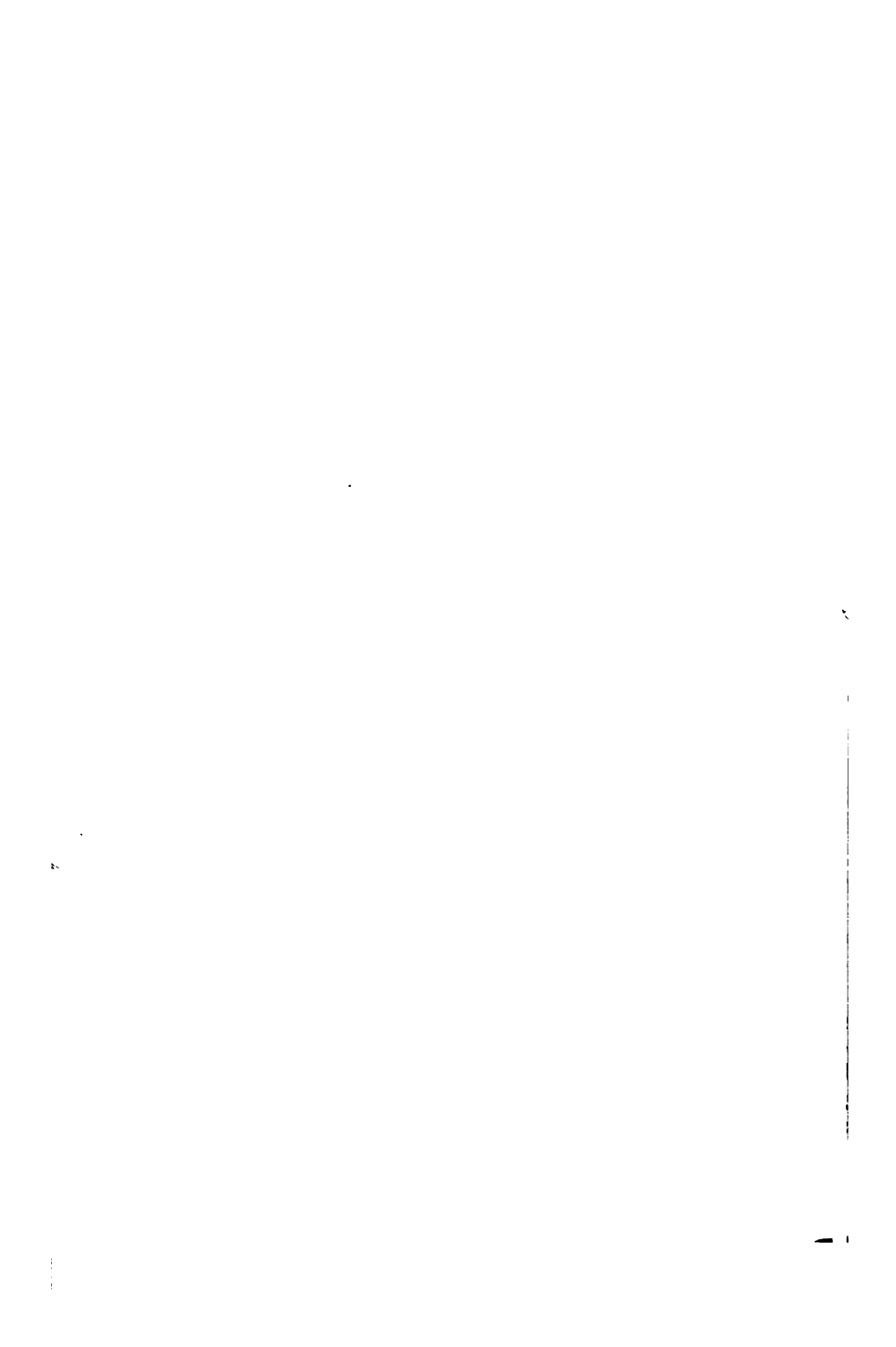
Mr. Adye's conduct during these periods evidently displeased the community, for on this last occasion the House of Assembly refused to vote his salary, except on condition that he resided altogether at the Government House—a proviso with which he refused to comply, on the ground that his own residence was within five hundred yards of the official residence, and that the latter was almost unfurnished. The Home Government shared in  
 1812 the dissatisfaction with him, for in February 1812 it was ordered that the officer commanding the troops in the island should assume the Government during the Governor's absence, and, acting upon this order, Colonel Ainslie took charge in May under the title of Vice-Governor. He made full inquiry into Adye's conduct, and in August that officer was suspended from the Presidency of the Council on a charge of malversation, he having conveyed to another person, in trust for his wife, certain slaves the property of the Crown.

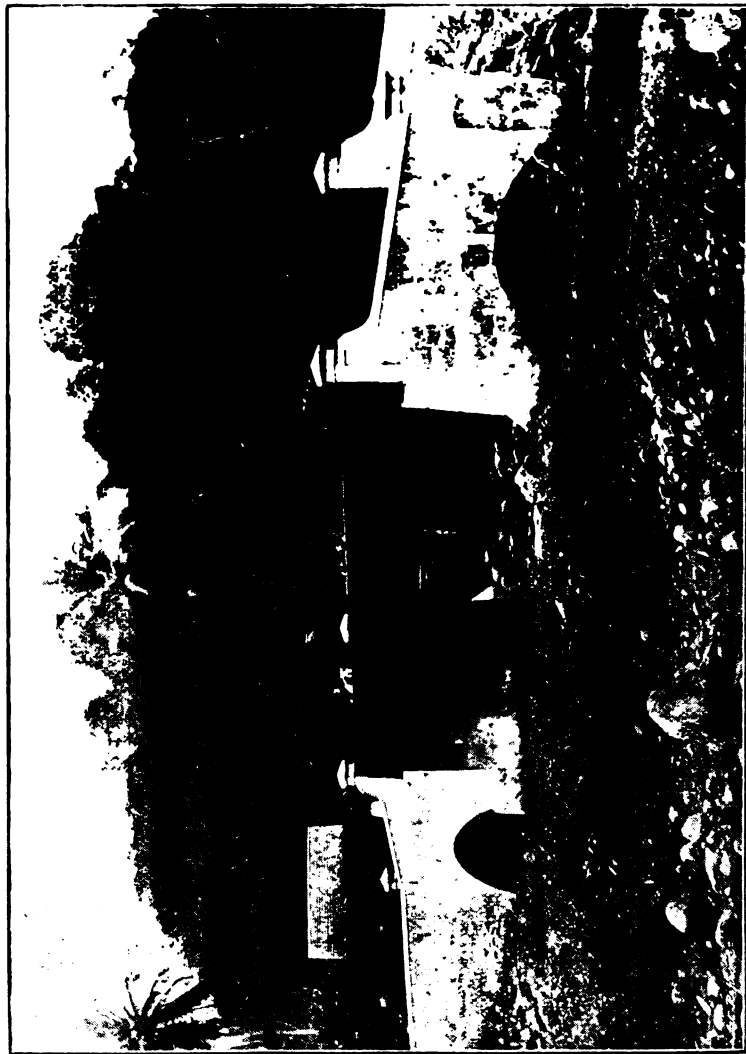
- 1813 On April 15, 1813, Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, R.E., arrived to assume the Government, but as he had not yet received his commission the Council declined to swear him in; and although he was treated with all deference and allowed to reside in the Government House, President Harvey remained in charge of the administration until August 13, when, by the special direction of the Secretary of State, Sir C. Shipley was sworn in without a commission, Lord Bathurst insisting that his letter of appointment by the Secretary of State under the King's commands was sufficient. Although the order was obeyed, the Council warmly protested against this decision.

The establishment of a naval station at St. George's was urged on the  
 1814 British Government in 1814 by Sir Charles Shipley in the strongest possible terms. Twenty years' service in the West Indies had given him an intimate knowledge of the qualifications of all of the several harbours among the other islands, and he asserted that the choice lay between St. Lucia and Grenada, the latter being entitled to the preference on the grounds of health and water supply. He showed that the money value of the grant of labour made by the Legislature in 1778 for the purpose, the Act being still unrepealed, amounted to about 40,000*l.* currency, and that the fortifications of St. George's, also provided by the colony, required very few additions to make them perfect. Nothing, however, came of this effort, probably because the general peace of the following year removed the immediate necessity for the establishment of a naval station in the West Indies.

- The Abbé Planquais, who claimed to be the Vicar-General in the West Indies for the Roman Catholic Bishop of London, was expelled from the  
 1815 island in April 1815 for interdicting two Spanish priests, holding licenses from the Governor, from the discharge of their spiritual duties. The leading Roman Catholic inhabitants appear to have concurred in this proceeding, which also received the approval of the Home Government; and it is here noted because it led to a movement being set on foot for the appointment of a Roman Catholic priest of British birth to minister to the numerous representatives of that faith, whose wants in this respect had been hitherto deliberately neglected.

Sir Charles Shipley left in July to join in the expedition against Guadeloupe, and returned in September, only to die on November 30, having over-





THE BIRCH GROVE BRIDGE. COMPLETED 1896  
(From a Photo. by J. E. T. Brathwaite, Esq.)

exerted himself in the operations against that island. The Government passed into the hands of the President, George Paterson.

The slaves in the island were very much excited in April 1816 in consequence of Bussa's insurrection in Barbados, and the militia were called out and the old military posts in the country districts occupied, by which measures of precaution an outbreak was probably averted. The new Governor, Major-General Phineas Riall, arrived on August 2.

In June and August of the following year St. George's was visited by squadrons of the embryo Venezuelan Republic and the Government of Spain, then engaged in the final struggle for the mastery of the northern part of the South American continent. The Spanish fleet brought with them the garrison and surviving inhabitants of Angostura, just evacuated after a prolonged siege, and the sufferings of these unhappy people are said to have been terrible. The well-known hospitality of Grenada was extended to them, and they left on September 15 greatly improved in health and appearance.

A hurricane visited the island (in common with St. Lucia and Martinique) on October 21, 1817, and it is recorded that it 'suffered little in comparison' (to those islands), 'although in a greater degree than has usually been the case on the occurrence of similar calamities.' The principal damage was to the roads and bridges, and was estimated at between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* currency.

On May 20, 1819, General Riall's health compelled him to leave for England, and Andrew Houston, the President, assumed the reins of Government until the Governor's return on February 14, 1821. Nothing of importance transpired locally in this period, with the exception of a flood on October 13, 1819, by which many lives were lost, ten inches of rain falling in twenty-four hours; but the Slave Registry Act passed the Imperial Parliament, marking a further step towards the ultimate establishment of freedom in the slavery-cursed colonies of the West Indies. From this time on the Home Government evinced the utmost solicitude for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the slaves in Grenada, and the establishment of churches and schools and the provision of clergymen were vigorously pressed upon the local Government. From returns made in 1823 it appears that there were then in the colony two Anglican and two Roman Catholic churches, three Wesleyan chapels, and eleven schools, six of which were in St. George's, where a central school was established in the following year.

In June 1823 General Riall finally left the colony, and President Paterson administered its affairs until January 4, 1826, when Major-General Sir Charles Campbell assumed the Government. In 1825 the Anglican church in St. George's was rebuilt; and in the course of the next three years the prison underwent considerable changes and alterations. Acts were passed prohibiting Sunday markets, appointing Thursdays and Saturdays to be public market days, and admitting the testimony of slaves in the courts of justice without any restriction; hitherto the testimony of a black as against that of a white man had been valueless. A salary of 500*l.* currency per annum was also voted in 1828 for a Roman Catholic priest. General Campbell went on leave for a year in May 1829, leaving President Houston in charge.

The next three years were marked by a bitter and unseemly struggle between the Executive, Legislature, and leading inhabitants on the one hand, and the Chief Justice, Mr. J. H. Bent, and Father O'Hannon, the

Roman Catholic priest, on the other. It began by the suspension of Mr. Bent from office in July 1829 by the President-in-Council (without giving that officer an opportunity of being heard in his defence) because he persisted in summoning before him under the Vagabond Act the Roman Catholic Vicar-General, Le Goff, and two other priests, who had been sent over from Trinidad by Bishop McDonnell to displace Father O'Hannon. The Secretary of State reinstated Mr. Bent in November, but he was again suspended in April of the following year upon a series of charges, and was referred by Lord Goderich to the Privy Council for a remedy. His appeal to that body resulted in April 1832 in his being reinstated in office; but the Secretary of State required him to accept the appointment of Puisne Judge in Trinidad, and Mr. John Sanderson replaced him as Chief Justice.

- 1830 1830 may be termed the church building epoch of Grenada, for in it no less than four churches were begun to be built. The foundation stone of St. Patrick's Anglican church was laid on June 29, and shortly after those of the St. Andrew's and St. David's churches; while in September the erection of the Presbyterian kirk in St. George's was commenced, the 'old Court House lot' being granted as a site by the Legislature. The Anglican churches were provided by a grant from the Home Government, the kirk by private subscription. St. Patrick's church was consecrated by Bishop Coleridge on July 21, 1831, and St. David's on the preceding day; St. Andrew's, although completed, was not consecrated until July 1833.

The great hurricane which devastated Barbados on August 11, 1831, did but trifling damage to Grenada, and the Legislature voted 1,000*l.* currency for the assistance of their afflicted neighbours.

- 1832 On January 28, 1832, the Legislature did an act of justice which, considering the state of feeling in the colonies in those days on such matters, must evermore redound to their credit: a Bill was passed removing all disabilities from the free black and coloured inhabitants, and enabling Roman Catholics to serve in the Legislature; but, as a set-off to this liberal proceeding, they declined in April to pass into law the proposals of the Home Government with respect to the emancipation of the slaves, who at the end of this year numbered 23,604, the free black inhabitants being at the same date estimated at 1,600, and the free coloured persons at 1,500.

- 1833 On April 1, 1833, Grenada was included in the general Government of the Windward Islands, comprising Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Tobago, and their dependencies. It ceased in consequence to have a separate Governor of its own, the Governor being required to reside ordinarily at Barbados, and the immediate administration of the colony's affairs being entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor under the Governor's direction and control. The first Governor under the new arrangement was Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., and the first Lieutenant-Governor Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.

On August 23, 1833, the Imperial Parliament passed the Act declaring all slaves in the British dominions to be free, but, with a view to preparing them for their altered social condition, requiring them to remain with their former masters, as apprentices, for a period of six years in the case of predial labourers, and four years in that of domestic servants. 20,000,000*l.* were granted as compensation to the slave owners. The intelligence was cheerfully received in the colony, and an Act was passed to bring the decision into effect on August 1, 1834, as prescribed.



When that important day arrived, the only improper conduct which 1834 marked it on the part of the freed slaves throughout the colony was a little insubordination on two estates, which was easily subdued.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mair relieved General Middlemore on July 4, 1835, 1835 but died in the island on March 21 of the following year, and was succeeded by Colonel C. J. Doyle on August 31. The cane-fly made its appearance in 1834 and did considerable damage, but was fortunately destroyed by the heavy rains which fell later on in the year.

Three slave vessels were captured off the island in September 1836 by 1836 H.M.S. 'Vestal' with 1,250 slaves on board, all of whom were landed and apprenticed to planters, an Act being subsequently passed, by direction of the Home Government, for their protection. Two hundred and eighty more Africans were added to the population under similar circumstances in May 1837, H.M.S. 'Harpy' having captured a slaver between Grenada and Trinidad. The first water supply to the town of St. George's was laid on this year from a source on lands of 'Springs' estate, about one and a half miles to the east of the town.

Small-pox was introduced into the island in February 1837 by a visitor 1837 from Trinidad, and was propagated by an extraordinary act on the part of the constable set to guard the infected premises, who inoculated ten persons with the virus. In the month of October Mr. Owsley Rowley, Island Secretary, was committed to gaol by Chief Justice Sanderson for contempt of court.

It is worthy of note, as showing what claim the House of Assembly of those days had to be styled a representative body, that the House at this date, consisting of 26 members, was elected by 136 voters, who included the 26 members. As an instance of what this involved, it may be mentioned that the parishes of St. Patrick's and St. Mark's together returned 6 members to the House, and these were elected by 8 persons, the 6 members being included!

On May 22, 1838, the British House of Commons passed a resolution 1838 putting a stop to the system of apprenticed labourers, and on the memorable First of August that year the stain of slavery on the British escutcheon was wiped away by the proclamation of complete emancipation of all of the enslaved subjects of the Queen in the West Indies. The conduct of the liberated people in Grenada on that day was most exemplary. They spent the early part of the day in their several churches, and then united in festive gatherings, but there was no drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

A breach between the two branches of the Legislature in 1839 delayed 1839 the passing of the Money Bill till June, to the great distress of the public officers and creditors, who were unpaid for nearly six months.

The effects of the emancipation of the slaves now began to be felt, and from this time, for many long years to come, the internal history of the colony may be described as a continuous struggle by the planters to cope with the scarcity of labour induced by the altered condition of the peasantry, combined with a series of bad seasons, low prices for sugar, and consequent tightness of money. Their difficulties were intensified by the fact that they had to compete under all these trying circumstances with sugar grown in the Spanish colonies by slave labour, for, despite the best efforts of the British Navy to capture slavers, a fair percentage of slaves was regularly introduced into those colonies annually.

The effect of freedom upon the African in Grenada seems to have been

to fill him with a distaste for regular labour on the sugar estates for fixed wages. The quantity of uncultivated land in the interior of the island, and the ease with which it could be bought, rented, or, from his point of view, better still, squatted upon, caused the establishment almost immediately of numerous 'gardens' therein. Here he was free to work just as much or as little as he pleased, and acknowledged no master. The provisions which sprang, without any great trouble on his part, from the fertile soil found a ready market not only in the island, but in the neighbouring colonies of Barbados and Trinidad; and charcoal burning provided him with an equally remunerative and even less troublesome article of export. To induce him to labour on sugar estates became, therefore, no easy task, and when to these conditions there were added a sudden emigration to Trinidad, which appears at this period to have attracted some numbers of the labouring population of Grenada to settle there, and two or three severe droughts, followed by a fall of prices, it is not surprising to find that in 1844 several estates were 'abandoned,' and many others only partially cultivated.

No amount of foresight on the part of statesman or agriculturist could have foreseen that out of these very conditions would evolve that complete change of the colony's staple product which saved it from the financial distress which has already visited some of her less fortunate neighbours, and yet hangs, like the sword of Damocles, over others. The cultivation of the mountain gardens by the labourers led to the extension of cocoa planting, an industry better suited to their indolent disposition than the sugar-cane or coffee, and when still more evil days came for that doomed monarch, sugar, Grenada was ready with a fresh staple which, in the meantime, had won favour in the civilised communities of the Old World, and realised remunerative prices.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the sugar planters of Grenada tamely submitted to their evil fate; the energy and endurance which, as we have seen, had carried them through their previous trials once more came to the front. In December 1839 the experiment of importing labourers began by the immigration of 164 labourers from Malta, who proved a complete failure, and in 1841 their contracts were dissolved by mutual consent, and the greater number of them went to Trinidad, some few remaining in the island and becoming hucksters and porters. This was followed up in 1846-47 by the introduction of 438 Portuguese from Madeira; but here again the attempt was a failure, for although they ultimately proved an acquisition to the colony as shopkeepers and assistants at the sugar works, as agricultural labourers they were not a success. The metayer system was introduced in 1848 on many estates, and to some extent proved a remedy, but the very inferior cultivation given to the cane under this system prevented its general development. In 1849 the importation of liberated slaves from Africa was tried, and in that and the next year no less than 1,055 were landed, to the great benefit of themselves and all concerned, as, apart from the actual labour they gave, the competition had a good effect for a time on the other labour of the colony; as, however, they were only indentured for twelve months, we find that in less than three years the majority of them had become landowners or squatters like their predecessors.

It has been necessary to digress somewhat from the regular record of events so as to touch briefly on the most important feature of the colony's history at this period; the occurrences of note in the years 1840-50 will be described.

On January 1, 1841, the local currency of the colony was assimilated to 1841 the sterling currency of Great Britain, one pound of which had previously been worth two and a half pounds locally.

In March 1843, 500*l.* was granted by the Legislature for the relief of the 1843 sufferers from the earthquake in the Leeward Islands and Guadeloupe. In June of the same year Mr. McBurnie, a member of the Legislature, having been arrested under process of Court while on his way to a meeting of the Assembly, and imprisoned, the House declared it a breach of their privileges, and refused to transact any public business until he was released. The deadlock continued until they were dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. A new Chamber was convened in August, and after being denied by the Lieutenant-Governor, as an inherent right, the privilege of freedom from arrest, which they claimed on the opening of the session, they passed a Bill defining that privilege, which received Colonel Doyle's assent.

The first regular census of the colony was taken on June 3, 1844, and a 1844 population of 29,650 was returned.

A grant of 750*l.* was made in May 1846 towards the erection of Roman 1846 Catholic churches in St. Patrick's and St. John's parishes, thus redeeming to some extent the former unjust treatment of that religion in Grenada. On December 11, Mr. Ker Baillie Hamilton became the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, Sir W. Colebrooke being then the Governor. The first foreign Consul at Grenada was appointed this year in the person of Mr. Samuel Cockburn, for the Venezuelan Republic. It is worthy of note that St. George's was now the coal depôt and central station of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in the West Indies, a post for which its great natural advantages and healthiness amply qualified it. The revenue this year was 23,540*l.*, and the expenditure, 17,103*l.*, and the following produce of the colony was exported:—

Sugar . . .	9,196,538 lb.	Cocoa . . .	374,686 lb.
Rum . . .	167,921 gallons	Cotton . . .	9,166 "
Shrub . . .	332 "	Yams . . .	8,354 barrels
Molasses . .	44,481 "	Charcoal . .	148 "
Coffee . . .	8,082 lb.	Arrowroot . .	601 lb.

The number of freeholders was estimated at 2,654, or about 10 per cent. of the population. The public library in St. George's was established this year.

The price of sugar at this time began to show such a marked decrease that retrenchment became the order of the day, and an attempt to reduce wages led, in St. Patrick's parish, to a riotous demonstration on January 11, 1848, on the part of the labourers, who assembled in numbers at the Court 1848 House while the magistrates were in session, and so intimidated them that they discontinued the proceedings of the court. A detachment of troops was sent up, followed by the Lieutenant-Governor, who addressed the people, and they quietly dispersed. The House of Assembly in this and the next year attempted in passing the Civil List to reduce the salaries of officers whose emoluments were fixed by special Acts, but they were successfully resisted by the Government, and the only result of their action was to bring into prominence the defects of the constitution of the colony.

Small-pox was introduced from Trinidad in November 1849, but did not 1849 become epidemic, the two or three cases that occurred being successfully isolated.

- 1850 The year 1850 was only marked by a disturbance in the gaol on August 10, and by the creation of ports of entry at Grenville and Hillsborough in December.
- 1851 In August 1851 an Act was passed to encourage the introduction of labourers and mechanics of African descent from the United States of America and from Canada, but it proved fruitless. On October 3 a census was taken, showing a population of 32,671.
- 1853 Mr. R. W. Keate became the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony on October 22, 1853, upon the promotion of Mr. Hamilton to be Governor of Newfoundland, and directly after his arrival the Home Government announced its intention to remove the troops from Grenada, and to hand over the military buildings, &c., to the local Government.
- 1854 The year 1854 proved a gloomy one for the colony, for it, as well as other West Indian islands, was visited by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, which decimated the population, no less than 3,788 falling victims to the plague. The disease made its first appearance at the barracks within the precincts of Fort George (now the Colony Hospital), where, on the night of June 10, an artillery soldier was seized, dying the following day. The soldiers were removed to Richmond Hill, but not before ten cases had occurred among them; and after their removal it continued to attack them with terrible results. For a few days it seemed as if its ravages would be confined to the troops, but it suddenly made its appearance in some cottages behind Richmond Hill, and then broke out on Caliviny estate with all of the worst features of the disease. At this place a terrible panic ensued: the manager and overseers fled, and the labourers, left to their own resources, shut themselves up in their huts—the dead, the dying, and the living together—and awaited their fate. When the sanitary authorities made a descent upon the place in a few days' time, the condition of affairs was so awful that they were compelled to content themselves with removing such as were yet alive, and setting fire to the huts and surrounding bush, a proceeding which, it is stated, completely stamped out the disease in that quarter. It gradually, however, spread over the whole island, and extended its ravages to Carriacou and Petit Martinique, until for a period of six weeks the mortality averaged sixteen per diem. In the parish of St. Patrick it was exceptionally virulent, no less than 25 per cent. of the population perishing; on the banks of the River St. John, near to the town of St. George's, it carried off nearly all of the inhabitants of that quarter; but it is curious to relate that not a single case occurred in the gaol, in the heart of the town, a result which appears to be attributable to the enforced cleanliness of the institution and its inmates.
- Every step that could be taken to arrest its progress seems to have been tried, and it is well worthy of note that the success of these efforts was proportioned to the degree of energy exhibited by the local authorities; of whom those in St. Andrew's parish are stated to have been the best, while St. John's and St. Mark's were most apathetic, and were only saved by the special exertions of Dr. Mercer, who was sent over by the Governor of Trinidad to the assistance of the stricken colony. At length, by the end of September the disease ceased to be epidemic, and in a short time after entirely disappeared.
- In this year the military garrison was finally withdrawn, and the fortifications, barracks, &c., handed over to the Colonial Government. The police force was in consequence increased and armed, and a volunteer militia organised.

The control of the Customs department, which had hitherto been vested 1855 in the imperial Customs authorities, was in January 1855 finally entrusted to the colony. On March 31 the lunatics were transferred from the asylum in St. George's, a place known as 'Bain's Lot,' to the old military hospital on Richmond Hill (now the colonial prison), and the proposal was made, with the encouragement and support of the Home Government, that the lunatics from the other islands of the group should be sent there for treatment; but it took twenty-four years to develop the scheme! It was also proposed to convert the barracks in Fort Matthew (the present lunatic asylum) into the colonial hospital, but the project fell through on account of the opposition of the directors of the institution as then constituted.

The defects in the constitution of the colony, which had now been for some time under the consideration of the Government, led in July to the formation of a General Assembly for the Windward Islands being proposed to the House of Assembly, but it was rejected by them. The unfitness of this body to control the affairs of the colony can be demonstrated by an analysis of its composition at this time. It consisted of sixteen sugar planters (only a few of whom were proprietors), seven merchants, two magistrates, and one journalist, and as the Government had no voice in its debates, and was not in any way represented therein, the vast majority of the population were entirely unrepresented in this 'representative' body. In fact, upon the emancipation of the slaves it ceased to be worthy of such a title, which had, with a certain amount of accuracy, described it before that event, because it represented the ruling race and their interests, in which category the whole body of slaves, as their property, were included.

Although defeated in their first attempt to improve the Legislature, the 1856 Government did not abandon the attack, and we find that in April 1856 an Act was passed creating an Executive Council, to be composed of members of both branches of the Legislature, so as to secure the presence of legislators in the councils of the Government, and at the same time to give it a voice in the debates of the Legislature. The measure was, however, limited in its duration to three years, being more or less an experiment. Among other extraordinary vagaries of the House of Assembly at this time may be found the Money Bill of 1856, by which an income tax at the rate of 5 per cent. was imposed upon the salaries of public officers and clergymen, all other incomes in the colony being left untaxed.

On May 22, 1856, Mr. James Walker, the Colonial Secretary of Barbados, became the Administrator of the Government, Mr. Keate going on leave of absence, from which he did not return.

The gradual transference of the allegiance of the island from sugar to cocoa, begun with the emancipation, steadily continued, and in 1856 no less than forty-seven sugar estates had been abandoned, and nine others were on the eve of the change. Many of these did not remain entirely waste, as their mountain lands were being cultivated in patches by the negroes in cocoa, coffee, and provisions. In some cases this was upon the metayer system, modified for cocoa by the further provision that in a certain number of years the proprietor resumed possession of his land with full-bearing cocoa trees thereon, and gave the labourer a fresh 'garden' on another spot. The export of cocoa in 1855 was 5,069 bags, estimated to contain from 900,000 to 1,000,000 lb., so that in nine years the output of this product had trebled itself, and it is on record in 1856 that already 'it was in every one's mouth' that cocoa would prove the salvation of the colony.

- 1857 On January 31, 1857, Mr. C. H. Kortright, President of the Virgin Islands, became the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, and administered its affairs until January 1864, with the exception of the year from May 1858 to May 1859, when Lieutenant-Colonel Ready was Administrator during Mr. Kortright's absence on leave.

Directly after his arrival the colony's revenue decreased so much that the offices of Comptroller of Customs and Inspector of Police were abolished, with the view of retrenchment, and a land tax was imposed for the first time.

The immigration of East Indian coolies began on May 1, 1857, when the ship 'Maidstone' arrived with 289 out of 375 who had left Calcutta in her, nearly 25 per cent. having died on the voyage. Within the next five years 2,022 East Indians and 270 liberated Africans were imported, to the great benefit of the colony, the increased labour available thereby causing several abandoned estates to be reclaimed.

The whale fishery appears at this time to have furnished lucrative employment on the coasts of the colony in the early months of the year, when off St. George's alone as many as eight American whalers might have been seen anchored, with their boats employed in every direction. The formation of a local whaling company was mooted, but nothing came of it.

In June an Act was passed creating the first education board, and establishing a grammar school in St. George's for secondary education. There were in existence at this date thirty primary schools with an attendance of 1,482 scholars, nineteen of them belonging to the Anglican Church, seven to the Roman Catholics, and four to the Wesleyans. In November, 1907, was voted for the relief of the sufferers from the Indian Mutiny, and in the same month the Circuit Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands was established locally by Act of the Legislature.

- 1859 A Bill was passed by the House of Assembly in June 1859 to make the Executive Council created in 1856 a permanency, and conferring certain administrative powers upon that body; but the original Bill introduced by the Government was so distorted by amendments in its passage through the House that it did not receive the Governor's assent, and as the House thereupon declined to renew the existing Act providing for the Executive Council, that enactment lapsed in October.

- 1860 The Post Office, which had hitherto been conducted under the control of the Imperial Post Office, was handed over to the Colonial Government on May 1, 1860; but the change was much resented in the colony, and the House of Assembly for some years refused to make other than temporary provision for its maintenance, on the ground that it was the duty of the Home Government to keep up the institution.

Small-pox in a very mild form appeared in the island in December, but was soon suppressed.

- 1861 On April 8, 1861, a census was taken, and the returns showed a population of 31,900, having decreased by 771 in the ten years. An inland post was started this year, but suspended in the next, on the ground of its being too expensive.

- 1862 A lamentable accident occurred on January 5, 1862, at Fort George, while the Volunteer Artillery Corps were engaged in firing minute guns on the occasion of the death of the Prince Consort. Owing to a defect in the vent of one of the guns an explosion took place by which Bugler Harrold

and Gunner Calder were killed, the former on the spot, whilst the latter died of his injuries. Captain Simmons and Storekeeper Markson were also injured.

The concluding years of Mr. Kortright's administration were marred by continuous disputes between the Executive and Legislature, which seriously retarded the public business. As instances of the attitude of the House of Assembly may be mentioned their refusal to provide a salary for the Treasurer, and to vote any funds for education in 1862.

Major R. M. Mundy arrived on January 21, 1864, and harmony was soon restored, although the constant interference of the Legislature in petty details of the administration was still a permanent source of friction. The Treasury Act was passed in December, and the office of Auditor created.

Major Mundy left for Barbados to administer the general Government in April 1865, and his place was filled by Mr. E. D. Baynes, Colonial Secretary of Antigua, until December. A grant of 150*l.* was made in November for the relief of the sufferers from a hurricane in Guadeloupe.

The registration of births and deaths by Government officers was commenced in January 1866, and a permanent Civil List was, for the first time, voted by the Legislature in the course of the year. In August addresses to the Queen were passed praying for the establishment of the West Indian Encumbered Estates Court in the colony, which was acceded to in due course. On December 1 there were heavy floods in St. Patrick's parish; three bridges were swept away and three severely damaged; the lower lands of Mount Craven and Marli estates were under water, and several persons had to be rescued by boat. The damage done was estimated at 1,000*l.*, but no lives were lost.

The condition of the Indian immigrants in the island occupied a large share of the public attention in 1867. The health of those located on Mount Alexander and other estates was very bad, and the mortality, particularly on Mount Alexander, excessive. Ultimately the immigrants were removed from that estate, and some of those not placed on other estates were deported to British Guiana and indentured there.

On November 18 Grenada gave proof of her volcanic origin and tendencies. Between 5 and 5.20 o'clock p.m., the sea having been previously very calm, a sudden subsidence of the waters in the St. George's harbour took place, the sea falling about five feet and exposing the reef in front of the Lagoon and the adjacent shores. In a few seconds, with a slight rumbling noise, the water over the 'Green Hole' (a spot between the old watering pipe for ships known as the 'Spout' and the opposite point on the north) began to boil and emit sulphurous vapour. This part of the harbour, it should be remarked, was, in the days of the French settlement, an excellent anchorage and careening ground, but there was at the time of this eruption, as there is now, hardly three feet of water on it, showing that there has since been an upheaval of the land in that vicinity. Immediately after this ebullition of the 'Green Hole' the sea in the harbour rose rapidly to about four feet over its normal high-water mark, and rushed violently up to the head of the Carenage. The phenomenon was three or four times repeated, and great damage was done to buildings and boats, but no lives were lost. The mason work of the 'Spout,' which projects into the sea, was completely demolished, presenting the appearance of having been twisted round in a whirlpool, and the 'Green Hole,' which was very deep, was completely filled up.

The wave was experienced along the western seaboard as far north as the town of Gouyave, where it appears to have attained its maximum dimensions, rising so high at Dougaldston estate as to cover the bridge at the mouth of the river and inundate the adjoining cane fields.

At 9 p.m. there was a shock of earthquake, and another at 1 a.m. on the following morning, the motion being perpendicular in both cases.

It should be noted in connection with this eruption that at 2.40 p.m. on the same day at the island of St. Thomas there was a severe earthquake, followed by an enormous tidal wave, fully fifty feet high, and that there was concurrently a volcanic outbreak at the neighbouring island of Little Saba, which emitted smoke and lava.

- There is little of interest to record in respect of the next seven years. Major Mundy was replaced in the administration of the Government on 1871 June 3, 1871, by Mr. Sanford Freeling, and in August of the same year the island was telegraphically connected with the rest of the world by a cable of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's system. It was in connection with the grant of a subsidy to this company that the House of Assembly, which may be described as being then in its dotage, solemnly debated the propriety of entitling the Act authorising its payment 'An Act to tax the whole community and to benefit only a few interested parties,' this motion being formally made, seconded, and put to the vote on August 31, 1870, when one-fourth of the members present voted for it.

The utter unfitness of the Legislature as then constituted to conduct the affairs of the colony engaged the earnest attention of the Government and all thinking members of the community at this period. The meetings of the House of Assembly were characterised by the free use of personal invective and the subordination of public to private interests. The administration of the Government became a series of struggles to induce the Legislature to take action upon matters affecting the well-being of the colony, resulting more frequently in failure than in success; and, even when successful, the object in view was often defeated by amendments grafted upon the original scheme during a stormy passage through the House. It was evident that a sweeping change was necessary, and to this end the best efforts of all who really had the interests of the colony at heart were directed.

- 1874 In 1874 the Church of England was disestablished by law, the rights of existing office-holders being respected, and a body called the 'Church Council' was created, in which the entire control and management of the affairs of that Church in the colony were vested.

- 1875 On June 9, 1875, Lieutenant-Governor Freeling left for Barbados to administer the general Government, and the Honourable William McEwen assumed the Government, as President of the Council, being replaced on July 3 by Mr. Cyril Clerke Graham as Administrator. It was this officer's good fortune to succeed in legalising the reform of the constitution which was so sadly needed. On September 15, a little more than two months after his arrival, an Act creating a single Legislative Chamber of nine nominated and eight elected members, in lieu of the Assembly and Council, was passed by a majority of five in the House of Assembly and unanimously by the Council, and on January 7, 1876, the Governor-in-Chief, Mr. John Pope Hennessy, visited the colony and formally dissolved the old Legislative bodies, which had been called into existence 112 years previously, and announced that Her Majesty the Queen had been pleased to assent to the Act providing for the new Legislative Chamber, in which the members nominated by the Crown would have a majority



This improvement in the constitution, great as it was when compared with what had gone before, was, however, felt to be only a step in the right direction. There were two obstacles to the success of the new Legislative Chamber, the first and most important being that the majority of the population took but a passing interest in public affairs, and that consequently the election of members was quite as much in the hands of a few irresponsible individuals as formerly; and the second being that the Act provided for a paid Executive Committee, the burden of whose salaries was really too heavy for the colony, in its then impoverished condition, to bear. Accordingly, in the interval between the passing of the Single Chamber Act and the first meeting of that body public opinion was gradually shaping itself for a more radical change in the Government.

The Legislative Assembly was convened on February 9, 1876, and on the same day, upon the motion of Mr. Charles Simmons, an elected member, and by a vote of twelve to three, the House passed the following address to Her Majesty the Queen:—

‘The humble address of the President and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies sheweth as follows: We, the President and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, desire to approach your Majesty with feelings of the most unbounded loyalty and respect, knowing as we do that your Majesty has the welfare and well-being of all your subjects at heart, and, satisfied that it is expedient that the entire control and government of this island and its dependencies should be vested in your Majesty, we have caused an Act repealing the present constitution of the colony to be passed; and should your Majesty be graciously pleased to assent thereto, we leave entirely to your Majesty’s wisdom and discretion to erect such form of government as your Majesty shall deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony; and we remain, as in duty bound, your Majesty’s most obedient, most dutiful, and most devoted, loving subjects and servants.’

At the same time an Act was passed to repeal the existing constitution, Dr. W. Wells entering the following protest against its enactment:—

‘Dr. Wells protests against this Bill because it sets aside the undoubted rights of the people to have a voice in the making of the laws by which they are ruled, and particularly in the imposing of taxes.’

On March 9, 1876, Mr. Graham received his commission as Lieutenant-Governor, and, with one short interval, during which Mr. A. F. Gore, the Colonial Secretary of Barbados, acted for him, he administered the Government until May, 1877. The decision of the Home Government with respect to the action taken by the Assembly for its own abolition was not received in this period, and that body continued to exercise the legislative duties devolving upon it, but evidence was not wanting to justify the wisdom of the step taken at its first meeting. Among other peculiarities which characterised its deliberations, it appears that on March 15, 1876, it was moved, seconded, and voted upon, that the title of an Act passed that day to provide for the maintenance of a constant supply of ice in the town of St. George’s should be ‘An Act to deceive the inhabitants of this island by representing the urgent necessity for keeping up a supply of ice for the use and benefit of hospitals, whereas nothing else is intended but the pecuniary aggrandisement of some Government favourite.’

Mr. Graham was relieved in the Government on May 29, 1877, by Colonel 1877 R. W. Harley, and on December 3 Grenada was proclaimed a Crown Colony

by virtue of an Order in Council passed under the Imperial Act 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 47, which empowered Her Majesty to comply with the wishes of the Legislative Assembly. The Act passed at the same time as the address did not receive the Royal confirmation, as it was ruled that it was not competent for a colonial Legislature to abolish itself.

The new constitution thus inaugurated consisted of a Governor (whose headquarters were to be at Barbados), who was to be represented in his absence from the colony by a Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator, and assisted by the advice of two Councils, to be styled the Executive and Legislative Councils. The former body was to be composed of such persons as might be appointed by the Queen; and the second comprised the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator, and such public officers and persons within the colony, not being less than three in number, as might be appointed by Her Majesty with the advice of the Privy Council. The first meeting of the Legislative Council was held on December 27, 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer, being the first members; the first unofficial members, Messrs. L. F. Marrast, W. Shears, and John Langdon, not being appointed until January 24, 1878.

On September 21, 1877, the island was visited by a gale which did some damage, not only on account of the high wind, but from the heavy rainfall, which caused the rivers in several places to overflow their banks.

- 1878 On June 24, 1878, the provisions of the old Militia laws were revived by the Government, and a body of volunteers was organised under the title of the 'Victoria Rifle Corps.' Lieutenant-Governor Harley went on leave on August 8, and his place was taken by Mr. Thomas Kerr, a Judge of the Barbados Assistant Court of Appeal, with a commission as Administrator. Shortly after his arrival the condition of a recent importation of Indian immigrants attracted much attention, the correspondence on the subject being eventually laid before the Imperial Parliament. These immigrants arrived in the colony on March 19, 1878, in the 'Hermione,' and were allotted, as usual, to the estates requiring them. An unusually unhealthy season followed their arrival, malarial fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery being prevalent to an alarming extent; and as some of these immigrants had been located on unhealthy places, in buildings which were a disgrace to the owners, and as, through the laxity of the officer charged with their care, their employers did as little as was possible to assist them with medical comforts and relief when attacked with illness, their condition soon became pitiable. The vigorous measures taken by the local Government soon, however, brought them relief, and by the end of the year their state was quite satisfactory.

- 1879 Colonel Harley resumed the Government on April 2, 1879, and on July 26 a plentiful supply of pure water was successfully introduced into St. George's from the Soulier and Morne Repos rivers, under the superintendence of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.E., the supply formerly derived from the 'Springs' source having been found altogether inadequate to the growing requirements of the town and shipping. The net cost of this important work was under 8,000*l*.

From 1879 dates the commencement of that policy of road reconstruction and bridge building which has been fully developed in recent years, to the inestimable benefit of the colony. Before that date the title of roads was borne, by courtesy, by the 'traces' which did duty in that respect, and in rainy weather, which means fully two-thirds of the year in Grenada, they

became veritable quagmires, in many places impassable. Macadam was so little known that the labourers were with difficulty at first persuaded to break stones, the operation being regarded as one reserved for convict labour. The fords of the rivers, liable from their proximity to the mountains to sudden and severe floodings after rain, were in the majority of cases unbridged, and lives were frequently lost in the attempt to pass them, while more cautious travellers were delayed for hours in consequence, or compelled to abandon intended journeys. In 1879, however, the first step in the right direction was taken; about 6,000*l.* was expended on roads and bridges, seven miles of main road being macadamised, a number of culverts constructed, and an iron bridge built at Dunfermline. Unfortunately, the efforts of succeeding years did not keep pace with this excellent beginning, but still the impetus, which eventually overcame the *vis inertiae* of the long years of neglect, was given.

On January 26, 1880, the island was visited by their Royal Highnesses 1880 the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, in H.M.S. 'Bacchante.' They were most loyally welcomed and entertained during their stay of eight days, but no public demonstrations were permitted.

During 1878 and 1879 the alterations necessary to convert the building into a prison had been progressing at the former Military Hospital on Richmond Hill, and on their completion the male prisoners were, on February 1, 1880, removed to it from the old Common Gaol in St. George's, the work having cost a little over 5,000*l.*

The Imperial Government ceased on March 31 to provide the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor from the British Treasury, so that the colony from that date resumed the payment of the officer administering the Government, after an interval of forty-seven years.

Major Strahan, the Governor of the Windward Islands, was promoted to the Government of Tasmania in May, and on August 19 Mr. William Robinson, Governor of the Bahamas, assumed the administration of the general Government with a commission as Lieutenant-Governor. On November 14 he paid his first visit to Grenada.

During this year a jetty was constructed at the town of Grenville, and 1881 alterations were made in the barracks at Fort Matthew, on Richmond Hill, used as a lunatic asylum, so as to accommodate the lunatics from the other islands of the Government, with the exception of Barbados.

A census was taken on April 4, 1881, and the returns showed a population of 42,403, being an increase of 12½ per cent. since May 1, 1871, when 37,684 was returned; and further, that the body of peasant proprietors had so largely increased that out of 9,000 adult males in the colony, no less than 3,000 were owners of land in lots of from one to fifty acres. In fact, during the ten years from 1871 the change in the agricultural system of the island originally brought about by the emancipation of the slaves had been rapidly progressing. Sugar having ceased to be a remunerative article of export under the conditions of labour in Grenada, numbers of estates had been abandoned, and after an interval they were sold out in small lots to the former labourers, who cultivated them in cocoa and nutmegs. The change that had gradually taken place can best be estimated by comparing the exports of sugar and cocoa in 1846 with those of 1881. In 1846, 9,196,538 lb. of sugar and 374,686 lb. of cocoa left the island; in 1881, the cocoa exported amounted to 5,864,090 lb., besides nearly 100,000 lb. of spices, as against 2,038,712 lb. of sugar.

On September 28, Lieutenant-Governor Harley was summoned to administer the Government of the Windward Islands, Governor Robinson proceeding to England on leave of absence, after the loss of his wife in a severe epidemic of yellow fever which visited Barbados in the middle of the year; and here it may be noted that only two sporadic cases of this fever occurred in Grenada at the time. Upon Colonel Harley's departure, Captain Maling, the Colonial Secretary, assumed the administration of the Government, as senior member of the Executive Council.

Among the events of this year may be noted the abolition of tonnage dues at all ports of entry, the disbanding of the volunteer corps raised in 1878, the establishment of a savings bank on November 1, the construction of a jetty at the town of Gouyave, which was formally opened on December 3, the admission of the colony into the Postal Union, and the subsidising of a steamer imported by Messrs. A. Hubbard & Co. to ply along the coasts of the island.

- 1882 Colonel Harley resumed his Government in January 1882, but left on March 28, having been appointed Governor of British Honduras, and Captain Maling again became Administrator of the Government. In November, in consequence of unfortunate dissensions among the members of the Government, and owing to the unsatisfactory financial condition of the colony, which had been represented as being perfectly sound, Governor Robinson assumed the direct administration of the Government, and passed certain measures for improving the state of the finances. Captain Maling proceeded to England on leave, and Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, the Administrator of St. Lucia, was specially commissioned to administer the Government.

In 1882 the vexed question of primary education, which had been receiving the careful attention of Governor Robinson since 1861, was dealt with by an ordinance which became law in April, and important legislation took place with respect to the courts of justice, the several jurisdictions of the higher courts being amalgamated into one Supreme Court of Judicature, presided over by the Chief Justice, without any lay Assistant Justices.

- 1883 Important events took place early in 1883. Sir William Robinson assumed the administration of the Government in March, and Mr. Goldsworthy returned to St. Lucia. Captain Maling returned from leave of absence, and an inquiry was held by the Governor and the Chief Justice into certain charges preferred against him by Mr. E. K. Moylan, the Attorney-General, who was eventually dismissed from his office on charges which had been brought against him by Administrator Goldsworthy. The inquiry resulted in Captain Maling being interdicted for a short time from the discharge of the duties of Colonial Secretary, but he was reinstated in office by the Secretary of State in April. On April 13 a Royal Commission visited the colony to inquire and report to Her Majesty the Queen upon its public revenue, expenditure, debts, and liabilities. The Commission was composed of Colonel (afterwards Sir William) Crossman and Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Baden-Powell, and had as its secretary Mr. C. Alexander Harris, of the Colonial Office. Their commission included a similar inquiry with respect to the colonies of Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, and their full and exhaustive report on the latter islands was completed in February 1884.

Sir William Robinson returned to Barbados at the end of April 1883, and Mr. Edward Laborde, the Administrator of Tobago, was commissioned

to administer the Government of Grenada. Nothing of more than passing moment occurred until December 23, 1884, when important despatches 1884 from Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, were laid before the Legislative Council. These despatches announced that the scheme (originally proposed by Sir William Robinson, and supported by the Royal Commissioners) for separating Barbados from the Government of the Windward Islands, and making Grenada once more the headquarters of the Government, had been adopted by Her Majesty's Government; and further, that the recommendation made by the Royal Commissioners, that the four islands should be united into a single colony, with one governor and legislature, would be adopted if similar views were held by the inhabitants of the several islands or of a majority of the islands. The first Government school of primary education was opened in September of this year at Birch Grove, in St. Andrew's parish.

On January 26, 1885. Sir William Robinson arrived, and submitted to 1885 the Council certain resolutions prepared by the Secretary of State to give effect to the scheme of union, and, after addressing the Council at length with respect to the scheme, adjourned it to the following day, so as to give the unofficial members an opportunity of considering the proposal. A public meeting was held that day in St. George's, which viewed the scheme with disfavour, and on the 27th the unofficial members obtained a further adjournment to February 23, so as to ascertain more fully the opinion of the inhabitants. The result was that the proposal was on that date formally opposed by the unofficials, and ultimately abandoned.

On February 2 a school for the secondary education of boys was started by private enterprise in the town of St. George's.

Administrator Laborde left the colony on May 27 to assume the Government of the island of St. Lucia, and the first Governor of the Windward Islands under the new arrangement, Mr. W. J. Sendall, an Assistant Secretary of the Local Government Board of England, arrived on June 1 and assumed the Government. After a short interval, occupied in informing himself of local circumstances, the new Governor met the Legislative Council on July 31, and announced his policy, which may briefly be described as the development of the colony by a judicious expenditure on roads and public works from funds to be raised by a loan; the creation of local authorities for parochial and town affairs; the improvement and extension of the system of primary education; an improved Customs tariff, and better collection of the revenue therefrom and from spirit duty; the reorganisation of the prison and post office; and the establishment of a botanical garden for the promotion of improved methods of agriculture, and the introduction of new plants and products into the colony. This programme, particularly that portion of it which related to the improvement of road communication, was cordially received by the community, and the beneficial results which have attended the administration of the colony in the last ten years on these and similar lines are an enduring testimony to the judgment and foresight of its author.

On November 5 riots occurred in St. George's in connection with the practice of lighting bonfires in the Market Place, which the Government decided to suppress on account of the danger to the adjacent buildings and property. The police failed to restore order, and, through bad management, the assistance of a number of special constables who were hastily sworn in proved of no avail, with the result that the mob broke all the windows

and lamps in the square, and that several constables were injured. On the following night, it being understood that an attempt to renew the disorderly proceedings would be made, the control of the constabulary was delegated by the Governor to Mr. William Low, the magistrate of the district, with the result that the rioters, after seeing the arrangements that were made, dispersed peaceably, being convinced that their efforts to disturb the peace would be unsuccessful, and result disastrously to themselves.

The new Court House and public buildings in the town of Grenville, which had been commenced in 1884, were completed and opened for public business on May 20, 1886. A suitable site in the vicinity of the town of St. George's having been selected, a commencement was made of a botanical garden about the middle of the year. This was the pioneer station in the West Indies of the new grade of gardens established upon the advice of Dr. Morris, of Kew Gardens. The sister island of St. Vincent was visited by a hurricane on August 16, which did considerable damage there; but in Grenada there was only a rainstorm experienced.

The total eclipse of the sun on August 29 being central at Grenada, an expedition headed by Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.A.S., was sent from England to take observations, which were not, however, quite successful, in consequence of dense clouds obscuring the sun as seen from the principal observatory, which was located on Green Island. Better views were obtained by other observers stationed at Fort George. On December 21 a terrible fire took place in Grenville, destroying the better part of the town and endangering the new public buildings, which, however, fortunately escaped, being to windward of the flames. A meteorological observatory was established this year at Richmond Hill.

Two important constitutional changes took place in 1886. By additional instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, dated August 26, the number of Legislative Councillors was increased by two official and two unofficial members, and it was ordained that unofficial members should in future hold office for a term of six years. The principle of local self-government was introduced on October 6 by an ordinance to provide for the establishment of parochial boards, and for the management and regulation of towns, which became law on that day. By this measure a local board was created for each of the six parishes, and for the island of Carriacou, one-half of the members of each board being nominated by the Governor, and the other half elected by the ratepayers. To these boards were delegated the exercise of various powers formerly vested in the Government, such as the levying and disbursement of local rates, the control and management of the towns, the upkeep of the byways in the country districts, and the direction of other purely local matters. The first election took place on November 12, and the greatest interest was manifested by the community in the new departure.

In consequence of the disastrous effect of the hurricane in St. Vincent on August 16 (towards the relief of the sufferers from which Grenada contributed 250*l.*), Governor Sendall proceeded to that colony on September 4, and as in the meanwhile it was decided to reconstruct and enlarge the Government House of Grenada, he remained absent, except for a short interval in the middle of 1887, until November 17 of that year. The Government of Grenada was administered during his absence by Captain 1887 Maling, the Colonial Secretary, up to May 1, 1887, and then by Mr. H. R.



**GREEN ISLAND, SHOWING EFFECT OF SURF IN FOREGROUND**  
(From a Photo. by J. E. T. Brathwaite, Esq.)





Pipon Schooles, the Attorney-General, who also discharged the duties of Colonial Secretary in Captain Maling's absence on leave.

The fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne was most loyally observed on June 21, 1887. The day was made a bank holiday by special ordinance, and the following day was also observed as a public holiday. On the first day Administrator Schooles, accompanied by the entire staff of public officers available and a large number of the leading people of the colony, attended a special service held at the Anglican church, St. George's, and there was great public rejoicing and festivity. A loyal address was presented to Her Majesty by the Legislative Council, and in commemoration of the event a large area of level ground to the north of the town of St. George's was handed over by the Government to the Parochial Board, to be styled 'The Queen's Park,' and converted into a place of recreation.

Important legislation took place in 1887: the education law was amended; the laws relating to customs, excise, and liquor licenses underwent a thorough revision and consolidation; measures dealing with the occupancy of land by labourers, with building societies, and with the purchase of cocoa, were passed, and the tariff of import duties was beneficially revised. Another step in the right direction was taken on November 2, when the Council petitioned the Queen to abolish the jurisdiction of the West Indian Encumbered Estates Court in the colony, that tribunal, however useful it might have been upon its creation in 1866, having entirely ceased to be in touch with the altered condition of affairs in Grenada.

The Botanic Garden was opened this year to the public, and great progress made with the work of reconstructing the main roads of the island. A telephone line connecting all the police stations in the island, except St. David's, was erected, and private messages were allowed to be sent at moderate charges, thus affording a much-needed convenience to the public.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced on January 10, 1888, at 8.49 a.m., the vibration being felt more strongly in St. George's than other parts of the island; numbers of buildings were cracked or otherwise damaged.

Governor Sendall went on leave of absence on May 13, and the general Government was administered until his return on August 9 by Mr. Edward Laborde, the Administrator of St. Lucia, under a commission as Administrator-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. Mr. Schooles took charge of the local Government until May 30, when he left the colony on leave of absence, and his place was then filled by Colonel Elliott, the Inspector-General of Police in Barbados.

In consequence of a small-pox epidemic in Martinique in the middle of the year, the most stringent quarantine regulations were enforced at Grenada, and the one case which reached the island from the infected place was successfully isolated at the quarantine station under the care of Dr. Walter Boyd. The disease was, however, introduced by smugglers into Islet Ronde, a quay to the north of Grenada, and about twenty cases of a mild nature occurred there; but by special exertions it was confined to the islet, and extirpated under the direction of Dr. E. F. Hatton, who volunteered for the post of danger. An expenditure of 1,174*l.* was incurred altogether for this special service during the year.

The fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves was celebrated

on August 1 by their descendants with much rejoicing, and the Legislative Council made a small grant towards the expense of the festivities.

Branches of the Savings Bank were established during the year at the district revenue offices, thereby bringing the advantages of the institution, which had been hitherto chiefly confined to the residents in St. George's and its neighbourhood, within reach of the people of the rural districts.

Towards the end of the year a great improvement was effected in the means of communication, in consequence of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company contracting with the Government for the maintenance of a steamer service along the leeward coast of the island and to Carriacou, thus bringing the towns on that coast into daily touch with St. George's, and Carriacou becoming accessible from the capital once a week. Previous attempts to establish such a service had not been altogether successful, owing to only one steamer being employed; but the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, being given a liberal subsidy, undertook to run two steamers, and succeeded.

On December 23, a serious outbreak of the prisoners having occurred in the Royal Gaol of Castries, the Governor proceeded to St. Lucia, taking with him Mr. Edward Drayton, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and Captain Hughes, the Protector of Immigrants, to sit on a Commission of Inquiry into the cause of the disaffection; and on December 27, Mr. R. B. Llewellyn, the Administrator of St. Vincent, arrived to act as Colonial Secretary and administer the Government, Mr. F. M. Chadwick, the Treasurer, having been in charge in the interim. Mr. Llewellyn was not, however, entrusted with the Government for long, as he was replaced on January 11, 1889, by Mr. Laborde, the Administrator of St. Lucia, who remained in charge until March 26.

1889

On January 1 the island of Tobago was separated from the Government of the Windward Islands and united into one colony with Trinidad.

Governor Sendall returned to the colony on April 6, and on the Queen's birthday Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the honour of Knight Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, to the great satisfaction of the people of Grenada, whose appreciation of their ruler was shortly evidenced in a striking manner. As soon as it was realised that his term of office was about to expire, a petition signed by all classes of the community was presented to the Secretary of State, praying that he might be allowed to remain for a further period, and offering to provide the necessary funds to secure that object. The movement was however, unsuccessful, and on November 24 Sir Walter Sendall left Grenada to take up the Government of Barbados. In the address presented to him before his departure the Legislative Council stated that his period of office had been 'one signally marked out from all antecedent epochs by the amount 'of good, substantial, and beneficial work accomplished therein,' and they expressed their admiration for his 'conspicuous ability, straightforward honesty, and unselfish and untiring zeal'—sentiments which truthfully reflected the feeling of the entire colony.

Among the events of the year up to this date may be recorded the commencement and partial completion of an auxiliary water supply for the town of St. George's, which also provided for the districts of St. Paul's and Richmond Hill, the Government institutions at the latter place and the Government House being for the first time properly supplied with water. The source of the supply is the Les Avocats' River, in St. David's parish, about six miles from the town. Another important work was begun on November

21, when Lady Sendall exploded by electricity the first blast for the excavation of a tunnel to pierce the hill between the two halves of the town of St. George's. This thoroughfare was, in commemoration of Sir Walter Sendall's administration, named by the Parochial Board 'The Sendall Tunnel.' A severe flood was experienced on September 9 in the parishes of St. John and St. Mark, caused by a heavy rainstorm on the western slope of Mount St. Catherine, the highest peak of the island. The Gouyave and St. Mark's rivers overflowed their banks, and did considerable damage, sweeping through the towns of Gouyave and Victoria, and tearing up the streets.

On May 9 the Legislative Council passed a resolution which is worthy of note, as indicating the continued desire of the people of Grenada to co-operate in imperial defence to the extent of their ability, which had been evidenced on more than one occasion in the earlier days of the colony. On the motion of the Honourable W. S. Comissiong, Q.C., seconded by the Honourable G. W. Williamson, it was unanimously resolved as follows:—

'It being the opinion of this Council that the establishment of a subsidiary military and naval station in these islands may shortly become an absolute necessity, this Council respectfully urges upon the Executive of Grenada the advisability of early communication with Her Majesty's Government, as well as Her Majesty's naval authorities, with the view of placing before them the advantages which are afforded by this island in point of harbour accommodation, combined with safety, being out of the range of hurricanes, as well as salubriousness of climate; and to convey to the authorities the expression of entire willingness on the part of the people of Grenada to share in any expenditure which may be necessary for carrying such a project into effect.'

On August 20 the Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that—

'Whilst fully appreciating the patriotism which prompted the offer made by the Legislative Council to share in the expense of defending the island, Her Majesty's Government can hold out no hope of its becoming a subsidiary military and naval station.'

A change of some importance in road administration this year must be noticed. The colony was divided into three road districts, the northern, southern, and Carriacou; and road boards, consisting of an equal number of persons elected by the several parochial boards and nominated by the Government, were created, and entrusted with the maintenance of the principal roads, which were classified into public highways, public byways, and parish byways, the first class being maintained altogether from public funds, the second in equal proportions from public and parochial funds, and the third from parochial funds alone. The new road boards had the charge of the public highways and byways, the parochial boards remained in charge of the parish byways.

Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, was appointed to succeed Sir Walter Sendall in the Government of the Windward Islands, and he arrived in Grenada on November 28, the Government having been administered in the short interval by Mr. R. B. Llewellyn, with a commission as Administrator-in-Chief. The new Governor was chiefly engaged in the concluding weeks of the year in reorganising the treasury accounts, which were antiquated and cumbrous, and establishing a new system of audit introduced by the direction of the Secretary of State, under which the colonial accounts were to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of England, who would be represented in the three colonies

of the Windward Islands by an officer appointed by him, styled the local auditor, the actual detailed audit being conducted in London by the staff of the English Audit Office.

- 1890 On June 4, 1890, Governor Hely-Hutchinson formally announced to the Legislative Council the lines on which he proposed to proceed in the administration of the Government. After a masterly analysis of the finances of the colony, both public and parochial, he declared that he regarded the reconstruction of roads and the provision of efficient means of communication as the first object to be attained, and that, with that view, all through lines of communication would be completed at once, that the much-neglected parish byways would be reconstructed, and the remaining roads of the colony dealt with in order of importance as means and opportunity allowed. His programme further included the establishment of a telephone exchange, of direct steam communication with New York so as to develop a fruit trade, the introduction of an instalment of technical education, harbour improvement, subsidising an efficient hotel, registration of titles to land, improvement of land surveys, and a general survey of the island.

In September the affairs of St. Lucia necessitated a somewhat longer residence there by the Governor than usual, and the administration of the Grenada Government devolved on Mr. Lawrence R. Fyfe, the new Colonial Secretary, who had taken up his duties in February; but this officer became seriously ill in October, and in November was incapable of discharging his duties, so that Mr. Edward Drayton, the Treasurer, was appointed to act as Colonial Secretary and administer the Government. On November 13 the Governor returned to the colony.

A jetty was erected this year at the town of Sauteurs, and waterworks for Gouyave were completed in July, but the reservoir broke down in December, owing to a defective site.

- 1891 1891 was a busy year, in which a great quantity of useful work was executed and solid progress made by the colony. Most of the projects outlined in the Governor's original programme were taken in hand and energetically pushed forward, the reconstruction of the parish byways occupying a prominent place. This work was entrusted, under Government control, to committees of residents in the several parishes, and every detail of it received the close personal attention of the Governor, who frequently visited the work in all parts of the island. On the main roads three large bridges were constructed, and the carriage road from Sauteurs to Grenville completed. Among other works of importance may be mentioned the commencement of a jetty at the town of Victoria, and the establishment by the Government of a telephone exchange in the town of St. George's, as the initial step towards the provision of a system of such exchanges throughout the island, which has since been successfully effected.

In March a direct steamer service with New York was subsidised, and later on a proposal from a projected company, to be styled the 'West India Company,' having for its object the establishment of a first-class steamer service connecting the principal West Indian Islands with New York, and the erection of hotels in the several islands, was favourably entertained. This proposal, however, never became an accomplished fact. Trade reciprocity with Canada and the United States of America was discussed by the Legislative Council during the year, but rejected after full consideration. Another scheme of importance which failed to meet with public approval

was the proposed survey of the colony, and towards the end of the year the project was withdrawn.

A census was taken on April 5, and revealed the fact that in the last ten years the population had increased at the rate of 25.48 per cent., being 53,209, as against 42,403 in 1881; the mean annual birth-rate for the period was 43.73 per thousand, and the mean annual death-rate 24. It also appeared that out of 3,024 agricultural holdings returned, no less than 2,508, or 83 per cent., were holdings of less than five acres.

The success of the byways reconstruction committees led to a most important change in road administration at the end of the year. The three road boards and the classification of the roads adopted in 1889 were replaced by a road board for each parish of the island and for Carriacou, the boards being composed of the principal landowners or their attorneys, holding office during the Governor's pleasure, and directly responsible to the Government. The roads were classified as main roads, first-class and second-class byways, and were altogether maintained from public funds, the accounts being kept and all disbursements made by the Treasury. Concurrently with this beneficial change the existing graduated land tax and the parochial byway rates were abolished and a uniform rate of 1s. per acre on all lands levied for road purposes. As upon these reforms taking place the parochial boards ceased to have any functions outside of the towns, an ordinance was passed to that effect, and at the same time creating them purely elective bodies.

In the course of the year ordinances were passed authorising the creation of Grenada inscribed stock, and empowering the Government to convert the debentures of the existing loan into stock, and to borrow a further sum of 50,000*l.* for roads and public works. It should also be recorded that the colony was represented at the Jamaica Exhibition of January 1891.

During the temporary absences of the Governor in the other islands of the Government this year the administration of the Grenada Government was entrusted to Mr. H. R. Pipon Schooles, the Attorney-General, under a special commission, which he held until June 1892, when Mr. Edward Drayton was confirmed in the office of Colonial Secretary upon the death of Mr. Fyfe after a prolonged illness. The affairs of St. Vincent and St. Lucia required the Governor to spend a large portion of his time there in 1892, and later on in the year his health necessitated a visit to England, the general Government being administered during his absence by Brigade-Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, the Administrator of St. Lucia, with a commission as Administrator-in-Chief. Mr. Drayton had charge of the local Government up to September, when he was compelled to go on leave on account of indisposition, and his place was filled by Mr. E. P. Brooks, the Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Knollys, the Colonial Secretary of Barbados, and Colonel J. H. Sandwith, successively, until Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson's return in November.

Good progress was made with roads and public works; the main road from Gouyave to Grenville across the middle of the island was completed, the telephone system extended, a commodious building provided for the reception of the public library in St. George's, and new public buildings commenced at Gouyave. The coasting-steamer service was improved by the addition of a third and larger steamer, which enabled a bi-weekly visit to be paid to Grenville. Primary education occupied a large share of the public attention, and an amending ordinance was passed at the end of the

year, which, however, failed to secure the approval of the Roman Catholic section of the community. A change in the system of audit established in 1889 was made at the end of the year by the Secretary of State, in consequence of strong representations from the colony as to its working. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of England relinquished the charge of the audit and the appointment of the Local Auditor, and the same officer was continued on as Auditor for the Windward Islands under the Government, with an audit clerk in each colony to conduct the examination of accounts locally.

The cocoa crop was seriously retarded by heavy rainfall, 106 inches being recorded at Richmond Hill; but the result was an exceptionally fine crop in 1893, when 93,668 cwt., of the value of 281,000*l.*, were exported, as compared with 75,869 cwt., of the value of 226,100*l.*, in 1892.

The issue of inscribed stock authorised by the legislation of 1891 was made this year by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The average price obtained was 101*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per cent., and the conversion of debentures was effected at the rate of 103*l.* of stock against 100*l.* debentures. Altogether 80,100*l.* of 4 per cent. stock was issued, which at the close of 1892 was quoted on the London Stock Exchange List at 102-104.

1893 On June 30, 1893, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson left Grenada on his promotion to the Government of Natal, and Mr. Drayton, the Colonial Secretary, administered the Government until the arrival on October 24 of the new Governor, Sir Charles Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana, the general Government in the interval being entrusted to Dr. Gouldsbury, the Administrator of St. Lucia.

Before Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson's departure from the colony he was presented with the following address from the road boards:—

'We, the Chairmen of the Road Boards of this colony, have been requested by the members of our respective Boards to approach your Excellency with the expression of our united congratulations on the honour which Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer on you by your appointment to be Governor of Natal.

'The Road Boards of Grenada cannot permit your Excellency, to whom their existence is due, to leave our shores without placing on record their grateful appreciation of the lasting service rendered by you to the colony in connection with the roads. The Boards remember that although some good work had been done on certain of the main roads of the colony before your Excellency's arrival, the usefulness of that work was marred by the disgraceful condition of the byways, the links which connect the inland cultivated area with the main roads, and through which, therefore, the produce of the colony finds its way to the sea. Realising the importance of these arteries to the welfare of the colony, your Excellency lost no time in proceeding to their reconstruction, and, in doing so, laid the foundation of the present road system, which, entrusting, as it does, the control and maintenance of the roads to those directly concerned in their condition, will prove to be satisfactory and lasting.

'Your Excellency's administration is also connected with another work of importance which will play a leading part in the development of the island, rendering as it does communication between the most distant parts at once simple and convenient. We refer to the network of telephones which has been spread in the last two years all over the island, in the

establishment of which we recognise the continuation of the same policy of opening up the colony and developing her resources to which the present condition of the roads and our existence as Road Boards bear such eloquent testimony.

'We desire to assure your Excellency and Lady Hely-Hutchinson of our cordial goodwill, and we earnestly hope that your future career may be attended with the same measure of success as your administration of the affairs of Grenada has been.'

As these bodies are representative of every class of the community, this address is a strong proof of the appreciation by the inhabitants of the valuable and lasting work done in Grenada by the departing Governor.

Sir Charles Bruce met the Legislative Council for the first time on December 11, the interval having been occupied by him in visiting the out-districts, and ascertaining the resources and requirements of the colony. In his first address to the Council, while abstaining from any general declaration of administrative policy, the Governor announced measures having for their object the improvement of the finances, the continuation of the work on public works and roads, and the reconstruction of the parochial board of the town of St. George's as a town board on a more solid foundation and with extended powers. A further issue of 15,600*l.* inscribed stock as an additional loan for roads and works was at the same time asked for and obtained.

Among the legislation of 1893 was an ordinance, passed in February, enacting that the Board of Education should be composed of equal numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants, and giving the President only a casting vote, which passed the Council by a majority of ten, the dissenting members being Messrs. Orgias, Anton, and Drayton. No public works of importance were commenced or completed during the year, but the work on the Sendall Tunnel, which had been suspended for about two years, was recommenced in July, and the telephone system was extended to all parts of the island.

The island was visited in May by Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.E., with the object of reporting on the condition of the St. George's waterworks, constructed by him in 1879, and of advising the Government with respect to similar works for the town of Grenville, and as to the best means of repairing the reservoir of the Gouyave waterworks, which had collapsed in 1890 in consequence of a defective site.

In 1894 the revenue of the colony amounted to 63,022*l.*, the largest on 1894 record, while the exports fell from the value of 316,063*l.* in 1893 to 189,614*l.*, both results being attributable to the same cause—a severe drought in the middle of the year, which affected both the cocoa and provision crops, causing in the latter case a considerable increase in the importation of food-stuffs from the United States of America, which, fortunately, were very cheap at the time. Owing to the liberal expenditure kept up by the Government on roads and public works there was, however, no distress among the labouring classes, among whom money was plentiful in consequence. The construction of waterworks for the town of Grenville and adjacent district was commenced and vigorously pushed forward, the lunatic asylum was reconstructed and made capable of accommodating all of the lunatics from the other islands of the Government, the carriage road from St. George's to Grenville along the south and south-east of the island was completed, and the Sendall Tunnel was so far finished as to be used

temporarily for traffic. The roadway to the town from its western entrance was, however, so inadequately protected from the sea that it was washed away in November by the high seas usual in that month.

Floods occurred in St. Andrew's parish on September 28, 5 inches and 22 parts of rain falling there in twenty-four hours, and causing the rivers to overflow their banks and do much damage to roads, bridges, and cultivation. During the temporary absences of the Governor on duty in the other islands the local Government was conducted by Mr. Drayton, the Colonial Secretary, at the beginning and end of the year, and by Mr. Schooles, the Attorney-General, in the middle of the year, under a special commission, the Colonial Secretary being absent on leave for the six months from April to October.

Mr. J. F. Gresham, the Chief Justice, retired on pension in October, after having filled the office for nearly thirty-one years, and Mr. Schooles was appointed to act until the appointment of his successor.

The Customs laws were thoroughly revised and consolidated during the year, and other important legislation was initiated, but not finally passed until the following year.

1895 1895 was, on the whole, a trying year for the colony. The cocoa crop fell short by 5,900 bags of the average of the five preceding years, and by nearly 13,000 bags of the crop of 1894. Coincidentally with this shortage a fall in prices took place involving a loss to the planters of about 1*l.* a bag, as compared with the normal value. Fortunately the nutmeg crop was good, and fair prices were obtained, and there being a plentiful yield of ground provisions, and money being kept in circulation among the labouring class by public works, distress was averted. There was necessarily some depreciation in the value of land, and capitalists evinced a decided reluctance to make the customary advances on cultivation.

Considerable expenditure on roads and bridges took place during the year. Its opening months found the Road Boards and Public Works Department busily engaged in repairing the damage done by the rain storm of September 28, 1894, which, including the erection of a bridge at Birch Grove to take the place of the causeway which was swept away, cost the colony nearly 3,000*l.*, and its close witnessed still more active and extensive operations necessitated by a similar and more severe storm on September 30, 1895, when 10½ inches of rain fell in St. Patrick's in six hours. This downpour was luckily confined to the northern half of the island and to Carriacou; roads, bridges, telephone lines, and acres of cultivation were carried away, the damage under the first three heads alone exceeding 5,000*l.* Some idea of the effect of the flood may be gathered from the accompanying photograph of a spot on the main road at Belmont, St. Patrick's, where two bridges and the road were demolished. In the foreground are the iron girders of one of the bridges brought 150 yards down stream, and the remains of another bridge of masonry are seen behind.<sup>1</sup>

Several public works were undertaken, of which probably the most important was the final completion of the Sendall Tunnel, which pierces the hill between the two halves of the chief town, and the protection of the roadway to its western entrance (called by the Town Board 'Bruce Street,' in honour of the Governor who directed its construction) by a proper sea-wall. The reconstruction of the Colony Hospital, the erection of new quarters for the house-surgeon and the reconstruction of the streets of St. George's

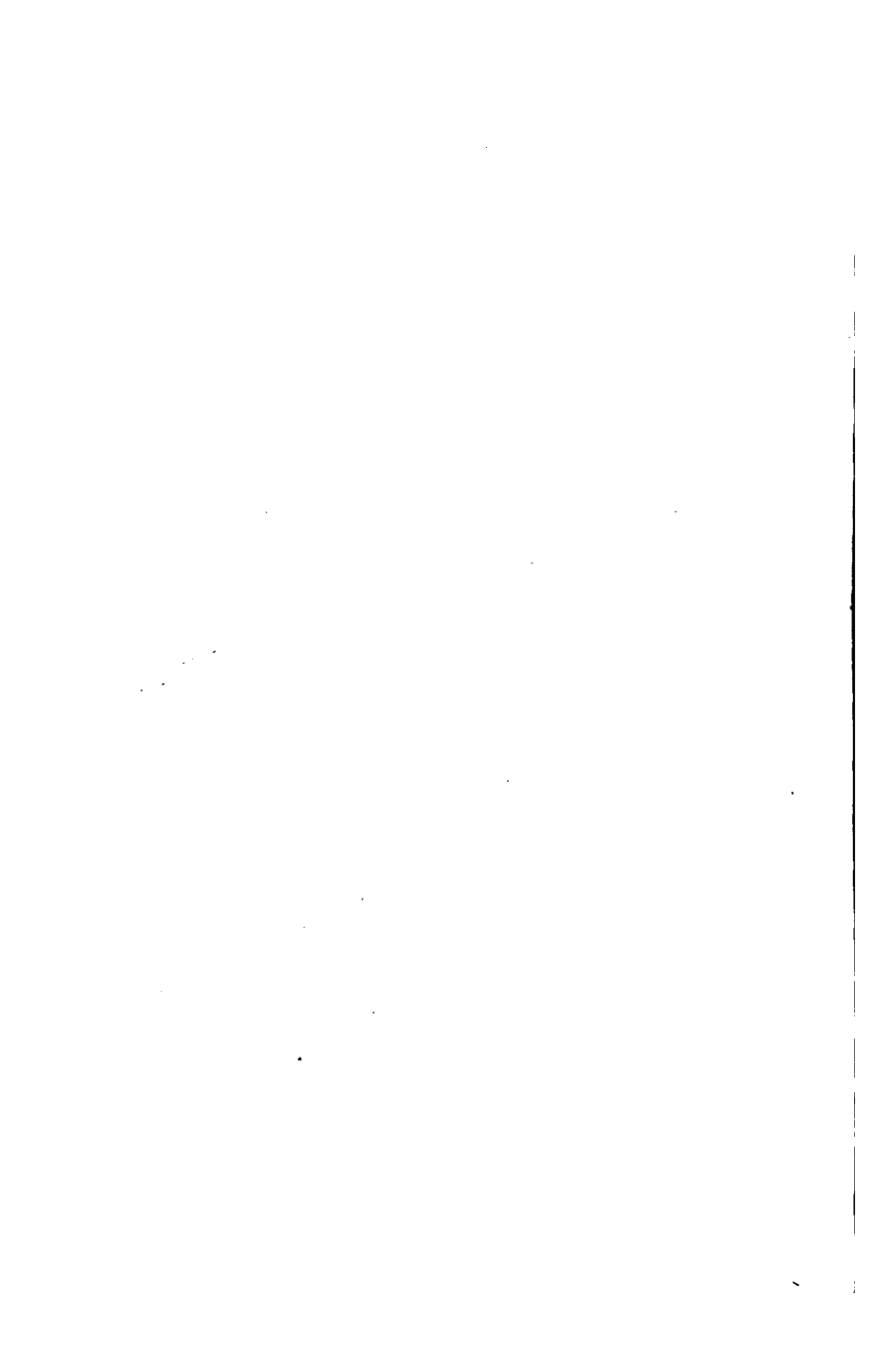
<sup>1</sup> See a photo of this bridge at page 64.





ST. PATRICK'S MAIN ROAD AT BELMONT AFTER THE FLOOD OF 1895

(From a Photo, by J. E. T. Braithwaite, Esq.)



were commenced, and the very fine waterworks for the town of Grenville and its adjacent district were completed. The St. George's Harbour was inspected in August by Mr. G. H. Stephens, C.E., who reported that for an outlay of about 22,000*l.* its great natural advantages could be enormously improved, and the largest steamers berthed alongside the wharves. The colony was also visited in March by Mr. Osbert Chadwick, who inspected the several waterworks, and advised the Government with respect to a scheme for lighting the town of St. George's by electricity, the motive power to be derived from the Annandale and Soulier rivers, and also prepared a scheme for the drainage of the swamps near the town of Grenville.

The valuable services of Professor Harrison, Government Analyst of British Guiana, were courteously placed by that Government at the disposal of the colony for a thorough analysis of its soils, and in January he visited Grenada and Carriacou, and selected typical samples of soil for that purpose.

Sir Charles Bruce was absent on leave from June 14 to October 8, during which period the Government of the Windward Islands was administered by Dr. Gouldsbury, the Administrator of St. Lucia, the local administration devolving on Mr. Drayton, the Colonial Secretary. On April 8 Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson, formerly Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, arrived and assumed the office of Chief Justice in the place of Mr. J. F. Gresham, who retired on pension in October 1894, and died on February 1, 1895.

Nineteen ordinances were enacted, the most important of which were those consolidating and bringing up to date the colonial law relating to lunatics, public health, quarantine, primary education, and import duties, and creating a Town Board and a Fire Brigade for the town of St. George's.

## POLITICAL CONSTITUTION

The constitution is that of a Crown Colony, the Crown having the entire control of legislation, and the administration being carried on by officers under the control of the Imperial Government. The Governor, who is also the Governor of the colonies of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, Grenada being the headquarters of the Government of the Windward Islands, is assisted in the administration by the advice of two Councils, the Executive and the Legislative. The former is composed of the Governor or officer administering the Government, the officers discharging the duties of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer, and of such other officers or persons resident in the colony as may be appointed thereto by Her Majesty the Queen. There are at present two unofficial members. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor or officer administering the Government, who presides, and has an original vote as a member, as well as a casting vote as President, and of equal numbers of official and unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer, having seats on the official side *ex officio*. There are at present fourteen members of Legislative Council altogether, including the Governor. The unofficial members hold their seats for six years, but are eligible for re-appointment.

The Government is assisted in the internal administration of the colony by thirteen local boards, six of which are entrusted with the affairs of the towns, and seven—one for each parish—with road administration. These boards are also the local health authorities for their several districts,

subject to the control of a central Board of Health, appointed by the Governor.

## TOWNS

In each parish of the island, except St. David's, and in Carriacou there is a seaport town, the administration and control of which are entrusted to a local board, which in St. George's is styled the Town Board, and is half elected by the ratepayers and half nominated by the Governor, and in the other towns is wholly elected by the ratepayers, and styled the Parochial Board. In each of the towns in the out-districts there is a branch of the Treasury, Savings Bank, and Post Office.

St. George's (population, 1891, 4,919), the chief town of the colony, is situated on a promontory of land at the south-western extremity of the island. Viewed from the sea its appearance is singularly picturesque and interesting, as the steep sides of the promontory, which projects into the sea in a southerly direction, are covered with brick houses, whose red-tiled roofs contrast pleasantly with the rich green tropical vegetation surrounding them. The ridge of the hill is crowned with three churches, and the highest point of the peninsula, its southern extremity, is occupied by a fine old fort which dates from 1706; the two parts of the town are connected by a short tunnel which pierces the intervening hill. On the north, east, and south-east the town and harbour are surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills rising from 400 to 2,000 feet, those in the immediate vicinity being dotted with fortifications, dating from 1784. On the south and west is a roadstead, open to the west and south-west, where hundreds of vessels can lie at anchor, secure from everything but a south-westerly gale, of the occurrence of one of which there is no record. To the east is the land-locked harbour known locally as the Carenage, with its entrance opening to the south-south-west, and covering an area of about 120 acres.

The Carenage may conveniently be divided, for purposes of reference, into three sections—the outer harbour, or part nearest to the entrance, where steamers and men-of-war ordinarily lie; the inner harbour, or northern portion, where steamers are now coaled, and where large sailing vessels with lumber, coals, &c., are discharged; and the Lagoon, a large basin to the east of the outer harbour, and divided from it by a bar of sand covered with coral growth, passable only by boats. The fairway to the Carenage and the outer edge of this sand bar is marked by buoys and beacons, the actual depth of the entrance being 75 feet, and the width being sufficient to admit of an incoming and a departing steamer passing each other with plenty of room to spare. As to the capacity of the harbour, it may be mentioned that in 1893, besides small craft, there were at one time moored in the outer part two large merchant steamers and three British men-of-war, while in the inner harbour there were two smaller steamers and room for more. The length of the Carenage from entrance to head is 850 yards, and its greatest breadth, excluding the Lagoon, 400 yards.

In the days when the West Indian trade was carried on by sailing vessels St. George's was regarded as a haven of security where the terrible cyclones which periodically visit the islands of the Caribbean Sea were, if not unknown, at all events far less frequent and less violent than in the other islands, and within whose land-locked waters numbers of ships used to lie up during the hurricane season in safety and comfort. As a matter of fact,

in the 245 years of the colony's existence, while scores of hurricanes have visited other parts of the West Indies, only four appear to have reached Grenada, one during the 112 years of the first French occupation, one on August 10, 1780, one on October 21, 1817, and the last on August 11, 1831. There is no record in the colony of the amount of damage done by the first of these, but in each of the other cases, except the 'Great Hurricane' of 1780, it is clear that the so-called 'hurricanes,' which were really cyclones in other parts of the West Indies, assumed in Grenada only the dimensions of severe gales. In the last case, a hurricane which devastated Barbados, 100 miles to the north-east, the local damage was so comparatively trivial that the Legislature were able to vote funds for the assistance of the neighbouring colony.

It will be conceded by all who know the place that St. George's offers, owing to its situation, healthiness, and great natural advantages, exceptional inducements to steamers as a port of call in this part of the West Indies.

It is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, telegrams to Europe costing 9s. 11½d. (£2.39) per word, and to New York 8s. 11d. (£2.14); and, the colony being in the Postal Union, letters to all parts of the world are forwarded at the uniform rate of 2½d. (5 cents, or 25 centimes) per half-ounce. There is regular fortnightly communication with England by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and twice a month with New York by the steamers of the Trinidad Shipping Company's line, proceeding to New York direct from Grenada, and calling there first on the outward voyage. The steamers of Scrutton's line also call fortnightly with cargo from Great Britain, and return at about the same intervals for cargo. Through passages to England *via* New York can be secured by the above line of steamers, which are comfortably fitted for passengers.

At present, steamers lying in the outer harbour load and discharge their cargoes at a distance of ten or twelve yards from the wharf by means of lighters, but a scheme is under consideration by the Government for dredging the siltings that now make it difficult for them to come alongside, and for improving the wharf frontage so as to admit of it. Steamers consigned to Messrs. Otway Brothers, or making arrangements with them to that effect, can load and discharge in the inner harbour alongside of their coaling quay. There is ample accommodation in the Government warehouses.

Steamers drawing up to 22 feet can be coaled alongside the wharf in the inner harbour with the best Eureka bituminous coals (of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., U.S.A.) at 19s. (£4.56) per ton, f.o.b., and at the rate of about 60 tons per hour, a large stock being kept since January, 1895, by the firm of Messrs. Otway Brothers. Steamers requiring coal should hoist the International Code signals P.J. on approaching the port. Water of the purest description is supplied by the Town Board in any quantity at the very moderate charge of 1s. (24 cents) per 100 gallons. Vessels can take it either alongside, when coaling, or in the outer harbour, lying close up to the wharf, hydrants with hose and meters being supplied. Provisions, liquors, and ships' supplies can be purchased in any reasonable quantity, in bond, or with a rebate of import duty, at a small advance upon English and American prices. Tropical fruit is plentiful and good—Trollope declared that 'Grenada was the headquarters of the world for fruit'; fresh fish, poultry, and meat, particularly mutton, are good and

easily obtained, and excellent sheep of the English South Down breed may be purchased, there being two large sheep farms in the vicinity of the town. Ioe is obtainable at a penny (2 cents) per pound from a factory overlooking the harbour. Coals are free from import duty.

Ordinary repairs, not requiring special technical knowledge and appliances, can be executed by the Public Works Department of the colony, and two or three very successful jobs have recently been done. In the shelter of the harbour steamers have fitted propeller shafts in perfect security. Small craft are constantly hove down and repaired here, and in the old days large frigates used to be similarly treated. There is no dock or slip at present.

There are no harbour dues of any kind or description, the port being absolutely free.

The rise and fall of the tide are insignificant, being only 12 to 18 inches.

There are three steamers belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company under contract with the Government for the conveyance of mails and passengers along the coasts of the colony; their tonnage varies from 61 to 180 tons, and the indicated horse-power of their engines from 152 to 360. These are frequently employed in towing vessels, the usual charges being from 3*l.* to 5*l.* (\$14.40 to \$24.00) according to the size of the vessel towed. Messrs. Martin, Dean, & Co. are the agents.

The island is covered with a network of telephones, every place of importance in it being connected with the system. The water in the Carenage is so calm and the other conditions so perfect that vessels moored therein are connected with this system on payment of a fee of 5*s.* (\$1.20) for the first day and 1*s.* (24 cents) for each subsequent day: rapid and simple communication with agents can thus be secured within half an hour after mooring. There is no charge for ships of war so connected.

In point of healthiness St. George's is second to no West Indian town. Yellow fever, which is still looked upon by alarmists as the bane of the West Indies, has not visited the island in an epidemic form for about 100 years, and the last sporadic cases occurred in 1881, when the disease was epidemic in neighbouring islands. The chief medical officer of the colony who has been in practice here for thirty-nine years, states that in that period he has 'only known of ten cases of yellow fever, the majority of which were contracted out of the colony, and the subjects were all Europeans.' Malarial fever of a mild type is present in the low-lying lands in the hot season.

By an amended quarantine law passed in 1895 the incubation period of cholera is declared to be six days, that of yellow fever ten days, and of small-pox fourteen days. Steamers requiring coal, which arrive at the port from a place where any of the above infectious diseases exist at the time of their arrival, or have existed at the time of their departure from such place, or arriving after an absence therefrom of less than the incubation period of the disease, are carefully inspected by the health officer, and, if the circumstances justify it, are permitted to coal alongside in the inner harbour under quarantine restrictions; in doubtful cases they are allowed to anchor at the entrance to the Carenage, and are there coaled from lighters. There is a quarantine station pleasantly situated on a promontory four miles to the south of the town.

A dioptric fixed white light of the 5th order is placed on the north bastion of Fort George, 192 feet above sea-level, showing its light seaward over an arc of 104°, the beams on the S.S.W. just clearing the shoals

around Point Salines, and those on the N.N.W. the shoals near Molinière Point, so that vessels approaching the port at night have only to keep in the arc of light to be free from danger. The actual position of this light, which is visible for ten miles, is  $12^{\circ} 3' 2''$  north latitude and 4 h. 6 m. 59.40 sec. longitude west of Greenwich. The lighting of the buoys and beacons at the entrance to the harbour is under consideration. Pilotage is not compulsory, and the charges for vessels taking the pilot are as follow:—

	£	s.	d.	\$
Under 50 tons . . . . .	0	7	6	or 1.80
50 and under 200 tons . . . . .	0	15	0	„ 3.60
200 and under 400 tons . . . . .	1	1	0	„ 5.04
400 tons and upwards . . . . .	1	10	0	„ 7.20

The approach to the Carenage is, however, so easy that most masters rarely require a pilot more than once. There is a signal station on Fort George at the entrance to the harbour, where the International Code is in use, and the station is in telephonic communication with the rest of the island.

Grenville, or Labaye, comes next in importance to St. George's, although its population—1,679 in 1891—is less than that of Gouyave. This is due to the situation of the town, which is built on low-lying swampy land adjoining the beach of a large bay on the east of the island in St. Andrew's parish, and is consequently not very healthy, so that all of the better classes live on the hills to the west of the town. The bay is protected from the Atlantic by a large coral reef with a narrow and difficult passage through it, but within this natural barrier the water is quite calm, and there is an excellent jetty at which ships load and discharge their cargoes. There is a pilot provided by the Parochial Board, the fees being as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For every square-rigged vessel drawing over 13 feet . . . . .	5	5	0
For every square-rigged vessel drawing 13 feet and under . . . . .	4	4	0
For every topsail schooner . . . . .	3	0	0
For every fore and aft schooner . . . . .	2	0	0
For every trading schooner . . . . .	1	0	0
For every sloop and drogher . . . . .	0	10	0

The difficulty which used to be experienced formerly by sailing vessels in getting out of the harbour is now removed by the presence of the coasting steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which can be hired as tugs.

The town has a handsome block of public buildings facing the jetty, a market-place, two churches, a plentiful supply of pure water, an agency of the Colonial Bank, a telephone exchange, and a small library; and the shops rebuilt since the great fire of 1886 are very creditable in appearance.

Grenville is fourteen miles from St. George's by road across the centre of the island. This road, although well constructed, is of too steep a gradient to be much used for wheel traffic, but there is a carriage road along the coast from the capital on to Sauteurs on the north, and thence to Duquesne Bay on the west. By this road Grenville is distant from St. George's about twenty miles, and from Sauteurs about ten miles. There is bi-weekly communication with St. George's by steamer.

Charlotte Town, or Gouyave (population in 1891, 2,225), is built on the

shore of an open roadstead on the west coast of the island, about twelve miles to the north of St. George's by road. There is a fine jetty, with a commodious block of public buildings at its shore end, two churches, a telephone exchange, and a water supply, which, however, is not in full working order at the present time, but extensive repairs to it are to be undertaken early next year.

The roads to Gouyave are not carriageable, except that which approaches it across the island from Grenville, and even this is of too steep a gradient to be much used on wheels. There is daily communication with the capital by steamer.

**Sauteurs**,<sup>1</sup> the town of St. Patrick's parish, on the north of the island, derives its name from having been the scene of an atrocious massacre of aborigines during the French occupation, a number of the wretched Caribs being forced at the point of the bayonet over the cliff overlooking the bay, which was thereupon named by the French 'Le Morne des Sauteurs,' or 'Leapers' Hill.' The town, the population of which in 1891 was 1,052, is divided into the upper and lower towns, the latter being situated on the shore of the bay, where there is a jetty, market-place, and some of the principal stores, and the former on the top of the adjoining hill on the east, where the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the public buildings, and the telephone exchange are situated. The roads to Sauteurs are carriageable from Grenville on the east coast, and from Duquesne Bay on the west. There is daily communication with the capital by steamer.

**Victoria**, or **Grand Pauvre**, is the town of St. Mark's parish. Its population in 1891 was 1,524. It is built on the shore of an open bay on the west of the island, about four miles to the north of Gouyave, and eight to the south of Sauteurs, and like the other towns has its jetty, market-place, public buildings, and telephone exchange. There are two churches, Anglican and Roman Catholic, but no resident clergyman in either case, the district being worked in connection with St. John's parish. The roads to it are not practicable for wheel traffic,<sup>2</sup> but there is daily communication with St. George's by steamer.

**Hillsborough** is the town of the dependency of Carriacou, and in 1891 had a population of 344. It stands on flat land adjoining the seashore of a large bay on the west of that island. There is a good police station, and the upper storey of the opposite building is leased by Government for use as a court house, district treasury, and post office, &c. There is a market-place, but no jetty at present. The coasting steamers visit Hillsborough from Grenada once a week. There are two churches in the town, and a small district library.

The financial position of the several boards at the end of 1895 is shown in a table under Part VI..

## FINANCES

In another part of this work will be found a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the last five years, the average annual revenue for that period being 58,727*l.*, and the expenditure 59,466*l.* The year 1890 opened with a balance of surplus assets of 9,549*l.*, and the year 1895 closed with a similar balance of 587*l.*

<sup>1</sup> Pronounced locally 'Soteura.'

<sup>2</sup> Except to Gouyave.



The colonial revenue is chiefly derived from import duties, an excise duty on rum manufactured in the island, a land and house tax, stamp duties, and licenses. In 1894 the receipts from Customs duties amounted to 48 per cent. of the total revenue.

The public debt of the colony at the date of this sketch amounts to 127,770*l.*, of which 123,670*l.* is 4 per cent. inscribed stock, and the balance 4½ per cent. debentures, which it is proposed to convert into stock in due course. A statement of the expenditure of this loan up to September 30, 1896, is included in this publication.

The colony is also liable for the repayment by the St. George's Town Board of 1,000*l.* borrowed for waterworks in 1879.

## TRADE

The trade of the colony consists of the export of cocoa, spices, cotton, logwood, &c., to England and the United States of America, and the importation of British manufactured goods and other necessities from the United Kingdom, and food-stuffs, &c., from America. The number of vessels entering in 1895 was 647, with a total tonnage of 254,977, 189 of these being steamers, tonnage 240,088. The value of the imports in 1895 was 175,712*l.*, of which 78,079*l.* came from the United Kingdom, and 54,735*l.* from the United States of America; the exports totalled 172,020*l.*, 140,736*l.* being sent to the United Kingdom and 4,687*l.* to the United States of America.

Tables showing the value and direction of the trade of the colony and the value of the principal exports in the last five years will be found under Part VI.

## AGRICULTURE

The present prosperity of Grenada depends entirely upon the products of her soil, and even although her other natural gifts indicate the possibility of the development of other sources of income in the future, it is evident that the foundation upon which her progress is built lies in the cultivation of the soil. As has been seen from the outlines of the colony's history, during the struggle with adverse conditions that followed the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, Grenada succeeded in emancipating herself, in complete opposition to the wishes and ideas of the planters of those days, from that exclusive devotion to the sugar-cane which has proved the bane of many of her less fortunate neighbours, and at the present time the value of sugar exported is not 15*l.* per annum. Nearly all that is manufactured, and it is not of a high quality, is consumed locally by the peasantry, and that there is an opening for more activity in this direction is shown by the fact that in 1895 upwards of 500,000 lb. of muscovado sugar were imported from other colonies. Most of the sugar works that are still kept up exist chiefly for the distillation of rum, for which there is a profitable market locally, the annual consumption being about 60,000 gallons.

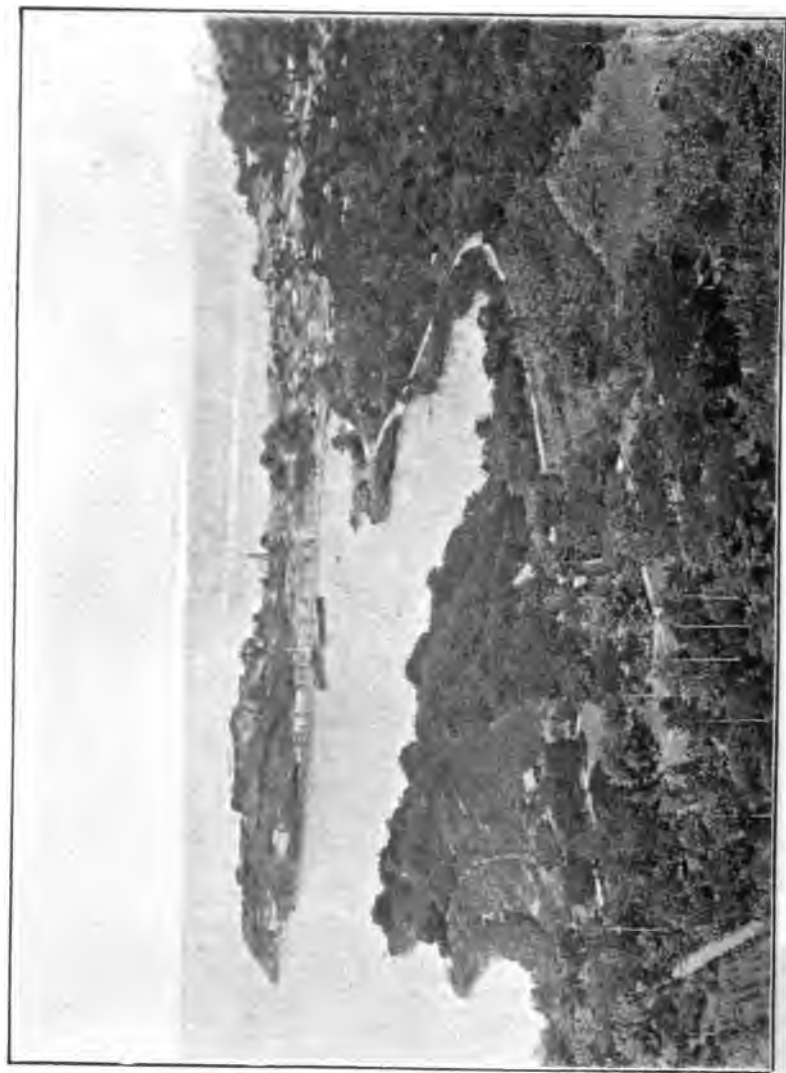
The staple product is cocoa, which is backed by a valuable auxiliary in the shape of spices, chiefly nutmegs, and the cultivation of coffee has so largely increased of late years that it ought soon to fill an important place in the exports. The kola-nut (*Cola acuminata*) has also received

much attention latterly, and if, as some think, there is a future before this product, Grenada will be able to take a good place in the market for it. Cotton, which was once so largely cultivated that towards the end of the eighteenth century upwards of 2,000,000 lb. were annually exported, has entirely ceased to be grown in the principal island, but continues to be the staple of Carriacou. The area of the land under cultivation in the several products is not accurately known.

The following is a brief outline of the cultivation of the cocoa tree and preparation of the beans for export, as practised in the island. The seeds taken from the ripe pods are sown either in nursery beds, and afterwards transplanted, or at stake in the field. When large areas of fresh land are taken up for cultivation, the latter method is preferred, as the plants grow stronger and more uniformly, but for supplying vacancies in young fields the nursery plants are generally used. These should be about 18 inches high, and should be transplanted on a rainy day, care being taken to have a ball of earth attached to the roots to ensure success. In sowing seeds at stake those from the best varieties are selected, and are planted three in a hole about 6 inches apart. The young plants, whether seeds or nursery plants, are put out at distances varying from 8 to 10 feet apart, and a banana planted near each. The banana serves for both stake and shade, and marks the spot, ensuring protection when weeding. Very little shade is used beyond this, for in Grenada it is found that cocoa does infinitely better when protected from the wind, but exposed to the full sunlight.

The bearing stage varies considerably according to the quality and locality of the soil and the amount of care bestowed on the cultivation. In Grenada, cocoa thrives from the sea-level up to 1,700 feet, but beyond 800 feet its yield is uncertain. An elevation of from 300 to 500 feet is probably the best, and in good soil, with proper care, the trees will commence to bear in two-and-a-half to three years, but nothing like a crop may be expected before the fifth year. Catch crops of plantains, potatoes, and tannias may be raised through the young plants, and will repay in a great measure the expense of establishing the cocoa. The trees bear nearly all the year round, but there are too marked crops, one from October to January, and the other from April to June. On a highly cultivated and well-manured estate, however, there is practically no cessation, as at any time a few ripe pods will be found. When the pods are fully ripe the picking commences. This is done by men supplied with a specially adapted knife affixed to the end of a bamboo rod. These knives are kept very sharp, as the pod must be cut off clean without any ripping or tearing, which would materially damage the tree. Each man is attended by a woman with a basket, who gathers up the pods as fast as he cuts them off. The pods are made up into heaps under the trees, and in the afternoon, when the picking ceases, they are broken. This is very smartly done by the men with a single blow of a cutlass, and the women with their hands draw out the seeds, which are covered with a semi-acid mucilaginous pulp, and place them in baskets. When the breaking is completed the beans are taken to the sweating or fermenting house. This is generally an ordinary wooden building having a row of boxes inside. The floor is usually paved, and the bottoms of the boxes are pierced with holes to allow the juice to escape. The process of sweating is a most important one, as on it the quality of the cocoa depends. Into these boxes the wet cocoa beans, fresh from the field, are placed; they are then covered with dry plantain leaves or matting, and left to





THE BOTANIC GARDEN AND ST. GEORGE'S, FROM A SPUR OF RICHMOND HILL  
(From a photo. by H. A. Martin, Esq.)

ferment for about three days; they are then shifted to another box, covered up again, and allowed to ferment for two or three days longer. The object of changing them is to ensure complete fermentation, because what was on the top of the first box goes to the bottom of the second, and so on. On the fifth or sixth day it will be found that the beans have lost all their pulp and have acquired a purplish brown colour. They are now fit for the drying trays. In Grenada the building containing these trays is known as the 'boucan,'<sup>1</sup> and usually consists, first of a large wooden platform over which a roof runs on wheels, so that when the sun is shining the roof is rolled back and the cocoa exposed; and on the approach of rain the roof is rolled over again. Underneath this fixed platform there are generally two tiers of shallow drawers or trays running on rails extending outside of the building. These also can be drawn out and pushed in as required. On these trays, and on the platform, the beans, fresh from the sweating boxes, are thinly spread and well rubbed. On the first day they are only given a few hours' sun, on the second they 'sun' a little longer, and on the third day they may be dried for the whole day. When they are thoroughly dry they are put up for shipment in bags of about 180 lb. weight.

On many of the larger estates the cocoa beans are now dried by hot air process instead of by exposure to the sun, which is obviously attended by an element of uncertainty and frequently causes deterioration in the value of the bean.

Nearly every tropical fruit, and of the best quality, is to be found in Grenada, and on the mountains some of the fruits of the temperate zone have been planted with successful results: The oranges have been pronounced by a competent authority to closely resemble the once famous 'St. Michael' orange, and the supply is abundant. As there is a direct steam-service with New York, this fruit only requires expert handling to be an important item of the exports, particularly since the failure of the Florida orange groves.<sup>2</sup> Logwood is fairly plentiful in the wild state, but little attempt has been made to plant it systematically.

Ground provisions—in which term are included yams, tannias, sweet potatoes, koosh-koosh, manioc, plantains, corn, breadfruit, peas, &c.—are plentiful and cheap, and as the peasantry chiefly live upon these, their wants are easily supplied. Indeed, a happier and more contented body of people than the peasantry of Grenada would be difficult to find. Their chief troubles arise from their improvident habits, the man who lays by for the 'rainy day' being the exception to the rule; and from their love of litigation, a method of getting rid of the proceeds of their cocoa crop which appears to possess unusual attractions for them. While, however, indulging themselves in the fascinations of the civil law, its criminal side is regarded with respect, and they are eminently peaceful and law-abiding.

A Botanic Garden, which was the first of the new grade of Botanical Stations started in the West Indies on the recommendation of Dr. Morris, Assistant Director of Kew Gardens,<sup>3</sup> was established in 1886 for the introduction of new plants and better methods of cultivation, native ideas on

<sup>1</sup> One of the few Carib words surviving. The Boucan of the Carib village was the house wherein meat was hung up to be smoke-dried.

<sup>2</sup> A shipment from St. Andrew's parish in 1895 cleared four dollars per barrel.

<sup>3</sup> Since 1886 seven other stations have been started in the West Indies, and four on the West Coast of Africa.

the subject being rather crude. Some good work has been done in both directions, and the garden itself presents a very creditable appearance. A herbarium of indigenous plants is in course of formation by the Curator.

## MONEY

British gold and silver coinage is the medium of circulation, and American gold and Spanish doubloons are also current. The dollar is taken as worth four shillings and twopence of British money. There is a branch of the Colonial Bank in St. George's, with an agency in Grenville, and the rate of exchange with London is 1 per cent., while that with New York varies from par to 1½ per cent. The Bank and some merchants keep their accounts in dollars and cents, others adhere to pounds, shillings, and pence: the Government accounts are kept in the latter denomination.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

The steady growth of the population of Grenada is shown by the results of the censuses that have been taken since the first regular enumeration in 1844, as shown below. The only exception to the regular increase is in the decennial period 1851-61, and that is due to the mortality from cholera in 1854, when 3,778 persons fell victims to this scourge.

Census of June 3, 1844 . . . . .	29,650
" " October 3, 1851 . . . . .	32,671
" " April 8, 1861 . . . . .	31,900
" " May 1, 1871 . . . . .	37,684
" " April 4, 1881 . . . . .	42,403
" " April 5, 1891 . . . . .	53,209

The population of Carriacou, which was 6,031 in 1891, is included in these figures.

The estimated population at December 31, 1895, was 59,101, being an increase of 5,892 since the last census, or 11 per cent. on the number then returned. The birth-rate in 1895 was 44·93, and the death-rate 20·8 per thousand. Of the births, 50·5 per cent. were legitimate as compared with 49·5 per cent. illegitimate, and the number of marriages celebrated was 314.

The people are well cared for medically, there being ten medical officers paid by the Government, and seven district dispensaries, Government or subsidised. Paupers, labourers over sixty years of age, and labourers' children under ten years, are given free medical attendance and medicines, and labourers are attended to at a reduced scale of charges, both for doctors and medicines. A ticket system is in force.

## CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

The climate of Grenada is singularly mild and salubrious for the tropics. The year is divided into two seasons—the dry season, which usually begins towards the end of January, and lasts to the full moon in May; and the wet season, which, as a rule, occupies the rest of the year; but of late years

these seasons have been very irregular, and frequently overlap. The temperature in the dry season is most pleasant, at nights falling as low as 67° even on the lower lands, while on the mountains it is positively cold. In the wet season, as in all parts of the tropics, it is hot and oppressive, but, although 93° has on one or two exceptional days been recorded as the maximum, it may be accepted, as the result of actual experience, that 83° on the hills and 90° on the plains is about the normal highest shade temperature, and this only lasts for a few hours of the day, as the early mornings are usually cool, and so are the evenings. Gales are of rare occurrence, and hurricanes, as has been stated elsewhere, still more so: the mercurial barometer at an elevation of 506 feet above sea level is most steady, giving an annual average of thirty inches. Thunderstorms are also rare, and accidents from lightning the exception to the rule. Shocks of earthquake are felt every year, but they are not usually severe. The average annual rainfall at Richmond Hill in the south of the island for the last four years has been 84.19 inches, the highest result being in 1892, when 106 inches were recorded, and the lowest, 68 inches, in 1894. These results cannot, however, be accepted as showing the true rainfall of the island, as it is a well-known fact that less rain falls in this part of St. George's parish than in the other districts. Steps were taken in 1894 to establish rain gauges in each parish, and, as will be seen from Part VI., while only 78 inches were recorded at Richmond Hill last year, 193 inches were received at the Grand Etang lake in the centre of the island.

## EDUCATION

There are thirty-seven schools of primary education in the colony, ten of which are 'Government' schools, supported altogether from the general revenue, and the others are 'grant-in-aid' schools, which received from public funds in 1895 contributions amounting to 3,850*l*. Fourteen of these schools belong to the Roman Catholic Church, seven to the Anglican, four to the Wesleyan, and two to the Church of Scotland. There were, in 1895, 7,025 pupils on the rolls, while the average daily attendance was 3,569.

The system in force is one of payment by results. Principal teachers receive fixed salaries varying from 20*l*. to 40*l*. per annum, according to the certificates of proficiency they hold, probationers being paid 20*l*. per annum.

Managers of schools are paid, for distribution among the teachers, an annual grant in proportion to the educational results as shown by examination, and they are also allowed for the same purpose the whole of the school fees paid by the pupils, which amounted in 1895 to 390*l*. A grant of 1*s*. a year is also made to them for each pupil who attends school on not less than 100 days in the year. This grant is designed to assist them in supplying school furniture, materials, and apparatus.

The administration of the system is under the control of a Board of Education, composed of equal numbers of Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic members, the Governor presiding and having only a casting vote. There is an Inspector of Schools, appointed by the Governor, who conducts the annual examinations on which the result grants are based, is Manager of the Government Schools, and exercises a general supervision over all of the schools.

There are three schools of secondary education in St. George's assisted by

the Government, two for girls, and one for boys, a full description of which will be found under Part IV.

The English language is universally spoken, but the peasantry speak among themselves a French patois, commonly known as 'Creole,' which closely resembles the French patois of the Southern States of North America and of the other West Indian islands which were formerly occupied by the French. The use of this patois in the schools is strictly forbidden.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

In another part of this work will be found lists of the birds and animals of Grenada and of the various fishes which swarm in her seas. There are no venomous serpents, and bites from the centipede and scorpion, which are found here as in other West Indian islands, are of rare occurrence.

There is good fishing in the rivers for mullet, brochet, sard, mudfish, &c. The mullet, brochet, and sard are fished for in the same way as trout, and good bags have been made with the Devon minnow. The mullet and brochet are very game fish; the brochet resembles the English pike in shape, but, when hooked, behaves in exactly the same way as the sewin. The sard is a flat fish and gives good play. As to sporting qualities the mudfish has none, but it is preferred by some for its taste. The usual baits of the native fisherman are the avocado pear, the green grasshopper, the red fig (banana), and sometimes worms and even cockroaches. Mullet are caught up to two pounds in weight, though one has been killed in the Great River in St. Andrew's, weighing, we are told, 12½ lb. Brochet and sard go up to five or six pounds, and mudfish have been caught with rod and line going up to two pounds. The rivers also abound in crayfish. In Lake Levera there is a large kind of fish called *grand eaille*. It is said locally that they will not take bait, but we have been assured by one fisherman that a fish once went for his Devon (a 4 inch) and touched it. The fish is very large and has large scales, but has not been identified. In the Grand Etang Lake there are crayfish, but, so far, nobody has succeeded in catching or seeing any other kind of fish there. There is also some shooting of the ramier and perdrix (wild pigeon and mountain dove) to be obtained in the season, which is from the beginning of August to the end of February.

A list of some of the principal trees and shrubs of the colony is appended; and the beginnings of an excellent herbarium of indigenous plants may be inspected at the Botanic Garden.

## INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS

Grenada, with its charming tropical scenery and mild and healthy climate, ought to be a most attractive resort for tourists, and, when better known, and the hotel accommodation is on a larger scale, it will undoubtedly become a favourite rendezvous in the winter months. At present all that can be said of the hotels is that they are good of their type and sufficient for local requirements, but, with an increased demand, there is no doubt that they would also keep pace with the times. The best of them is 'The Home,' situated in Young and Monckton Streets, St. George's, within fifty yards of the wharf, and here the traveller will receive every attention, including good food and clean linen, for moderate charges. In the town and its vicinity there are many places of interest that will repay a visit. There



is the old fort with its romantic past; the Botanic Garden (easily reached by boat), where an hour or two may be pleasantly spent in the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics, and where the Police Band plays on alternate Sunday afternoons; the Queen's Park,<sup>1</sup> where in the evenings tennis, cricket, and other open-air sports and games are enjoyed by the youth of the community; Richmond Hill, 750 feet up, with its chain of forts and Government institutions, whence a bird's-eye view of town and harbour may be obtained after twenty minutes' ride or drive; and last, but not least, the Carenage itself, which is perfect for boating. There is an excellent club located in a building facing the Carenage, which bears a well-deserved reputation for hospitality; and close by is a public library and reading room, open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M., where the latest newspapers and periodicals can be perused free, and books can be borrowed on payment of a shilling per quarter. Perfect sea-bathing is obtainable at Grand Ance Bay, and may also be had, combined with a subsequent fresh-water douche, at the Spout in the Carenage.

The roads in the neighbourhood of St. George's are excellent and drivable, and buggies and ponies are to be had for hire. Visitors will enjoy a ride of six miles to the Grand Etang, a lake situated 1,800 feet above sea level near the centre of the island. Here will be found a Government rest-house, where refreshment<sup>2</sup> can be obtained, and, if desired, a few pleasant days spent in the bracing mountain air. There is a macadamised path to the lake, good in all weathers, and two river skiffs are kept for hire at a moderate charge. The temperature here is very pleasant, rarely rising over 75°, and being often below 60°, and the management of the station having much improved of late, it is resorted to by numbers of local residents and by visitors from Trinidad. The house is connected to the telephone system of the Colony. Not far from the lake is the mountain known as Morne Fédon, the headquarters of the rebels in 1795, where Lieutenant-Governor Home and forty-seven other white persons were massacred in one day; from this point a commanding view of both sides of the island is obtained, and the plateau at the top is a favourite spot for picnic parties and camping out. On the north of the island there are two other pretty lakes, one known as Lake Antoine, situated on a mountain (both this and the Grand Etang were evidently old volcanic craters), and the other as Lake Levera.

There are four other towns in the island, all reached either by road or steamer, to which visits might be paid, and a photographer would reap a rich harvest of tropical scenes. At the town of Sauteurs can be seen the precipice over which the French drove a number of Caribs into the sea at the point of the bayonet in the year 1651, the place being thereafter called 'Le Morne des Sauteurs,' or 'Leapers' Hill.' There are two Carib relics to be seen in the shape of sculptured stones, one at Mount Rich in St. Patrick's parish, and the other near the town of Victoria.

A steamer plies weekly between St. George's and the town of Hillsborough in the dependency of Carriacou, leaving at 9 A.M. on Wednesday and returning at 3 P.M. on Thursday, so that visits can easily be paid to that pretty island and its interesting natural harbour, the 'Grand Carenage,' from which a plentiful supply of excellent oysters is obtained

<sup>1</sup> The Police Band plays here on alternate Friday afternoons, and, on the night of the full moon, sometimes here, and sometimes on the Carenage.

<sup>2</sup> A tariff of the charges will be found on p. 211.

in the 'season. From the Medical Officer's quarters at Belair, in the centre of the island, one of the most perfect views in the West Indies may be seen on a clear evening, when St. Vincent on the north and Grenada in the south, sixty-eight miles apart, with the chain of Grenadine islets lying like small gems in between them, are clearly visible.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The compiler's task will have been but ill performed if he does not succeed in demonstrating to those unacquainted with the colony that in Grenada Her Majesty the Queen-Empress possesses one of the brightest of the minor jewels of the Imperial Crown. The brief sketch that has been attempted of her history shows that since her emergence from the stormy times at the close of the last century, and the many trials that ensued upon the emancipation from slavery of her labouring class, the colony has continued steadily to progress, and that in the ten years since 1885, following the resumption of her position as the seat of the Government of the Windward Islands, the rate of progress has been much accelerated under the fostering care of good rulers, backed by the hearty approval and ungrudging assistance of the inhabitants of all classes. With such a record of the past, it does not seem unreasonable to forecast a prosperous future for this beautiful colony, provided that her people do not permit cocoa or any other single staple to reign where sugar has been deposed, and avail themselves of the prolific soil, abundant rainfall, and genial climate to cultivate the variety of tropical products which is possible under such conditions.



LAKE ANTOINE, ST. PATRICK'S  
(From a Photo. by J. E. T. Brathwaite, Esq.)



## PART III

# THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, THE COLONIAL OFFICE, CROWN AGENTS, &c.

### THE SOVEREIGN

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India; *born* at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28th, 1838; *married* February 10, 1840, to H.R.H. Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who *died* December 14, 1861.

### THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN

Her Imperial Majesty VICTORIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, *born* November 21, 1840.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, *born* November 9, 1841, *married* March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; (his surviving son is George Frederick, Duke of York, Captain Royal Navy, who was *born* June 3, 1865, *married* July 6, 1893, to the Princess May of Teck, and has two sons—Edward Albert, *born* June 23, 1894, and a second son, *born* December 14, 1895).

ALICE MAUD MARY, Grand Duchess of Hesse, *born* April 25, 1843, *died* December 14, 1878.

ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *born* August 6, 1844.

HELENA, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, *born* May 25, 1846.

LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne, *born* March 18, 1848.

ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, *born* May 1, 1850.

LEOPOLD, Duke of Albany, *born* April 7, 1853, *died* March 28, 1884.

BEATRICE, Princess Henry of Battenberg, *born* April 14, 1857.

### THE MINISTRY

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY	.	.	Prime Minister, and Secretary of State, Foreign Department.
DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE	.	.	Lord President of the Council.
LORD HALSBURY	.	.	Lord Chancellor.
VISCOUNT CROSS	.	.	Lord Privy Seal.
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR	.	.	First Lord of the Treasury.
BARON JAMES	.	.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY	. Secretary of State, Home Department.
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN	. Secretary of State, Colonial Department.
MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE	. Secretary of State, War Department.
LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON	. Secretary of State, Indian Department.
SIR MICHAEL E. HICKS-BEACH	. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
GEORGE JOACHIM GOSCHEN	. First Lord of the Admiralty.
CHARLES THOMSON RITCHIE	. President of the Board of Trade.
HENRY CHAPLIN	. President of the Local Government Board.
EARL CADOGAN	. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
LORD ABERBOURNE	. Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH	. Secretary for Scotland.
ARETAS AKERS-DOUGLAS	. First Commissioner of Works.
WALTER HUME LONG	. President of the Board of Agriculture.

The above form the Cabinet.

DUKE OF NORFOLK	. . . . .	Postmaster-General.
H. T. ANSTRUTHER	. . . . .	} Junior Lords of the Treasury.
W. HAYES FISHER	. . . . .	
LORD STANLEY	. . . . .	
R. W. HANBURY	. . . . .	
SIR W. H. WALBOND, Bart.	. . . . .	Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
EARL OF HOPETOUN	. . . . .	Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.
SIR FRANCIS HENRY JEUNE	. . . . .	Paymaster-General.
G. J. GOSCHEN (First Lord).	. . . . .	Judge-Advocate-General.
ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK W. RICHARDS	. . . . .	} Lords of the Admiralty.
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK G. D. BEDFORD	. . . . .	
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN A. FISHER	. . . . .	
CAPTAIN G. H. U. NOEL, A.D.C.	. . . . .	
J. A. CHAMBERLAIN (Civil)	. . . . .	
W. G. E. MACARTNEY	. . . . .	Secretary to the Admiralty.
JESSE COLLINGS	. . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary, Home Office.
HON. GEORGE N. CURZON	. . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary, Foreign Office.
EARL OF SELBORNE	. . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary, Colonial Office.
EARL OF ONSLOW	. . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary, India Office.
HON. WM. ST. JOHN BRODRICK	. . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary, War Office.
EARL OF DUDLEY	. . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade.
T. W. RUSSELL	. . . . .	Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board.
SIR RICHARD E. WEBSTER, Q.C.	. . . . .	Attorney-General.
SIR ROBERT FINLAY, Q.C.	. . . . .	Solicitor-General.
SIR JOHN GORST	. . . . .	V.-P. Committee of Council.

### Scotland

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH	. Secretary for Scotland.
LORD ROBERTSON	. Lord Justice-General.
SIR C. J. PEARSON, Q.C.	. Lord Advocate.
MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN	. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
LORD KINGSBURGH (MACDONALD)	. Lord Justice Clerk.

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DUKE OF MONTROSE . . .	. Lord Clerk Register.
ANDREW G. MURRAY, Q.C. . .	. Solicitor-General.

**Ireland**

EARL CADOGAN . . .	. Lord Lieutenant.
GERALD BALFOUR . . .	. Chief Secretary.
SIR DAVID HARREL . . .	. Under-Secretary.
LORD ASHBOURNE . . .	. Lord Chancellor.
A. M. PORTER . . .	. Master of the Rolls.
JOHN ATKINSON, Q.C. . .	. Attorney-General.
WILLIAM KENNY, Q.C. . .	. Solicitor-General.

**THE COLONIAL OFFICE**

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies: Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., £5,000.

Private Secretary: H. F. Wilson, £800.

Assistant Private Secretaries: H. J. Read, £100, Lord Amptill, and Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.

**UNDER-SECRETARIES**

Permanent: Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade, K.C.B., £2,000.

Private Secretary: G. W. Johnson, £150.

Parliamentary: Earl of Selborne, £1,500.

Private Secretary: S. Olivier, £150.

Assistant Under-Secretaries: John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B., £1,500; Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., C.B., £1,200; Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G., £1,000.

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B.

Chief Clerk: W. A. Baillie Hamilton, C.B., C.M.G., £1,000.

Principal Clerks: A. A. Pearson, F. R. Round, C.M.G., and F. Graham, C. P. Lucas, R. L. Antrobus, £850 to £1,000.

First-Class Clerks: H. W. Just, John Anderson, William Hepworth Mercer, Charles Alexander Harris, George Vandeleur Fiddes, £700 to £800.

Second-Class Clerks: George William Johnson, Sydney Olivier, H. J. Read, H. C. M. Lambert, A. E. Collins, W. D. Ellis, G. Grindle, J. F. N. Green, T. Macnaghten, J. F. Perry, E. H. Marsh, J. S. Bradbury, £200 to £500.

Clerk for Legal Instruments: F. O. Adrian, £550 to £600.

Accountant: A. H. H. Engelbach, £500 to £600.

Superintendent of Library: C. Atchley, £300 to £450.

Superintendent of Copying Branch: James J. Russell, £250 to £400.

Superintendent of Registry: W. F. Westbrook, £300 to £400.

Superintendent of Printing: E. D. Bockett, £300 to £400.

Medical Adviser: Charles Gage Brown, M.D., C.M.G.

Editor of 'C.O. List': John Anderson.

The affairs of the West Indian colonies are more especially under the care of Assistant Under-Secretary Wingfield, and the No. 1 Department, of which the Principal Clerk is Mr. A. A. Pearson.

## THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Downing Street, S.W.

City Office: 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Crown Agents: Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, K.C.M.G., Ernest Edward Blake, Major Maurice Alexander Cameron, R.E.

Chief Clerk and Accountant: J. W. Leonard,

Registrar: T. Dunn.

Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch: T. B. Marsh, M.A.

Chief Cashier: L. Adams.

The Crown Agents are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who exercises a general supervision and control over their compliance with the directions of the Colonial Governments who employ them. They act as financial, commercial, and railway agents in England for the following colonies, which do not possess Agents-General of their own:

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Central Africa Protectorate, British East Africa Protectorate, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Niger Coast Protectorate, St. Helena, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (including the Malay States of Jelebu, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong), Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, Virgin Islands, Zululand.

## OFFICERS ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES

BAHAMAS—Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., £2,000.

BARBADOS—Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G., £3,000, and £600 entertaining allowance.

BRITISH GUIANA—Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G., £5,000, and £1,000 contingencies.

BRITISH HONDURAS—Col. David Wilson, C.M.G., \$8,748.

JAMAICA—Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G., £6,000.

Turks Islands—E. J. Cameron, Esq., £500.

LEEWARD ISLANDS—Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G., £2,600 (*Antigua*, seat of Government).

*Dominica*—P. A. Templer, Esq., £900.

*Montserrat*—E. Baynes, Esq., £500.

*St. Kitts and Nevis*—T. Riseley Griffith, Esq., C.M.G., £900.

*Virgin Islands*—Dr. N. G. Cookman, £300.

TRINIDAD—Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., £5,000.

*Tobago*—William Low, Esq., £600.

WINDWARD ISLANDS—Sir A. Maloney, K.C.M.G., £2,500 (*Grenada*, seat of Government).

*St. Lucia*—Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G., £800, and £200 entertaining allowance.

*St. Vincent*—H. L. Thompson, Esq., £700, and £100 entertaining allowance.



# **OFFICERS WHO HAVE ADMINISTERED THE GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA SINCE THE SURRENDER OF THE COLONY TO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1762.**

George Scott, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of Dominica . . . . . March 1762

From 1764 to 1771 Grenada was included in one Government with Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

Brigadier-General Robert Melvill, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief . . . . . December 1764

Lieut.-General Francis Gore, Lieut.-Governor . . . . . 1765

Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent . . . . . July 1768

Brigadier-General Robert Melvill, *resumed* . . . . . 1770

Frederick Corsar, Esq., President . . . . . 1771

Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent . . . . . 1771

In 1771 Dominica was separated from the general Government and created a separate Government.

Brigadier-General William Leybourne, Governor . . . . . March 1771

Frederick Corsar, Esq., President . . . . . April 1775

William Young, Lieut.-Governor of Tobago . . . . . May 1775

In 1776 St. Vincent was separated from the general Government and created a separate Government.

Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney, K.B. . . . . 1776

On July 4, 1779, Grenada capitulated to the French, and was not restored to Great Britain until September 1783. In January 1784, Grenada, Carriacou, and the Grenadines to the south of Carriacou were created a separate Government.

Lieut.-General Edward Matthew, Governor . . . . . January 1784

William Lucas, Esq., President . . . . . 1785

Samuel Williams, Esq., President . . . . . 1787

James Campbell, Esq., President . . . . . 1788

Samuel Williams, Esq., President (for short periods) . . . . . 1789-1793

Ninian Home, Esq., Lieut.-Governor . . . . . January 1793

Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., President . . . . . March 1795

Samuel Mitchell, Esq., President . . . . . December 1795

Alexander Houston, Esq., Lieut.-Governor . . . . . April 1796

Colonel Charles Green, Governor . . . . . March 1797

Samuel Mitchell, Esq., President . . . . . 1798

Colonel Charles Green, Governor, *resumed* . . . . . 1798

Rev. Samuel Dent, President . . . . . June 1801

Hon. George Vere Hobart, Lieut. Governor . . . . . September 1802

Rev. Samuel Dent, President . . . . . January 1803

Colonel Thomas Hislop, Lieut.-Governor . . . . . March 1803

Major-General W. D. M. Clephane, Lieut.-Governor . . . . . 1804

Abraham Charles Adye, Esq., President . . . . . 1804

Brigadier-General Fred. Maitland, Governor . . . . . July 1805

John Harvey, Esq., President . . . . . November 1807

Brigadier-General Maitland, Governor, *resumed* . . . . . January 1808

A. C. Adye, Esq., President . . . . . December 1808

Brigadier-General Maitland, Governor, <i>resumed</i>	May 1809
A. C. Adye, Esq., President	June 1809
Brigadier-General Maitland, Governor, <i>resumed</i>	July 1810
A. C. Adye, Esq., President	October 1810
Brigadier-General Maitland, Governor, <i>resumed</i>	November 1810
A. C. Adye, Esq., President	May 1811
Colonel (afterwards General) G. R. Ainslie, Vice-Governor	May 1812
John Harvey, Esq., President	1813
Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, R.E., Governor	August 1813
George Paterson, Esq., President	July 1815
Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, Governor, <i>resumed</i>	September 1815
George Paterson, Esq., President	November 1815
Major-General Phineas Riall, Governor	August 1816
Andrew Houston, Esq., President	May 1819
Major General Riall, Governor, <i>resumed</i>	February 1821
George Paterson, Esq., President	June 1823
Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Governor	January 1826
Andrew Houston, Esq., President	May 1829
Major-General Sir James Campbell, Governor, <i>resumed</i>	May 1830
Felix Palmer, Esq., President	June 1831
Major-General Sir James Campbell, Governor, <i>resumed</i>	July 1831

On April 1, 1833, Grenada was included with Barbados, St. Vincent, and Tobago in the general Government of 'the Windward Islands,' and ceased to have a resident Governor, a Lieut.-Governor taking the place of that officer, and the headquarters of the Government being fixed at Barbados. St. Lucia was added in 1838.

Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands	1833-1836
Major-General George Middlemore, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Grenada	May 1833
Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Mair, Lieut.-Governor	July 1835
John Berkeley, Esq., President	March 1836
Colonel C. J. Doyle, Lieut.-Governor	August 1836
Major-General Sir Evan J. M. M'Gregor, Governor	1836-1841
Matthew Davies, Esq., President	1841
Colonel C. J. Doyle, Lieut.-Governor, <i>resumed</i>	1841
Sir Charles Edward Grey, Governor	1841-1845
Francis Yelverton Checkley, Esq., President	June and September 1845
Colonel William Reid, C.B., Governor	1845-1848
Ker Baillie Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor	December 1846
Francis Yelverton Checkley, Esq., President	1848
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Governor	1848-1856
Francis Yelverton Checkley, Esq., President	April 1850, and September 1851
R. W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor	October 1853
Francis Hincks, Esq., C.B. (afterwards K.C.M.G.), Governor	1856-1862
James Walker, Esq., Administrator	May 1856
Francis Yelverton Checkley, Esq., President	October 1856
C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor	January 1857

Francis Yelverton Checkley, Esq., President . . .	May 1858
Lieut.-Colonel Ready, Administrator . . .	June 1858
Francis Yelverton Checkley, Esq., President . . .	February 1859
C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor, <i>resumed</i> . . .	May 1859
William Stephenson, Esq., M.D., President . . .	December 1860
James Walker, Esq., C.B. (afterwards K.C.M.G.), Governor . . .	1862-1869
Major R. M. Mundy, Lieut.-Governor . . .	January 1864
Andrew Munro, Esq., President . . .	April 1865
E. D. Baynes, Esq., Administrator . . .	April 1865
Major R. M. Mundy, Lieut.-Governor, <i>resumed</i> . . .	December 1865
E. D. Baynes, Esq., Administrator . . .	May 1866
Andrew Munro, Esq., President . . .	June 1868
Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., C.B. (afterwards K.C.M.G.), Governor . . .	1869-1875
Edward Laborde, Esq., Administrator . . .	March 1871
William M'Ewen, Esq., President . . .	May 1871
Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G. . . .	June 1871
William M'Ewen, Esq., President . . .	June 1875
Cyril C. Graham, Esq., Administrator . . .	July 1875
John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G., Governor . . .	Nov. 1875-Dec. 1876
Cyril C. Graham, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor . . .	March 1876
A. F. Gore, Esq., Administrator . . .	April 1876
Cyril C. Graham, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor, <i>resumed</i> . . .	May 1876
Captain Geo. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G. (afterwards Major and K.C.M.G.), Governor . . .	December 1876-May 1880
William M'Ewen, Esq., President . . .	May 1877
Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor . . .	May 1877
Samuel Mitchell, Esq., President . . .	August 1878
Thomas Kerr, Esq., Administrator . . .	August 1878
Colonel Harley, Lieut.-Governor, <i>resumed</i> . . .	April 1879
William Robinson, Esq., C.M.G. (afterwards K.C.M.G.), Lieut.- Governor of Windward Islands . . .	August 1880
Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator . . .	September 1881
William Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., Governor . . .	January 1882, June 1885
Colonel Harley, Lieut.-Governor, <i>resumed</i> . . .	January 1882
Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator . . .	March 1882
R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., Administrator . . .	November 1882
Edward Laborde, Esq., Administrator . . .	April 1883
On June 1, 1885, Grenada became the headquarters of the Government of the Windward Islands, comprising Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago.	
Walter J. Sendall, Esq., Governor . . .	June 1885, November 1889
Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator . . .	September 1886
H. R. Pipon Schooles, Esq., Administrator . . .	May 1887
Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator-in-Chief . . .	May 1888
H. R. Pipon Schooles, Esq., Administrator . . .	May 1888
Colonel J. Elliott, C.B., Administrator . . .	June 1888
R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., Administrator . . .	December 1888
On January 1, 1889, Tobago was separated from the Government of the Windward Islands.	
Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator . . .	January 1889
R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator-in-Chief . . .	November 1889

Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., Governor

November 1889, June 1893

Lawrence R. Fyfe, Esq., Administrator . . . September 1890

Edward Drayton, Esq., Administrator . . . November 1890

H. R. Pipon Schooles, Esq., Administrator . . . 1891

Edward Drayton, Esq., Administrator . . . August 1892

Brigade-Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G., Adminis-

trator-in-Chief . . . September 1892

E. Pakenham Brooks, Esq., Administrator . . . September 1892

C. C. Knollys, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator . . . September 1892

Colonel J. H. Sandwith, C.B., Administrator . . . November 1892

Edward Drayton, Esq., Administrator . . . February and July 1893,

October, 1896

Brigade-Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G., Administrator-

in-Chief . . . July 1893

Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Governor . . . October 1893

Edward Drayton, Esq., Administrator

Nov. and Dec. 1893 and April 1894

H. R. Pipon Schooles, Esq., Administrator . . . April 1894

Edward Drayton, Esq., Administrator November and December 1894

Edward Drayton, Esq., Administrator . . . June to October 1895

Surg. Lt. Col. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G., Administrator-

in-Chief . . . June to October 1895

### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. C. Macaulay Browne.

Hon. W. S. Comissiong, Q.C.

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

#### Official Members

His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. Paulin Orgias, M.D., Colonia

Surgeon.

Hon. P. F. Macleod, M.D., Med.

Officer No. 1 Dist.

Hon. C. Messervy,<sup>1</sup> Director of Works, Windward Islands,

#### Unofficial Members

Hon. C. Macaulay Browne.

Hon. G. W. Williamson.

Hon. W. S. Comissiong, Q.C.

Hon. Douglass Alexander.

Hon. Frank Gurney.

Hon. D. S. De Freitas.

### CIVIL LIST OF THE COLONY, corrected to September 30, 1896

#### The Governor and Legislature

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands: Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., £2,500.

Private Secretary: M. H. De la Poer Beresford, £275.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Messervy is absent in St. Lucia on duty, and his seat is filled by the Hon. J. F. Lavington Payne.

Clerk of Councils : M. H. De La Poer Beresford, £150.

Clerks, Governor's Office : Samuel Okell, £175, and A. Macleod, £50.

### Colonial Secretary's Department

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General : Edward Drayton, £600.

Chief Clerk, and Secretary to the Board of Education : T. F. Meagher, £250.

Second Clerk : C. L. Wilson, £100.

District Registrars of Births and Deaths : C. H. Collymore, for St. George's ; W. Evan Haynes, for SS. John and Mark ; the latter paid by fees. In the other districts the Assistant Treasurer or the Revenue Officer for the time being in charge of the District Revenue Office is the District Registrar.

Government Printer<sup>1</sup> : John T. Hurley, £140.

### Treasury, Customs, Harbour, and Inland Revenue Department

Treasurer, Comptroller of Customs, Manager of Savings Bank, and Postmaster : C. Falconer Anton, £450.

Chief Clerk and Cashier : E. J. McEwen, £250.

Accountant : H. A. Martin, £200.

Second Clerk : Gerald Smith, £120.

Third Clerk : Lucas T. Kerr, £100.

Fourth Clerk : A. E. Steele, £75.

Assistant Treasurer, Carriacou : John Grant Wells, £350.

Assistant Treasurer, Grenville : H. W. Sharpe, £300.

Chief Revenue Officer : George E. Gumbs, £200, and £50 horse allowance. Revenue Officers : Alfred Webster, £200 ; A. N. Comissiong, £150, and £30 horse allowance ; E. H. Moore, £150 ; L. H. Otway, £120, and £30 horse allowance ; J. F. Elmore Roberts, £120, and £30 horse allowance ; B. F. G. North, £120, and £30 horse allowance ; G. G. Munro, £120, and £30 horse allowance ; H. Allan Otway, £120 ; J. E. T. Brathwaite, £100 ; R. M. D. Charles, £100 ; Jules Aquart, £100 ; H. L. M. Otway, £100 ; C. E. Thompson, £75 and fees.

Clerk in Grenville Revenue Office : S. Brathwaite, £50.

Aidwaiters<sup>1</sup> :—St. George's : J. F. H. Otway, £5 monthly. Grenville and I. R. Moe, £6 5s. monthly.

Officer in charge of Revenue Cruiser<sup>1</sup> : Charles Wells, £100.

Land and House Tax Commissioner : J. F. Lavington Payne, £100.

### Audit Department

Auditor for the Windward Islands : W. Cuddeford, £500 (share paid by Grenada in 1895, £212, with £50 for horse and £19 for other allowances).

Audit Clerk : H. B. Walcott, £200.

Second Audit Clerk : D. C. Thomson, £75.

### Legal Departments

Chief Justice : Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson, Kt., £1,000.

Attorney-General : Leslie Probyn, £700 and private practice as a barrister in Supreme Court.

Escheator-General : W. S. Comissiong, Q.C. Fees in 1894, £109.

<sup>1</sup> Not on the establishment.

Registrar of the Supreme Court: C. H. Collymore, £350.  
 Chief Clerk: T. L. Smith, £210 (£90 of which is personal allowance).  
 Second Clerk: George A. Jackson, £120 (£20 of which is personal allowance).  
 Third Clerk: W. B. B. Killikelly, £50.  
 Clerical Assistant<sup>1</sup>: D. J. Kerr, £30.  
 Police Magistrates and Coroners:—Southern District: J. F. Lavington Payne, £400, and £50 horse allowance. Eastern District: J. P. Gun Munro, £300, and £70 allowances. Western District: W. Evan Haynes, £300, and £70 allowances. Northern District: J. Grant Wells, £350 as Assistant-Treasurer, and £35 allowances.  
 Clerks to Police Magistrates:—Southern District: M. J. De Coteau, £90, and £15 for horse hire. Eastern District: A. Fraser, £75, and £15 horse allowance. (An Assistant is allowed at St. Patrick's.)

### Police

Chief of Police: A. Lingham, Lieut. R.N., retired, £250, and £50 as Sanitary Inspector; also £100 allowances and free quarters.  
 Sergeant-Major: Edward Pegley, £125, quarters, and uniform.  
 Bandmaster: J. McDermott, £125, uniform, and free quarters.

### Prisons

Superintendent of Prisons: Richard Heels, £225, quarters, and £25 for recording meteorological observations.  
 Chief Warder and Schoolmaster<sup>1</sup>: Luke Corbin, £80, quarters, and uniform.  
 Matron of Female Prison<sup>1</sup>: Julia S. Fitt, £40, quarters, and uniform.  
 Visiting Justice: J. F. Lavington Payne, Fees.

### Medical Department

Colonial Surgeon: Hon. Paulin Orgias, M.D., £400, and £67 allowances.  
 Medical Officer, No. 1 District (including Lunatic and Poor Asylums and Richmond Hill Prison): Hon. P. F. Macleod, M.D., £400 and quarters.  
 House Surgeon, Colony and Yaws Hospitals, and Medical Officer, No. 2 District: Walter Boyd, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.I., £300, quarters, and fees as Petroleum Tester. No. 3. District: G. L. Latour, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., £300 (A. F. M. Berkeley, acting). No. 4 District: H. J. L. Bennett, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., L.M. Ed., £300. No. 5 District: E. F. Hatton, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., £300. No. 6 District: William Lang, M.D., £300. No. 7 District: G. W. Paterson, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. London, £250. No. 8 District: W. A. D. Whiteman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London, £300 and quarters.  
 No. 9 District: N. S. Durrant, L.R.C.S.I., L. & L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., £250.  
 Managing Steward, Lunatic and Poor Asylums: J. C. Latham, £120 and quarters.  
 Steward and Dispenser, Colony and Yaws Hospitals<sup>1</sup>: E. V. McBurnie, £120 and quarters (provisional).  
 Dispenser, St. Andrew's Hospital<sup>1</sup>: W. J. Ahmed, £75.  
 Dispenser, Carriacou Hospital<sup>1</sup>: H. G. Forteau, £75 and quarters.

<sup>1</sup> Not on the establishment.

### Education

Inspector of Schools : John Harbin, £300, and £50 horse allowance.

Librarian, St. George's : Joshua Brathwaite, £75, and £25 for night duty.

### Post Office

Postmaster : (*The Treasurer*).

Chief Clerk : W. P. Anton, £120 (£20 of which is personal).

Second Clerk : Cyril Mitchell, £40.

District Postmasters : The Assistant Treasurers or the Revenue Officer in charge of the District Revenue Offices at Grenville, Sauteurs, Victoria, Gouyave, and Hillsborough, are the Postmasters for those districts. St. David's : J. A. Comissiong, £12. Perdmontemps : S. St. Bernard, £12. Snug Corner : B. M. Springer, £9. Concord : H. G. Bennett, £16.

### Agricultural Department

Curator of Botanic Garden : W. E. Broadway, £150 to £200 by £10 yearly, £15 horse allowance with free forage, and £36 for house rent.

Foreman<sup>1</sup> : E. T. Wiltshire, £65 and quarters.

### Telephone Department

Manager<sup>1</sup> : Edward Drayton, £50.

Supervisor<sup>1</sup> : D. F. O. Seon, £80, and £30 horse allowance.

Inspector,<sup>1</sup> out-districts : B. H. Wells, £140, and £30 horse allowance.

Operators<sup>1</sup> : St. George's Exchange : Hillaria Glean, £80 and quarters. Grenville Exchange : Hugh Morrison, £72. Sauteurs Exchange : E. St. Bernard, £30. Victoria Exchange : The Revenue Officer in charge of the office. Gouyave Exchange : W. Turnbull, £40. St. David's Exchange : J. A. Comissiong, £12 10s.

Principal Linesman<sup>1</sup> : James Alexander, £36.

### Public Works Department

Director of Works, Windward Islands : Charles Messervy, £650 and allowances, of which Grenada pays £150 towards salary, and 15s. a day subsistence allowance when the officer is in the colony on duty.

Superintendent of Works<sup>1</sup> (in charge of the Department locally) : William J. Lawrence, £300, horse allowance £50, and free quarters.

Chief Overseer of Roads<sup>1</sup> : Daniel Ferguson, £200, and £50 horse allowance.

Chief Clerk, Works Office, and Storekeeper : F. C. Rudder, £100.

Second Clerk, Works Office : E. T. Wilson, £40.

Caretaker, Grand Etang Rest House<sup>1</sup> : F. W. R. Cruickshank, £36.

Foreman Carpenter, Workshop<sup>1</sup> : John Ross.

### ECCLESIASTICAL

#### Church of England

The Church of England in Grenada is a branch of the Windward Islands Diocese, which is at present under the supervision of the Bishop of Barbados. According to the census of 1891 there were 19,273 Anglicans in Grenada.

<sup>1</sup> Not on the establishment.

Bishop . . . .	The Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D.
Bishop's Chaplains . . . .	Ven. G. A. Gentle and Rev. Canon Wilfrid Jones-Bateman, M.A.
Archdeacon . . . .	Ven. G. A. Gentle, Canon.
Canons . . . .	Ven. G. A. Gentle, Rev. Charles Arthur, and Rev. Wilfrid Jones-Bateman, M.A.

## PARISH OF ST. GEORGE

Rector . . . .	Rev. Canon Wilfrid Jones-Bateman, M.A.
Churchwardens . . . .	J. R. Bertrand and G. W. Smith.
Licensed Readers . . . .	D. R. Dyce, A. H. Gregson, A. G. Hughes, B.A.
Lay Representatives . . . .	Hon. W. D. Martin, A. W. Lewis, G. W. Smith, D. R. Dyce.

There are three places of worship—the parish church and two chapels, St. Peter's and St. Luke's.

## ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT

(Including part of St. George's and St. David's Parishes)

Incumbent . . . .	Rev. George Wells Branch.
Churchwarden . . . .	W. Hyacinth.
Lay Representatives . . . .	T. J. Otway and W. G. Murray.

## PARISH OF ST. PATRICK

Rector . . . .	Ven. Archdeacon G. A. Gentle, Canon.
Churchwarden . . . .	R. D. Hopkin.
Licensed Reader . . . .	J. H. King.
Lay Representatives . . . .	Hon. D. Alexander and R. D. Hopkin.

## PARISH OF ST. ANDREW

Rector . . . .	Rev. R. M. Fulford.
Churchwardens . . . .	G. F. De Suze and F. A. Fleming.
Lay Representatives . . . .	J. R. Bertrand and G. F. De Suze.

There are two places of worship—the parish church and Holy Innocents' Chapel.

## PARISH OF ST. DAVID

Incumbent . . . .	Rev. F. F. C. Mallalieu, B.A.
Churchwarden . . . .	J. Houston Lambert.
Lay Representative . . . .	T. J. Otway.

## PARISHES OF ST. JOHN AND ST. MARK

Rector . . . .	Rev. Canon Charles Arthur.
Churchwarden . . . .	G. W. Hutchinson.
Lay Representatives . . . .	E. E. Hughes and G. W. Hutchinson.

There are two places of worship—St. John's parish church and St. Mark's parish church.

## PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH, CARRIACOU

Rector . . . .	Rev. Joseph Emrey.
Licensed Reader . . . .	J. B. Rogers.
Lay Representative . . . .	J. B. Rogers.



### Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church in Grenada is under the care and supervision of the Archbishop of Trinidad. According to the census of 1891 there were 29,314 Roman Catholics in Grenada.

Archbishop . . . . The Most Rev. Patrick Vincent Flood, D.D.  
Vicar-General . . . . The Very Rev. Jos. Maingot, D.D.

#### Churches.

St. George's.	. . .	Very Rev. J. Maingot, D.D.
St. David's .	. . .	Rev. F. Ryckaert.
St. Andrew's .	. . .	Rev. F. Allgeyer.
St. Patrick's .	. . .	Rev. Canon P. M. E. Trouette.
St. John and St. Mark (2)	. . .	Rev. M. Ryan.
Carriacou . . .	. . .	Rev. J. M. Aquart.

#### Clergy.

### Wesleyan

According to the census of 1891 there were 3,415 Wesleyans in Grenada

Superintendent (St. George's Church) . Rev. William Saywell.  
Assistant (Grenville Church) . . . Rev. M. B. Cocking.  
Circuit Stewards . . . . J. B. T. Otway and R. J. Purcell.

### Presbyterian

According to the census of 1891 there were 466 Presbyterians in Grenada.

Minister, St. George's, Rev. Francis Ross.

### TOWN AND PAROCHIAL BOARDS

#### TOWN BOARD OF ST. GEORGE'S

The Hon. Paulin Orgias, M.D.,	}	Elected Members.
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W. D. Martin, Esq.		
M. E. H. Martin, Esq.		
Samuel Franco, Esq.	}	Nominated Members.
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T. J. Otway, Esq.		
C. H. Collymore, Esq.		
G. W. Smith, Esq.		
N. J. Paterson, Esq.		

Warden, J. Landreth Smith, £250.

#### PAROCHIAL BOARD OF GOUYAVE

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John Fleming, Esq.		W. M. Steele, Esq.
The Hon. F. Gurney.		E. E. Hughes, Esq.

Warden, W. G. Turnbull, £80.

## PAROCHIAL BOARD OF SAUTEURS

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Warden, John McNeilly, £60.

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G. E. St. George, Esq.	O. R. Fleming, Esq.
A. J. Best, Esq.	T. F. Williamson, Esq.

Warden, G. A. Bain, £200.

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H. A. Hosten, Esq.	A. C. Hosten, Esq.

Warden, F. A. Bonaparte, £40.

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W. J. Blair, Esq.	D. Neptune, Esq.

Warden, P. J. Sylvester, £40.

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The Rev. G. W. Branch ( <i>Acting Chairman</i> ).	Gederon Modeste, Esq.
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The Hon. W. H. Lascelles.	S. Franco, Esq.
R. J. Purcell, Esq.	E. M. De Freitas, Esq.
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Overseer and Secretary, D. Webster, £120.

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The Governor in Executive Council is the Quarantine Authority for the Ports of St. George's and Grenville; for the Port of Hillsborough, in Carriacou, the following gentlemen constitute the Quarantine Authority :

(Vacant)

John Grant Wells, Esq.

<sup>1</sup> The several town, parochial, and road boards are the local health authorities for their respective districts.

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Best, A. J.

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 La Mothe, H.  
 La Mothe, E. A.  
 Lascelles, Hon. W. H.  
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Lewis, A. Wellesley.  
 Lingham, Lieut. A. (for certain purposes only).  
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 Mitchell, L. R.  
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 Orgias, Hon. Paulin.  
 Paterson, George.  
 Paterson, Dr. G. W.  
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 Wells, J. Grant.  
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N. Julian Paterson, Esq.  
 H. Eldon Nash, Esq.  
 M. Comissiong, Esq.  
 J. S. Martin, Esq.

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C. H. Lucas, Esq.

R. M. Otway, Esq.

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<sup>2</sup>Archer, Leonard Thomas Fitz-Samuel, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh.

Bennett, Henry James Lee, M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, L.M.

Berkeley, Augustus Frederick Millard, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.F.P. & S. Glasgow.

Boyd, Walter, L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., Ireland.

<sup>3</sup>Caddy, Duncan James, M.D. Durham.

Durrant, Norbert Sidney, L.R.C.S., L.M., L.K.Q.C.P., Ireland.

<sup>2</sup>Ferguson, Arnold Samuel, M.R.C.S. England, L.R., London.

<sup>2</sup>Greaves, Eustace C., M.B., C.M., Edinburgh.

<sup>1</sup> Barristers are entitled to practise as Solicitors, except the Attorney-General, whose private practice is limited to that of a barrister in the Supreme Court.

<sup>2</sup> Not in the colony.

Hatton, Edwin Fullarton, M.B. Toronto, M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London.  
 Lang, William, M.D., C.M., Glasgow.  
 Latour, George Lewis, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.  
 Macleod, Patrick Fletcher, M.D., C.M., Glasgow.  
 Orgias, Paulin, M.D., M.R.C.S., England, L.S.A., L.M.  
 Paterson, George William, M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London.  
 Pollonais, Eugene Louis, M.B., C.M. Glasgow.  
 St. John, Edward Thomas, M.D. Boston (Homoeopathis), Ophthalmic and  
 Aural Surgeon, New York Hospital.  
 Whiteman, Wilfred Augustus Dixon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London.

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Name	Last Office	Amount of Pension
		£ s. d.
F. M. Chadwick . . .	Treasurer . . .	192 10 0
E. W. Begrie . . .	Inspector of Schools . . .	122 10 0
James Anton . . .	Colonial Postmaster . . .	80 0 0
John Griffith . . .	Colonial Postmaster . . .	66 18 4
George A. Dillon . . .	Colonial Registrar . . .	58 6 8
S. W. M. Roche . . .	Revenue Officer . . .	52 10 0
E. A. Guthrie . . .	Organist, St. George's . . .	42 6 2
John Semper . . .	Auditor . . .	40 16 8
William Harris . . .	Sergeant-Major of Police . . .	87 6 8
Joseph Roberts . . .	Public Librarian . . .	83 6 8
R. J. Graves . . .	Road Surveyor . . .	80 0 0
George E. Payne . . .	Sergeant of Police . . .	25 0 0
Frances Calder <sup>2</sup> . . .	. . . . .	10 0 0
Henrietta Harrold <sup>2</sup> . . .	. . . . .	10 0 0
Walter Gibbs . . .	Treasury Messenger . . .	9 12 0
Joseph Worall . . .	Revenue Officer . . .	7 4 9
Justina John . . .	Hospital Nurse . . .	6 0 0

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Glean, J. D.      Ogilvie, T. A.      Renwick, C. B.  
 Risk, C.      Smith, T. Landreth.

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Consular Agent for the United States of America: Peter Johnson Dean, Esq. (Messrs. Martin, Dean & Co., Young Street, St. George's).

Consul for the United States of Venezuela: Señor M. Bermudez Lecuna, Young Street, St. George's.

### DRUGGISTS LICENSED BEFORE ORDINANCE No. 12 OF 1884, OR CERTIFICATED UNDER THAT ORDINANCE

Ahmed, W. J.  
 Alexis, J. L. C.

Bascus, R. A.  
 Bell, W. F.

<sup>1</sup> Not in the colony.

<sup>2</sup> Brother killed while firing minute guns on occasion of the Prince Consort's death.

<sup>3</sup> Licensed before Ordinance of 1884.

Belton, R. A.  
 Benjamin, D. P.  
<sup>1</sup> Brathwaite, J. C.  
 Brown, Lincoln.  
 Fleming, C. R.  
 Fletcher, E. W.  
<sup>2</sup> Forsyth, T.  
<sup>1</sup> Glean, W. E.  
<sup>2</sup> Hickmott, A. E.  
<sup>1</sup> Hood, R. W.  
 Louhar, T. H.

Masanto, J. L.  
 McBurnie, E. V.  
 McDonald, C. J.  
<sup>1</sup> McIntyre, D. A.  
 Morin, C. V.  
<sup>2</sup> Philip, R. H.  
<sup>2</sup> Renwick, J. C.  
 Stanislaus, David.  
 St. Bernard, H. O. D.  
<sup>1</sup> Steele, W. M.

### REGISTERED MIDWIVES

Allen, Sarah.  
 Bernard, Elizabeth.  
 Bruno, Mary.  
 Calder, Lavinia.  
 Carrington, Annie Maria.  
 Charles, Theresa.  
 Chiberry, Mary.  
 Clater, Florence.  
 Dawes, Annie Roselia.  
 Duncan, Eliza.  
 Duncan, Elizabeth.  
 Edward, Harriett.  
 Ferreira, Dorothea.  
 Ferril, Jessie.  
 Fouchell, Eve.

Frederick, Mrs. John.  
 Gibbs, Eliza.  
 Jackson, Grace.  
 John, Mary.  
 McLeod, Christianna.  
 Mackintosh, Catherine.  
 Mangou, Ann.  
 Mason, Jane.  
 Miller, Mary Joseph.  
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 Mitchell, J. R.  
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 Ross, Joseph.  
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 Redhead, J. Von Weiller.  
 Ross, Arthur.

#### ST. MARK'S

Gall, Arthur H.  
 Renwick, Felix.

Ross, C. H. A.  
 Welsh, Horace.

<sup>1</sup> Licensed before Ordinance of 1884.

<sup>2</sup> Absent from the colony.



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Duncan, J.	Redhead, P. O.
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CARRIACOU

Aquart, Rev. J.

Blair, W. J.

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33	F. Marrast & Co. . .	Market Square, St. George's .	2
34	" " . . .	Grenville . . .	2
32	Martin, Dean & Co. . .	Young Street, St. George's .	2
31	James A. White . . .	Sauteurs . . . . .	2
35	Thomas F. Williamson .	Grenville . . . . .	2
37	James Paterson . . .	Carriacou . . . . .	2
36	Otway Brothers . . .	Granby Street, St. George's .	2
38	E. M. Nunez . . . .	Halifax Street, " . . .	2
123	Hugh Morrison . . .	Grenville . . . . .	3
119	Antonio Franco . . .	Tyrrel Street, St. George's .	3
116	Joseph Hosten . . .	St. John's Street, " . .	3
120	Samuel Franco . . .	Halifax Street, " . . .	3
121	" " . . . . .	Granby Street, " . . .	3
126	Mary R. De Freitas . .	Young Street, St. George's .	3
128	D. S. De Freitas . . .	Gouyave . . . . .	3
122	Manoel Pereira . . .	Diamond Street, Victoria .	3
118	Martin, Dean & Co. . .	Sauteurs . . . . .	3
124	Jas. M. Campbell . . .	Halifax Street, St. George's .	3

## LICENSED LIQUOR DEALERS (continued)

No. of License	Dealers	Situation of Licensed Premises	Class of License
127	P. J. D. Lamotte . . .	Grenville . . . . .	3
129	Frame & Co. . . . .	Sauteurs . . . . .	3
181	R. S. Neckles . . . . .	Melville Street, St. George's . .	3
125	W. M. Steele . . . . .	Depradine Street, Gouyave . .	3
130	D. B. Cummings . . . . .	Carriacou . . . . .	3
115	Charles E. Bennie . . . . .	Victoria Street, Grenville . .	3
117	Evangelina J. Whiteman . . . . .	St. John's Street, St. George's .	3
203	Alfred Rennie . . . . .	La Fillette, St. Andrew's . .	4
204	" " . . . . .	Dunfermline, " . . . . .	4
196	Hugh Morrison . . . . .	Grand Bras, " . . . . .	4
200	H. A. Berkeley . . . . .	La Fillette, " . . . . .	4
191	John L. Singh . . . . .	Snell Hall, St. Patrick's . .	4
192	Edward McIntyre . . . . .	Mornefendue, " . . . . .	4
189	Elizabeth Penny . . . . .	Snug Corner, St. George's . .	4
187	Davidson Charles . . . . .	Grand Roy, St. John's . . . . .	4
188	Ronald Francis . . . . .	" " . . . . .	4
190	Frederick E. Wickham . . . . .	Birch Grove, St. Andrew's . .	4
194	Victoria Thomas . . . . .	Snell Hall, St. Patrick's . .	4
214	Eliza Angel Ahlstedt . . . . .	Post Royal, St. Andrew's . .	4
213	D. M. Hayes . . . . .	Mt. Parnassus, St. George's . .	4
198	W. M. Steele . . . . .	Concord, St. John's . . . . .	4
208	Isaac Wardally . . . . .	Observatory, St. Patrick's . .	4
212	Davidson Neptune . . . . .	Carriacou . . . . .	4
211	McDonald McIntosh . . . . .	Mount Pleasant, Carriacou . .	4
210	Marcus Alexis . . . . .	Grand Bay, " . . . . .	4
206	Rebecca Nandoo . . . . .	Belair Lands, " . . . . .	4
205	Alfred Rennie . . . . .	Hermitage, " . . . . .	4
202	Joseph Langdon . . . . .	Carrick Hill, " . . . . .	4
193	William George . . . . .	Paraclete Lands, St. Andrew's .	4
195	David E. Milne . . . . .	St. Paul's . . . . .	4
197	Francis De Silva . . . . .	Perdmontemps, St. David's . .	4
201	John De Gannes . . . . .	St. Mark's . . . . .	4
207	Chas. H. Hagley . . . . .	Marlmont, St. David's . . . . .	4
209	Frame & Co. . . . .	Hermitage, St. Patrick's . .	4
215	Walter J. Blair . . . . .	Carriacou . . . . .	4
216	Frame & Co. . . . .	Chantimelle, St. Patrick's . .	4
87	John Franco . . . . .	Halifax Street, St. George's . .	5
88	William Adams . . . . .	Lucas Street, " . . . . .	5
95	Joseph Langdon . . . . .	Grenville . . . . .	5
86	Emanuel M. Nunez . . . . .	Grenville Street, St. George's .	5
91	J. J. Dabrieo . . . . .	Tyrrel Street, " . . . . .	5
90	A. J. Baptiste . . . . .	Lucas Street, " . . . . .	5
94	Hubert McGrath . . . . .	Gouyave . . . . .	5
92	Matthias Mitchell . . . . .	" . . . . .	5
85	Thos. Wm. Gill . . . . .	Victoria . . . . .	5
89	Samuel Franco . . . . .	St. John's Street, St. George's .	5
93	R. A. Wilson . . . . .	Gouyave . . . . .	5

**LICENSED COCOA AND NUTMEG DEALERS AT  
31st AUGUST, 1896**

No. of License	Dealers	Situation of Licensed Premises
730	Samuel Franco . . .	St. John's Street, St. George's
733	Samuel Fraser . . .	Melville Street, "
732	Charles Simmons . . .	" "
3	F. Marrast & Co. . .	Victoria Street, Grenville
8	Clement J. Bertrand . . .	" "
4	Alfred C. Noel . . .	" "
5	T. F. Williamson . . .	" "
2	Cornelius Charles . . .	Jubilee Street, "
9	Fred. Buddhall . . .	St. John's, St. Andrew's
1	T. F. Forrester . . .	Paraclete, "
4	P. A. Noel . . .	Sauteurs
10	N. J. Cornwall . . .	"
6	Joseph Rathen . . .	Madeys, St. Patrick's
2	Frame & Co. . .	Hermitage, "
1	Frame, Alston & Co. . .	Sauteurs
11	S. M. Alleyne . . .	"
8	W. B. George . . .	Hermitage, St. Patrick's
12	Thomas François . . .	Mount Craven, "
13	P. O. Redhead . . .	Sauteurs
228	G. H. De Gale . . .	Union, St. Mark's
471	Rosetta Hughes . . .	De Pradine Street, Gouyave
468	James D. Glean . . .	" " "
469	W. M. Steele . . .	" " "
470	John L. La Bastide . . .	" " "
472	E. S. Martin . . .	" " "
734	Wm. Frank . . .	Perdmontemps, St. David's
735	J. A. A. John . . .	Lucas Street, St. George's
229	J. R. Etienne . . .	Duquesne, St. Mark's
230	J. A. Hosten . . .	Victoria
6	C. W. W. Clarke . . .	Lafillette, St. Andrew's
7	James C. Date . . .	Mount St. John's, St. Andrew's
5	P. G. Logie . . .	Hermitage, St. Patrick's
7	James A. Whyte . . .	Sauteurs
9	" " . . .	Hermitage, St. Patrick's

**RURAL CONSTABLES**

**St. George's**

Evan Smith  
Charles Lumsden  
Charles Barker  
Paul Phillip  
Francis Phillip  
Ishmael Rhonde

} of Town

James Francis  
Alexr. Francis  
Uriel Baptiste  
Edward St. John  
Robert Celestine

} of Town

Saul Sylvester }  
 Abraham Mitchell } of Snug Corner  
 Joseph Phillip }  
 Joseph Donald }  
 F. A. Alexander }  
 John Fetna }  
 William Fraser } of Mt. Gay Lands  
 Edwd. Williams }  
 Henry Prescott }  
 William Flavigny } of Fontenoy  
 Philip Noel }  
 David Francis }  
 Thomas Seeley } of Spring Lands  
 Felix Stanley }  
 Andrew Philip, of Happy Hill  
 Jones Alfred, of Annandale  
 Collingfd. Penny, of Vendome

James Chandler } of Mt. Moritz  
 Fitz W. Greaves }  
 David Greyson, of Brizan  
 William Isaac } of Belmont  
 Joseph A. Pierre }  
 John Paul, of Tempe Estate  
 Charles Lambert } of Woburn  
 James W. Isaac }  
 James N. Bain, of St. Paul's  
 John F. Andrews, of Riverside  
 Charles Lewis, of Villa Lands  
 Isaiah Bowen, of Calivigny  
 Israel Quamine, of Mt. D'Or  
 John R. Mascoll, of Constantine  
 Hezekiah Douglas, of La Mothe Lands  
 Jos. Edw. Bennett, of Town

## ST. DAVID'S

James Licorish }  
 James A. Lewis } of Perdmontemps  
 Charles Jacob }  
 Mitchell Marain } of Lower Latante  
 Thomas Noel }  
 Gilbert Nestor, Crochu  
 John R. Pascal, of Latante Land  
 William Honore } of Windsor  
 Chas. Alexander } Forest  
 N. D. Mongo, of Pomme Rose

David Bain } of Bellevue Land  
 Edward Samuel }  
 John Byam }  
 Nathaniel Ince } of B. Bacolet Estate  
 Jacob Bispham }  
 Joseph Fraser, of Vincennes  
 Dill McMillan } of Requin Land  
 Thomas Sylvan }  
 James Bascombe, of Providence

## ST. ANDREW'S

Peter Smart }  
 Thomas Weeks } of Grenville  
 Samuel E. Blackett, of La Digue  
 Fredk. John Paul } of Preference  
 Matthew Mason }  
 William St. Cyr, of Bellevue

D. A. Cadet, of Harford Village  
 Robert Charles, of Paraclete  
 Charles Gilbert, of Dunfermline  
 Enos Francis, of Conference  
 Withall Thomas, of Simon  
 Sam. Robt. McQueen, of Munich

## ST. PATRICK'S

Benjamin Hill }  
 Josiah Baptiste }  
 David Belfon } of Santeurs  
 David Cato }  
 John Edward }  
 James McEwen }  
 Andrew Herrie }  
 S. M. Alleyne }  
 Joseph Charles } of River Salles  
 Matthew James }  
 John Baptiste } of Hermitage  
 James William }

Samuel Wickham, of Hermitage  
 George Andall } of Samaritan  
 Edward Skinner }  
 George Cyrus }  
 John Paul } of Chantimelle  
 Sammy Sam }  
 James Noel }  
 Ephraim Pascal }  
 Richard Richardson }  
 James Edw. Smith } of Lamode  
 Joseph Robert }  
 George Marsell, of Duquesne

## ST. MARK'S.

George Cato, of Union  
George Mark, of Resource  
Augustus Pope, of Victoria

Alexander Joseph, of Victoria  
Richard Philip, of Nonpareil  
Jos. Edward, of Waltham

## ST. JOHN'S

Thomas Lewis  
Victor Bulow Julien  
Edward Thomas  
Samuel Bartholomew  
John Clement

} of Gouyave

James Carr, of Belvidere Estate  
Abraham Modeste, of Marigot  
James Alexander  
William Reid  
George Bradshaw, of Concord

} of Dougaldston

## CARRIACOU

Simon Alexis, of Endeavour  
Nelson Cox  
Dingwell Bartlett  
Francis Clement, of Pt. Martinique  
Joseph Duncan  
Saul Charles  
Robert Dick, of Mt. D'Or  
Alexander Jerome, of Belvidere

} of Baie à l'Eau

} of Prospect Hall

Wellington Quashie, of Belvidere  
Adams Julien  
Joseph McIntosh  
Francis Matheson, of Top Hill  
McDonald McIntosh  
Charles McIntosh  
David Simon, of Mt. Desire  
Charles Wells, of Hillsboro'

} of L'Esterre

} of Mt. Plea-

sant

## PART IV

### INSTITUTIONS

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#### COLONIAL BANK

THIS is a branch of the Colonial Bank, of 13 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836, capital £2,000,000 sterling. The chief office in Grenada is in Government Street, St. George's, and there is an agency at Grenville. The head office in the West Indies is in Broad Street, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Superintendent, West Indies	. W. Horne.
Inspector . . . . .	. L. H. Miller.
Manager, Grenada Branch .	. W. F. Kirtton.
Accountant . . . . .	. W. H. Jones.
Clerks . . . . .	. John Lang and H. F. D. Gall.
Agent, Grenville . . . .	. Hon. G. W. Williamson.

#### SAVINGS BANK

A Government Savings Bank has been established since November 1881 at the Treasury, St. George's, and its operations were extended to the out-districts in 1889 by opening Branch Banks at each District Revenue Office.

The Bank is open to the public for the deposit and withdrawal of money daily throughout the year, except on Sundays and holidays, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 12 noon.

Deposits are received of one shilling and multiples thereof, not exceeding one hundred pounds in any year, or two hundred pounds altogether.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on all deposits of one pound and upwards, not exceeding £200.

Married women and minors can make and withdraw deposits in their own names. Deposits are, as a general rule, allowed to be withdrawal on demand, but ten days' delay is allowed to the Bank by law.

The affairs of the Bank are in a healthy condition, as will be seen from the subjoined statement of its transactions for the last five years; of the balance of £6,408 to credit of depositors at December 31, 1895, £1,888 belonged to 243 depositors in the Branch Banks.

Year	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	Amount of Withdrawals	Balance at Credit of Depositors at December 31
		£	£	£
1891	637	6,112	5,356	7,610
1892	904	5,994	6,672	6,886
1893	716	7,305	6,394	7,994
1894	959	7,307	7,893	7,602
1895	885	5,563	6,666	6,406

£4,000 of the funds are invested in South Australian 4 per cent. inscribed stock, and £2,000 is on deposit with the Colonial Bank, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. The Bank is not self-supporting, as the salaries of its officers are provided from general revenue, and, in addition, a small grant in aid of current expenses is usually required annually.

### THE COLONY HOSPITAL

Upon the removal of the Imperial Garrison from the colony the barracks in the precincts of Fort George were utilised as the principal hospital. These buildings are situated at the south-western extremity of the promontory on which the town of St. George's is built, a cool, healthy, and well-drained site. They are now being thoroughly reconstructed.

Cases requiring surgical assistance or special hospital treatment are admitted, if paupers, upon the recommendation of members of Council, ministers of religion, or justices of the peace, and treated gratuitously. Fees are chargeable to patients other than paupers, and such cases are admitted upon the order of the Colonial Secretary, after the necessary guarantee has been given for payment of the fees, which in the case of those admitted to the ordinary wards are 1s. per day, and if admitted to the private ward vary from 2s. to 5s. per day, according to the patient's means; children are charged half rates. If a major operation is performed upon a patient in the private ward, the operating surgeon must be paid his customary fee.

The number of cases treated in 1895 was 639, and the daily average for the year was 74.

### DISTRICT HOSPITALS

There are two district hospitals, one in St. Andrew's parish, about a mile from the town of Grenville, and the other in the island of Carriacou, on the hill to the east of the town of Hillsborough. These hospitals are used for the reception of accidents and urgent cases, and cases that cannot conveniently be sent in to the Colony Hospital or Poor Asylum.

There is accommodation for 12 patients in the St. Andrew's Hospital, and for 15 at Carriacou; the daily averages in 1895 were 10 and 13 respectively.

Prescriptions are compounded at both institutions for the general public at fixed rates.

### YAWS HOSPITAL

There is a hospital in St. George's, close to the Colony Hospital, for the special treatment of the disease known as Yaws (*Framboesia*). The building was formerly used as the Ordnance store. The cases are segregated here from the outside public until cured, the disease being highly contagious.

Any medical officer, justice of the peace, minister of religion, or constable can cause a person afflicted with yaws to repair to or to be removed to this Hospital.

In the year 1895 46 cases were admitted, of which 32 were discharged cured, 9 relieved, and 5 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

### LUNATIC ASYLUM

The old military barracks in Fort Matthew on Richmond Hill, about 700 feet above sea level, have been converted into an asylum for the insane, and here all of the lunatics in the three colonies of the Windward Islands Government and a few from Tobago are treated.

During the year 1895 there were 31 admissions—11 local, 13 from St. Lucia, and 7 from St. Vincent; 9 patients were discharged—3 local, 3 from St. Lucia, and 3 from St. Vincent; and 13 died. The daily average was 96.

The amount paid by other colonies for maintenance and treatment of their lunatics during the year was £858. The total cost of the institution was £1,495.

### POOR ASYLUM

The old barracks adjoining Fort Matthew on Richmond Hill are used as the Poor Asylum, which is virtually a Hospital for Incurables, the cases admitted on account of absolute destitution unaccompanied by disease being comparatively few in number.

The daily average in 1895 was 49. There were 27 admissions, 22 deaths, and 4 who left of their own accord. The cost of the institution for the year was £411.

### THE HAMILTON ALMSHOUSE

This institution was founded by Lady Hamilton, the wife of a former Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, and the premises, which are situated in Lucas Street, St. George's, were thoroughly repaired under the auspices of Lady Sendall during her husband's administration of the Government. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and seven inmates who are respectable women in straitened circumstances are thus provided for. The present sole trustee is the Anglican Rector of St. George's, and the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer is Miss Davis, Hospital Street, St. George's.

### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Library is situated in a handsome building between the St. George's Club and the Government Offices, facing the principal landing place on the Carenage of St. George's. It contains about 3,500 volumes, and is carefully kept up to date in literature by annual importations of books. All of the best English newspapers and English and American periodicals are regularly procured, and there is no charge for reading them or any of the



books, provided they are not taken from the library. Persons wishing to borrow books must pay a subscription of one shilling per quarter, which entitles them to the loan of one work at a time. Residents in the out-districts can elect to pay a double subscription, and are then entitled to receive and return their books by inland parcel post free of charge.

The Librarian's salary, £100, and a grant of £150 per annum are paid from general revenue annually for the maintenance of the Institution, while the subscriptions are paid into the Treasury as a set-off; the number of subscribers is at present 260.

The Library is open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. daily, except on Sundays and holidays. There is a complete catalogue, recently compiled, on sale for a shilling, which includes the cost of separate sheets containing works added since its publication.

### DISTRICT LIBRARIES

There is a small library in the town of Grenville, towards which an annual grant of £40 is given by Government, and a similar library at Hillsborough in Carriacou, which receives £10 per annum. Since the creation of the inland parcel post, and the privileges accorded to subscribers to the Public Library above referred to, the necessity for these institutions is not so great as when they were established. The librarian in each case is the warden of the town.

### THE LAW LIBRARY

A grant of £30 per annum is made for the maintenance of this library, which is under the control of the Chief Justice and Attorney-General. It has just been thoroughly remodelled by Sir Joseph Hutchinson, the present Chief Justice, and now contains about 500 volumes, which are kept in the Council Chamber at York House, where the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts hold their sittings, and the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General have their chambers.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS

### Government Schools

#### BELMONT, ST. GEORGE'S

Dorcas H. Gaskin, Head Teacher. Catherine Gaskin, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 50.<sup>1</sup> Number on roll, 106.

#### BELVIDERE, CARRIACOU

Samuel J. Nash, Head Teacher. Anna B. Arthur, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 73. Number on roll, 198.

#### BIRCH GROVE, ST. ANDREW'S

J. S. Allamby, Head Teacher. James A. Chance, Assistant Teacher.  
Eliza Robertson, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 128. Number on roll, 202.

#### CONCORD, ST. JOHN'S

(Vacant) Head Teacher. Catherine Julien, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 53. Number on roll, 120.

<sup>1</sup> The average attendances and numbers on rolls are at December 31, 1895.

**GRAND ROY, St. JOHN'S**

R. B. Sutherland, Head Teacher. Eugenia Maule, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 66. Number on roll, 107.

**HAPPY HILL, St. GEORGE'S**

B. A. Harris, Head Teacher. Alice J. Perkins, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 44. Number on roll, 118.

**HARVEY VALE, CARRIACOU**

Joseph White, Head Teacher. Christiana Stewart, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 123. Number on roll, 191.

**HILLSBOROUGH, CARRIACOU**

S. J. M. St. Hill, Head Teacher. Evalina Guy, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 53. Number on roll, 129.

**MOUNT PLEASANT, CARRIACOU**

R. J. Burke, Head Teacher. Christiana Shepherd, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 72. Number on roll, 119.

**RIVER SALLÉE, St. PATRICK'S**

F. F. Mahon, Head Teacher. S. E. Howard, Assistant Teacher.  
Mrs. S. E. Howard, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 166. Number on roll, 244.

**Anglican Schools****St. ANDREW'S**

F. J. Taylor, Head Teacher. Charles H. Griffith, Assistant Teacher.  
Julia Grant, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 103. Number on roll, 243.

**St. DAVID'S**

Alex. Grant, Head Teacher. Alice J. Bishop, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 30. Number on roll, 72.

**St. GEORGE'S**

A. H. Gregson, Head Teacher. George Harris, Assistant Teacher.  
Evangeline Whiteman, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 104. Number on roll, 183.

**St. JOHN'S**

Rupert S. Hewitt, Head Teacher. Aliana Henry, Assistant Teacher.  
A. L. Checkley, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 166. Number on roll, 255.

**St. MARK'S**

S. O. O. Perkins, Head Teacher.  
Average attendance, 98. Number on roll, 128.

**St. PATRICK'S**

J. H. King, Head Teacher. A. M. Antrobus, Sewing Teacher.  
Average attendance, 61. Number on roll, 162.

**ST. PAUL'S, ST. GEORGE'S**

J. C. Thompson, Head Teacher. Solomon N. Cox, Assistant Teacher.

Mary A. Thompson, Sewing Teacher.

Average attendance, 89. Number on roll, 121.

**Roman Catholic Schools****BEAULIEU, ST. GEORGE'S**

W. S. Burke, Head Teacher. Mary Rose Robert, Sewing and Assistant Mistress.

Average attendance, 108. Number on roll, 245.

**GRAND ANCE, ST. GEORGE'S**

John D. Moseley, Head Teacher. Eliza Oliver, Sewing Teacher.

Average attendance, 38. Number on roll, 97.

**HAPPY HILL, ST. GEORGE'S**

Wm. A. Phillibert, Head Teacher.

Mary J. Stephen, Sewing and Assistant Mistress.

Average attendance, 72. Number on roll, 176.

**MUNICH, ST. ANDREW'S**

R. P. Sylvester, Head Teacher. Mary Belmar, Sewing Teacher.

Average attendance, 59. Number on roll, 184.

**PERDMONTEMPS, ST. DAVID'S**

A. J. A. Langaigne, Head Teacher. Mrs. Ellen Garraway, Sewing Teacher.

Average attendance, 71. Number on roll, 150.

**ST. ANDREW'S**

J. E. Lucas, Head Teacher. J. H. Beckles, Assistant Teacher.

Anne Duncan, Sewing Teacher.

Average attendance, 143. Number on roll, 276.

**ST. DAVID'S**

James Callender, Head Teacher. Jos. A. Cardinal, Assistant Teacher.

Augusta R. Martin, Sewing Teacher.

Average attendance, 145. Number on roll, 304.

**ST. GEORGE'S BOYS' SCHOOL, ST. GEORGE'S**

Eleazar Clarke, Head Teacher.

Average attendance, 79. Number on roll, 144.

**ST. GEORGE'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, ST. GEORGE'S.**

Sister Magdalen, Head Teacher.

Sister Teresa Ryan, Assistant Teacher. Sewing Teacher, vacant.

Average attendance, 152. Number on roll, 271.

**ST. MARK'S**

Isaac Wilson, Head Teacher. Georgiana Forayth, Sewing Teacher.

Average attendance, 75. Number on roll, 184.

**ST. PATRICK'S**

**B. F. James, Head Teacher. Francis Aird, Assistant Teacher.**  
**Anna Wilson, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 185. Number on roll, 591.**

**ST. PAUL'S, ST. GEORGE'S**

**J. W. Gallwey, Head Teacher. Albert G. Redhead, Assistant Teacher.**  
**Selina Horne, Sewing and Assistant Mistress.**  
**Average attendance, 120. Number on roll, 206.**

**ST. JOHN'S**

**G. F. White, Head Teacher. J. Alexander Lumsden, Assistant Teacher.**  
**Mary Best, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 194. Number on roll, 362.**

**HERMITAGE, ST. PATRICK'S.**

**Francis Talma, Head Teacher. Adrianna Hilaire, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 72. Number on roll, 123.**

**Wesleyan Schools****CONSTANTINE, ST. GEORGE'S**

**Geo. H. Ireland, Head Teacher. Wm. Ross, Assistant Teacher.**  
**Agnes E. Ireland, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 113. Number on roll, 183.**

**ST. ANDREW'S**

**J. Downes, Head Teacher. David A. Francis, Assistant Teacher.**  
**Millicent Lott, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 114. Number on roll, 163.**

**ST. GEORGE'S**

**M. J. Prince, Head Teacher. J. S. Hardinge, Assistant Teacher.**  
**M. E. Stephens, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 188. Number on roll, 284.**

**WOBURN, ST. GEORGE'S**

**Jos. Ross, Head Teacher. Mrs. Jos. Ross, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 73. Number on roll, 137.**

**Church of Scotland Schools****BELAIR, ST. ANDREW'S**

**E. A. Taylor, Head Teacher. Sarah J. Hutchinson, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 73. Number on roll, 120.**

**SAMARITAN, ST. MARK'S**

**Head Teacher, vacant. Jane A. Browne, Sewing Teacher.**  
**Average attendance, 66. Number on roll, 127.**

## SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

## The St. George's Grammar School

## GOVERNING BODY

A. Welleasley Lewis, Esq., Chairman. G. W. Smith, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Paulin Orgias, M.D.

A. W. Lewis, Esq.

J. Brathwaite, Esq.

T. J. Otway, Esq.

J. R. Bertrand, Esq.

L. R. Mitchell, Esq.

Septimus Wells, Esq.

J. Robertson, Esq.

John Harbin, Esq.

The Clergy of the Anglican Church.

" " Roman Catholic Church.

" " Presbyterian Church.

" " Wesleyan Body.

Thomas L. Smith, Esq., Secretary.

## STAFF

Head Master, H. C. Saville, B.A. (Cantab.).

Second Master, A. G. Hughes, B.A. (Durham).

Assistant Master, W. C. Dedier.

## SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Latin, French, English Grammar, Shakespeare, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Greek (optional), Composition.

The school was started by private enterprise on February 2, 1885, with 80 boys.

The first Head Master was H. Massiah, M.A. (Durham). The second Head Master was C. H. Johnson, B.A. (Cantab.).

The number of pupils on the roll since the commencement is 187. The average attendance in 1895 was 40.

The Government gives six Scholarships to boys from the Primary Schools, tenable for five years, conditional on good reports from the Head Master.

The Governing Body give five on the same conditions.

The fees are £2 per term; for boys in the Preparatory class, £1 6s. 8d.

The school year consists of three terms of thirteen weeks.

The first term begins about January 20.

" second " " " May 20.

" third " " " September 16.

There are four weeks' holiday at the end of the first term

" " " " " second term.

" five " " " " third term.

The income is from £160 to £200 from fees; about £420 from the Government, and £30 for Government Scholarships.

The Government gives a fixed grant of £250 per annum, and a grant of £5 per head on every boy who obtains 50 per cent. and upwards of the total marks in the examination held every Christmas.

The total income with present numbers is about £650.

The total expenditure with present numbers is about £600.

The school is examined every Christmas by an Examiner appointed by the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Governor.

The number who earned the Government result grant last Christmas was 34. The number present in the school was 38.

For the years 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1895 H. H. Hancock, M.A. (St. John's College, Oxford), Second Master in the Royal College, Trinidad, was the Examiner; in 1894 the Examiner was A. F. Hernaman, Esq., M.A. (Kemble College, Oxford), Assistant Master in the Lodge School, Barbados.

Prizes are presented to the school by His Excellency the Governor for Languages, English, and Mathematics; S. T. Garraway, Esq., for Book-keeping.

The other prizes are provided by the Governing Body.

### The St. George's High School for Girls

#### GOVERNING BODY

A. Wellesley Lewis, Esq., Q.C., Chairman.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Vice-Chairman and Treasurer.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. P. Orgias, M.D.

A. W. Lewis, Esq.

T. L. Smith, Esq.

S. Wells, Esq.

J. B. T. Otway, Esq.

J. Brathwaite, Esq.

J. R. Bertrand, Esq.

J. A. Harbin, Esq.

A. G. Hughes, Esq.

J. Robertson, Esq.

And all ministers of religion in the colony.

T. L. Smith, Esq., Secretary.

#### STAFF.

Miss F. C. Allen, Head Mistress.

" E. Killikelly } Assist. Mistresses.

" E. G. Glean }

" M. Douglas, Kindergarten, &c.

" M. Smith, Painting Mistress.

#### CURRICULUM

Scripture, Political Geography, Physical Geography, English Language, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, English Literature, French, Natural Science, History, Elementary Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework. Extra subjects are taught.

There are three terms in the year, each of thirteen weeks' duration. There are five weeks' holiday at Christmas, four at Easter, and four about the middle of August.

Fees range from £3 to £5 per annum, according to the forms.

Number on roll, 46. Average attendance, 38·875.

Income, about £300 per annum; expenditure, about £300 per annum.

The school receives a Government grant-in-aid of £2 per scholar per annum (not to exceed £100 altogether) on the average daily attendance, and is examined annually by an Examiner appointed and paid by the Government.

### St. Joseph's Convent School

There is no governing body. The Sisters of St. Joseph are the sole authorities in connection with the school.

#### STAFF

Sister M. Bartholomew.

Sister Iraïde.

Sister Claire.

#### CURRICULUM.

English Grammar, Composition, and Paraphrasing, Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Geography, History (English, Natural, and Bible), Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Astronomy, Domestic Economy, French (Reading, Grammar, Exercises, and Translation), Drawing and Painting, Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Calisthenics, Needlework (Plain and Ornamental).

#### DURATION OF TERMS

First term, January 15 to May 17; Second term, May 25 to December 15.

#### HOLIDAYS

December 15 to January 15; May 17 to May 24.

#### FEEs

	£ s. d. Per Month		£ s. d. Per Month
Boarders . . . . .	3 0 0	Extras :	
Day scholars :		Music . . . . .	0 10 0
Over seven years . . . . .	0 8 0	Drawing and Painting . . . . .	0 8 0
Under seven years . . . . .	0 4 0	Exhibitions : None.	
Average attendance, 59; number on roll, 63.		Income, £206 8s.; expenditure, £350.	

The school receives a Government grant-in-aid of £2 per scholar per annum (not to exceed £100 altogether), and is examined annually by an Examiner appointed and paid by Government.

### CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

#### St. George's Club

The St. George's Club was organised in the early part of the year 1888, and opened in June of that year. The Club premises, which are leased, are situated on the Carenage, next to the Public Library and Government Offices, a site which secures both a charming outlook and a continuous sea breeze. The initiation of the movement which led to the founding of the Club was largely due to Mr. A. P. Short, and much of the subsequent success which has attended it has been attributable to the skill with which he conducted his duties as its first Hon. Secretary.

The Governor of the colony is always the President, and the management is conducted by a Committee consisting of the three Vice-Presidents and seven annually elected members, details being entrusted to an Hon. Secretary, also elected annually. Elections are in the hands of an Election Committee, consisting of the Committee of Management and five members of the Club, elected annually. No one is eligible for election as a member until he has resided in the colony for three months, and until his application has been posted up, and notified to members of the Election Committee at least eight weeks prior to the date of election.

Temporary members may be admitted upon approval of the nomination

by the Managing Committee, and the privileges of such membership may be extended for six months on payment of half a guinea per month. All commissioned officers of the army and navy are admitted as honorary members for fourteen days, and officers of the vessels of the R. M. S. P. Co. are also honorary members.

The entrance fee is five guineas, and the annual subscription, four guineas for residents in St. George's and three guineas for country members. There are at present 72 members.

The Club is affiliated to the institution of the same name in Hanover Square, London; an exchange of hospitality has also been arranged with the Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, London.

President: His Excellency Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents: Hon. C. Macaulay Browne, Hon. F. Gurney, Arthur Ross, Esq.

Managing Committee: The Vice-Presidents, and Hon. Edward Drayton, Hon. Paulin Orgias, M.D., Hon. D. S. De Freitas, Dr. Walter Boyd, M. H. De La Poer Beresford, Esq., Charles Risk, Esq., A. Hayward, Esq.

Hon. Sec.: P. J. Dean, Esq.

Election Committee: The Managing Committee, and Hon. G. W. Williamson, Hon. Douglass Alexander, Hon. J. F. Lavington Payne, Dr. E. F. Hatton, Arthur Ross, Esq.

### Grenada Race Club

The Grenada Race Club was started in January 1895, with the object of promoting the introduction of a better breed of horses, by encouraging properly conducted race meetings in the colony every year, at which suitable prizes would be offered to horses foaled in the West Indies. The original mover in the matter was Mr. E. M. De Freitas, and the enterprise has already been very successful. The members of the Club are numerous and influential, and the first races under its auspices were held on the Grand Ance Course in May 1895, with satisfactory results; the last meeting was in February 1896, when several horses from Trinidad were entered.

President: His Excellency Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.

Vice-President: Hon. C. Macaulay Browne.

Hon. Secretary: E. M. De Freitas, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: M. E. H. Martin, Esq.

### Grenada Cricket Club

There are several clubs in the colony organised in connection with the national game, but this is the largest and most representative; it practises and plays on the Queen's Park at St. George's.

President: Hon. W. S. Comissiong, Q.C.

Vice-President: A. Wellesley Lewis, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: Hon. C. Macaulay Browne.

Hon. Sub-Treasurer: H. A. Martin, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: M. E. H. Martin, Esq.

Committee: The above office-holders, and J. A. Harbin, H. O. Payne, H. Eldon Nash, N. Julian Paterson, E. F. Julien, A. G. Hughes, J. Landreth Smith, G. A. De Freitas, C. Falconer Anton, H. C. Saville, and J. C. Renwick, Esqs.



### Freemasonry

There are at present no active lodges of Freemasons in Grenada.

### Ancient Order of Foresters

There are two courts of this Order in the colony, both in St. George's: No. 7,878, the 'St. George's Star,' and No. 7,955, the 'Lily of the Valley.'

The principal objects are to give relief in time of sickness, old age, and death, and to members compelled to travel in search of employment; the number of members at the end of 1895 was 63.

### The Grand United Order of Oddfellows

There is one lodge in St. George's, the 'Ebenezer,' No. 3,427. The membership at the close of 1895 was 45, and the objects are similar to those of the Foresters.

### The Independent United Order of Mechanics

There is a lodge of this society in St. George's called the 'Perseverance,' and affiliated to the Newcastle-on-Tyne district of the Order. The objects are similar to those of the preceding orders, and the membership in 1895 was 38.

### Other Friendly Societies

There are several friendly societies and guilds in connection with the various religious denominations, but the compiler regrets that his efforts to obtain the necessary information respecting them have not been accompanied with success.

### Grenada Building Society

The Grenada Building Society, incorporated under the 'Building Societies Ordinance, 1887,' has for its object the loan of money on mortgages, on accommodating terms, to its members for the purchase, repair, or building of houses, and also the building of houses for the poorer classes on the hire-purchase system. The number of members at the end of 1895 was 168; 225 shares had been sold, and £935 advanced to members.

Manager: G. W. Gibbes, Esq., St. George's.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING LOCAL AGENCIES

Agents		Agents	
Barbados Mutual		North British and	
Life . . . . .	E. Norton.	Mercantile (Fire	
Commercial Union		and Life) . . . . .	O. Macaulay Browne.
Fire . . . . .	G. W. Smith.	Northern (Fire and	
Guardian Fire . . . . .	G. W. Williamson.	Life) . . . . .	Frame, Alston & Co.
Imperial Life . . . . .	T. J. Otway.	Palatine (Fire,	
London and Lan-		Accident and	
cashire Fire . . . . .	Jacobson, Walker & Co.	Guarantee). . . . .	Otway Brothers.
Manchester Fire . . . . .	J. D. Glean.	Phoenix . . . . .	E. Norton.
Manufacturers' Ac-		Royal (Fire and	
cident (Canada) . . . . .	H. O. Payne.	Life) . . . . .	P. Macintosh.
Manufacturers'		Royal Exchange	
Life (Canada) . . . . .	H. O. Payne.	Fire . . . . .	C. Macaulay Browne.
Marine . . . . .	Martin, Dean & Co.	Standard Life . . . . .	W. F. Kirtton.
National (Life) . . . . .	G. W. Smith.	Sun Fire . . . . .	Martin, Dean & Co.
Netherlands (Fire)	H. O. Payne.	Sun Life (Montreal)	P. J. Dean.
New York Life . . . . .	D. F. O. Seon.		

## LIST OF ESTATES, SHOWING

*Compiler's Note.*—This list is necessarily compiled from information this year, it is still far from being complete.

Name of Property	Proprietor	Attorney or Lessee
<b>ST. GEORGE'S:—</b>		
Annandale . . . .	Hon. W. H. Lascelles . . . .	Joseph Nixon (A.) . . . .
Belle Vue . . . .	A. G. Purcell . . . .	—
Belmont . . . .	Henry La Mothe and others . . . .	—
Beaulieu . . . .	Thos. A. Ogilvie . . . .	—
Black Forest . . . .	N. S. Durrant, M.R. . . .	—
Calvigny . . . .	J. R. Mitchell . . . .	—
Constantine . . . .	R. J. Purcell . . . .	—
Grand Mal . . . .	William Desbat . . . .	—
Granton (Upper and Lower) . . . .	A. W. Lewis . . . .	—
Grenville Vale . . . .	Phineas Neckles . . . .	—
Hope Vale . . . .	H. R. P. Schooles . . . .	G. Whitfield Smith (A.) . . . .
Hyde Park . . . .	Joseph Roberts . . . .	—
Mardigras . . . .	Sir W. Robinson . . . .	Hon. Edward Drayton . . . .
Molinier . . . .	Joseph C. Thompson . . . .	—
Morne Ja'loux . . . .	L. R. Mitchell . . . .	J. Estwick . . . .
Morne D'Or . . . .	G. B. Redhead . . . .	—
Mount Edgcombe . . . .	J. D. Glean . . . .	—
Mount Gay . . . .	Thomas A. Ogilvie . . . .	—
Mount Hardman . . . .	L. R. Mitchell . . . .	—
Mount Moritz . . . .	J. A. R. Romeo . . . .	—
Mount Parnassus . . . .	L. R. Mitchell and others . . . .	—
New Hampshire . . . .	J. F. L. Payne . . . .	—
Prospect . . . .	A. W. Lewis . . . .	—
Providence . . . .	H. M. Douglas . . . .	—
Radix (Summer Hill) . . . .	H. R. P. Schooles . . . .	G. Whitfield Smith (A.) . . . .
Retreat . . . .	R. J. Purcell . . . .	—
Richmond . . . .	W. D. Martin . . . .	—
Rosemount . . . .	J. R. Mitchell . . . .	H. M. Aird . . . .
Saint Joseph . . . .	Hon. W. S. Comissiong . . . .	—
Saint Rose . . . .	G. B. Redhead . . . .	—
Saint Ann's . . . .	H. M. Douglas . . . .	—
Snug Corner . . . .	" " . . . .	—
Spring Gardens . . . .	" " . . . .	—
Springs and Mount Airie . . . .	Hon. W. S. Comissiong . . . .	—
Spring Vale . . . .	Thos. A. Ogilvie . . . .	—
True B'ue . . . .	Joseph Roberts . . . .	—
Vendome . . . .	Frederick Harford . . . .	—
Woburn . . . .	Isaac Bruno . . . .	—
Wood Hall . . . .	— . . . .	R. J. Purcell (L.) . . . .
Woodlands . . . .	E. M. De Freitas . . . .	—
<b>ST. JOHN'S:—</b>		
Barbary . . . .	Elizabeth Ray and others . . . .	—
Belvidere . . . .	{ Trustees of Lt.-Col. A. W. Dun- can and others . . . . }	Hon. F. Gurney (A.) . . . .

<sup>1</sup> Return for 1894; no information

## ACREAGE, CROPS, OWNERS, &amp;c.

supplied by owners, lessees, &c., and, although more properties are included

Manager or Superintendent	Acreage	Produce in 1895						
		Cocoa	Spices	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	Rum	Other Produce
Joseph Nixon . . .	1,150	Bags 500	lb. 1,000	lb. 800	—	Brls. 15	Gals. —	—
A. G. Puroell . . .	72	84	427	—	—	—	—	—
—	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Bartholomew (S.) . .	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	Provision
Ferdinand Harford . .	133	50	1,000	2 bags	—	—	—	Fruit & kola nuts
J. R. Mitchell . . .	994	—	—	—	—	10	6,183	—
—	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	251	6	—	—	—	—	—	{ Provision, fruit, logwood and live stock }
C. H. Matthews (M.) . .	—	300	{ Young cultivation }	1,700	—	—	—	—
—	385	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. P. Chasteau . . .	318	45	—	—	—	400	6,000	—
—	13	—	No produce	—	—	—	—	—
S. Robinson (S.) . . .	112	2	19	161	—	—	—	—
—	160	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Estwick . . .	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. D. Redhead . . .	50	— 10	Portion of Estate used as a farm	—	—	—	—	Provision
—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner . . .	170	7	—	—	—	200	—	Provision
D. Robert . . .	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. A. R. Romeo . . .	120	100	— { Young cultivation }	—	—	10	—	{ Coccinuts, fruit, &c., 80 lb. beeswax, 100 gals. honey }
J. Williams . . .	423	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Gooding . . .	220	9	3	20	—	—	—	—
R. C. Thompson . . .	19	20	100	—	—	—	—	—
—	41	50	5,000	500	—	—	—	—
L. P. Chasteau . . .	84	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	60	30	50	—	—	—	—	—
Charles Smith . . .	157	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	644	170	600	—	—	—	—	—
O. Protain . . .	144	20	{ About 1,000 }	—	—	—	—	—
H. James . . .	12	8	60	—	—	—	—	—
—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	41	50	5,000	500	—	—	—	—
N. Bartholomew . . .	212	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	195	—	Tenantry	—	—	—	—	—
Owner . . .	212	10	—	—	—	—	—	Provision
—	272	—	Abandoned	—	—	—	—	—
Ferdinand C. Harford . .	182	70	200	1,500	—	—	—	—
—	6	—	Provision	—	—	—	—	—
—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. M. De Freitas . . .	700	—	—	—	—	1,000	2,500	—
—	21	33	150	50	—	—	—	—
{ Hon. F. Gurney (M.) }	883	150	190 brls.	—	—	—	—	—
{ J.E. Peterkin (Sub-M.) }								

received for 1895.

## LIST OF ESTATES, SHOWING ACREAGE,

Name of Property	Proprietor	Attorney or Lessee
<b>ST. JOHN'S (continued) :—</b>		
Black Bay	J. S. Douglas	—
Cocoa Hall, and Cocoa Pandé	G. L. Latour, M.D.	—
Concord	J. Von Redhead	J. Von Redhead
Devidal	Estate of F. A. Coteaux	—
Dathan	J. W. Thomas	—
Florida	A. E. and E. T. Gay	—
Gonyave and Maran (Incorporated)	Trustees of Lt.-Col. A. W. Duncan and others	Hon. F. Gurney (A.)
Grand Roy	A. J. Stanislaus	—
Grand Roy and St. Germain	Jas. D. Glean	—
Maran	John McPhail	—
Mt. Genis	W. F. Bayne	—
Mt. Felix	Trustees of Lt.-Col. A. W. Duncan and others	Hon. F. Gurney (A.)
Mt. Granby	L. R. Mitchell	—
Mt. Granby (St. Ann)	M. H. De Coteau	—
Mt. Granby (St. Joseph)	J. M. De Coteau	—
Mt. Nesbit	—	J. M. De Coteau (L.)
Mt. Nesbit	L. R. Mitchell	—
Mt. St. François (or Chadeau)	Louisa Ferguson	—
Palmiste	John McPhail	—
Piedmont	C. J. Munro	R. W. W. Wilson (L.)
Remeton	A. E. and E. T. Gay	—
Richland	Charles Bennette	—
The Brothers	A. E. and E. T. Gay	—
Valenciennes	T. E. Passee	—
Woodford	W. M. Steele	—
<b>ST. MARK'S :—</b>		
Bel Fontain	Bastien Saunders	John Byron Francis (L.)
Belmont	G. F. Ruch	—
Belair and Mt. St. Michael	T. E. Passee	—
Belle Vue	J. R. Fletcher	Hayling (L.)
Bonair	Angelina Philip	—
Crosby Hill	Maj.-Gen. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	{ Hon. F. Gurney (Managing Agent) }
Diamond	Mary Slinger	G. M. France (L.)
L'Esperance	Elizabeth E. Passee	Joseph Louis (L.)
Limaïr	T. E. Passee	—
Mt. Nelson	Sylvia Hosten	—
Mt. Stanhope and Bièvre	G. L. Latour, M.D.	—
Nonpareil	R. L. Ferguson	—
Philippine	Emily Jane Philip	—
Providence	H. A. B. Hosten	—
Resource	R. L. Ferguson	—
Staunton Grove	Geo. W. Macleod	—
The Fountain	R. L. Ferguson	—
<b>ST. PATRICK'S :—</b>		
Airlie Hall	T. H. De Gale	—
Ardross	Heirs of Simon Ross	—
Assistance	Louis Alexis	—

\* Return for 1894; no information

## CROPS, OWNERS, &amp;c.—continued

Manager or Superintendent	Acre-age	Produce in 1895						
		Cocoa	Spices	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	Rum	Other Produce
J. S. Douglas . . .	360	Bags 100	lb. —	lb. —	lb. —	Brls. 50	Gals. 1,000	—
G. Cochrane . . .	35	107	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Von Redhead . . .	280	100	20	200	—	—	—	50 lb. kola nuts
J. W. Thomas . . .	26	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. W. Thomas . . .	73	50	20	—	—	40	300	—
G. J. Campbell . . .	62	39,630 lb.	2,000	2,000	140	—	—	Cinnamon, &c.
Hon. F. Gurney (M.),	302	700	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Porter (Sub. Man.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. J. Stanislaus . . .	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	2,000 cocoanuts
Robert D. McPhail . .	94	—	—	—	—	—	998	—
—	28	45	—	—	—	6	—	—
A. Cassar (Overseer) .	266	200	25 brls.	—	—	—	—	—
J. F. St. Bernard . .	—	11	80	—	—	—	—	—
Robin Dick . . .	7	10	60	100	—	—	—	—
" " . . .	10	6	100	100	—	—	—	—
" " . . .	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. F. St. Bernard . .	—	700	100	250	—	98	—	—
W. F. Ferguson . . .	91	39	280	—	—	—	—	—
Robert D. McPhail . .	480	377	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. W. W. Wilson . . .	54	114	600	20	—	—	—	15,000 yams, &c.
G. J. Campbell . . .	33	6,800 lb.	1,200	250	—	—	—	Cinnamon, &c.
—	49	Average 120	60	200	—	—	—	—
Edmund Gay . . .	591½	380,000 lb.	2,500	960	—	18	—	300 lb. kola nuts
A. Francis (S.) . . .	241	80	—	Tenants	—	—	—	Provision
W. H. Romney . . .	291	180	—	—	—	230	2,000	—
J. B. Francis (M.) . .	27½	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner . . .	130	256	—	—	—	—	—	—
T. E. Passee . . .	396	200	Young cultivation 50	540	Tenants	—	—	Provision
—	21	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angelina Philip . . .	210	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. J. Joseph (Man. Overseer) . . .	40	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thos. Wildman . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
T. E. Passee . . .	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samuel C. Hosten . .	54	75	—	400	—	—	—	—
C. Downes . . .	380	240	50	—	—	—	—	—
R. L. Ferguson . . .	278	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horace R. Philip . . .	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. A. B. Hosten . . .	30	52	300	100	—	—	—	—
R. L. Ferguson . . .	100	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geo. W. Macleod . . .	55	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. L. Ferguson . . .	82	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
T. H. De Gale . . .	5	22	—	Young cultivation	—	—	—	—
Alice Ross . . .	15	35	2,000	—	—	—	—	—
—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

received for 1895,

## LIST OF ESTATES, SHOWING ACREAGE

Name of Property	Proprietor	Attorney or Lessee
<b>ST. PATRICK'S (continued) :—</b>		
Belfountain . . . . .	Francis George . . . . .	—
Belle Vue . . . . .	Heirs of Paterson . . . . .	F. Fraser (L.) . . . .
Blair Athole . . . . .	Hon. P. F. Macleod, M.D. . . . .	George W. Macleod . . . .
Bon Accord . . . . .	Thos. Barkworth & Co. . . . .	T. H. De Gale . . . . .
Brighton . . . . .	Heirs of T. H. De Gale, sen. . . . .	—
Busy Hill . . . . .	Heirs of Paterson . . . . .	—
Constant Spring . . . . .	Horace Hudson . . . . .	—
Cross Hill . . . . .	Alexander McNeilly . . . . .	—
Drumthie . . . . .	Charles Canning . . . . .	—
Duquesne . . . . .	Mary J. King . . . . .	—
Ebenezer . . . . .	Heirs of Hall Alexander . . . . .	Douglas Alexander . . . .
Florence . . . . .	R. D. Hopkin . . . . .	Jos Geo. Philbert & A. Billy
Glenelg . . . . .	James Kerr . . . . .	—
Hazeldeane . . . . .	E. M. Carney . . . . .	W. E. Glean (A.) . . . .
Hermitage . . . . .	Estate of John Mitchell . . . . .	James Kerr . . . . .
Hillside . . . . .	Andrew W. Fullarton . . . . .	—
Hope Hill . . . . .	François George . . . . .	—
Hope Vale . . . . .	—	—
In Hopes . . . . .	M. O. Richardson . . . . .	—
La Fortune . . . . .	A. W. Fullarton . . . . .	—
La Fortune (II.) . . . . .	J. B. Fullarton . . . . .	—
La Fortune . . . . .	Heirs of Simon Ross . . . . .	—
Langside . . . . .	John McNeilly . . . . .	—
Lataste . . . . .	Mary J. King . . . . .	—
Laurence (Hermitage) . . . . .	M. O. Richardson . . . . .	—
L'Etag . . . . .	Heirs of Paterson . . . . .	—
Levera . . . . .	Heirs of Simon Ross . . . . .	—
Mallion . . . . .	John Duncan . . . . .	—
Maril and Union . . . . .	Heirs of Dr. Paterson . . . . .	George Paterson . . . . .
Maheys . . . . .	T. E. Passee . . . . .	—
Miramur . . . . .	W. T. Mark . . . . .	—
Morne Feudue . . . . .	James Kerr . . . . .	—
Mt. Alexander and Mt. Rodney . . . . .	James D. Glean . . . . .	—
Mt. Edgecumbe (or Bunker's Hill) . . . . .	Thomas Alexander . . . . .	—
Mt. Craven . . . . .	H. S. Macleod . . . . .	R. Hutchinson . . . . .
Mt. Rich . . . . .	Frederick Kent . . . . .	—
Myrtle Bank . . . . .	R. D. Hopkin . . . . .	R. D. Hakin . . . . .
Panorama . . . . .	S. R. Glean . . . . .	W. E. Glean (Agent) . . . .
Pearls . . . . .	Thos. Barkworth & Co. . . . .	T. H. De Gale (A.) . . . .
Peggy's Whim . . . . .	A. Giffard . . . . .	—
Plains, Morne Feudue, and Chambord . . . . .	Frederick Kent . . . . .	—
Plaisance . . . . .	G. McGregor Frame . . . . .	—
Plaisance (II.) . . . . .	Louis Alexis . . . . .	—
Plaisance . . . . .	Heirs of Simon Ross . . . . .	—
Plaisance . . . . .	Saml. O. & Mary J. King . . . . .	—
Prospect Hill . . . . .	A. W. & J. B. Fullarton . . . . .	—
Province . . . . .	Thos. Wildman . . . . .	—
Retreat and Bonair . . . . .	—	—
Resource . . . . .	George H. De Gale . . . . .	—

\* Return for 1894: no information

## BOPS, OWNERS, &amp;c.—continued.

Manager or Superintendent	Acreage	Produce in 1895						
		Cocoa	Spices	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	Rum	Other Produce
Cornelius George . .	2	Bags.	lb.	lb.	lb.	Brls.	Gals.	
—	53	1	30	—	—	—	—	—
Geo. W. Macleod . .	43	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	43	70	130	—	—	—	—	—
—	160	107	{ Young cultivation	{ Young cultivation	—	—	—	Kola nuts
T. H. De Gale . .	17	60	500	—	—	—	—	Vegetables
—	12	13	15	30	—	—	—	—
Thos. Wildman . .	47½	30	7 cases	—	—	—	—	—
Alex. McNeilly . .	68	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Canning . .	52	46	800	—	—	—	—	—
Saml. O. King (M.) .	96	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hall Alexander . .	40	130	2,340	10	—	—	—	—
J. G. Philbert & A. Billy	100	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Kerr (M.) . .	25	41	800	—	—	—	—	Provision
—	30	30	12	—	—	—	—	—
J. Kerr (M.) . .	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	28	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornelius George . .	2	1	30	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	28	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	28	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alice Ross . .	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner . .	40	Young	cocoa,	coffee,	and	sugar	cane	—
Samuel O. King . .	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	23	40	50	—	—	—	—	—
Edwin Bain . .	56	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alice Ross . .	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	31	70	202	—	—	—	—	—
R. D. Hopkin . .	540	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	122	—	Tenants	and	Stock	—	—	—
Owner . .	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Kerr (M.) . .	4½	1	—	—	—	—	—	Provision
John McLaren (S.)	400	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thos. Alexander . .	20	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
R. Hutchinson . .	100	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	37½	87½	2,600	120	—	19	639	—
Gerald Hopkin . .	16	35	50	200	—	—	—	—
Owner . .	16	36	50	300	—	—	—	—
—	300	58	—	—	—	180	—	Molasses
—	—	200	1,500	50	—	—	—	600 lb.
F. Graham . .	1,197	84	—	—	—	—	—	kola nuts
Thos. Wildman . .	326½	450	25 brls.	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	—	100	—	—	—	—	Peas
Alice Ross . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samuel O. King . .	82	10	540	—	—	—	—	—
Julien Sylvain . .	84	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thos. Wildman . .	24	5	2 brls.	—	—	—	—	—
—	14½	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
Geo. H. De Gale . .	66	40	—	—	—	—	—	—

received for 1895.

## LIST OF ESTATES, SHOWING AOREAG

Name of Property	Proprietor	Attorney or Lessee
<b>ST. PATRICK'S (continued) :-</b>		
River Antoine. . . . .	T. H. De Gale. . . . .	—
River Salée . . . . .	Heirs of Dr. Paterson . . . . .	R. D. Hopkin . . . . .
Rosemount . . . . .	Joseph R. Fullarton . . . . .	—
Round Hill . . . . .	R. L. A. S. & R. J. de G. Ferguson . . . . .	—
Samaritan . . . . .	George H. De Gale . . . . .	—
St. Julien . . . . .	J. Douglas . . . . .	—
St. Mary . . . . .	George H. de Gale . . . . .	—
Staunton Grove . . . . .	Heirs of Simon Ross . . . . .	—
Staunton Grove . . . . .	George H. de Gale . . . . .	—
Union . . . . .	Louis Alexis . . . . .	—
Union Bishop . . . . .	W. E. Glean . . . . .	—
Union Duncan . . . . .	Alice L. Glean . . . . .	W. E. Glean (Agent) . . . . .
Vermont . . . . .	—	—
Wiltshire . . . . .	—	—
<b>ST. ANDREW'S :-</b>		
Alendale . . . . .	Thos. A. Ogilvie . . . . .	—
Azenar . . . . .	Thos. Barkworth & Co. . . . .	G. Whitfield Smith (L.) . . . . .
Balthazard and Mountain . . . . .	E. A. La Mothe . . . . .	—
Beauregard . . . . .	Charles Vincent . . . . .	—
Beauregard . . . . .	H. B. F. Schooles . . . . .	G. Whitfield Smith (A) . . . . .
Bellevue . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Birch Grove . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
Boulogne . . . . .	Trustees of Lt.-Col. A. W. Duncan . . . . .	Hon. F. Gurney (Trustee) . . . . .
Capitol . . . . .	Isabella Stephens . . . . .	—
Capitol . . . . .	McAulay William . . . . .	—
Capitol . . . . .	F. E. Wickham and Bertha E. Bell . . . . .	F. E. Wickham . . . . .
Caidrona . . . . .	Hon. G. W. Williamson . . . . .	—
Carrière . . . . .	A. J. Best and sisters . . . . .	—
Cedar Grove . . . . .	F. S. Bertrand . . . . .	—
Colombier . . . . .	Charles Vincent . . . . .	—
Colombier . . . . .	F. Harford . . . . .	—
Conference . . . . .	A. J. Best and sisters . . . . .	—
Crochu . . . . .	Thos. H. Redhead . . . . .	—
Crochu and Mountain . . . . .	—	—
Bacolet . . . . .	A. M. Louis . . . . .	—
Lower Latante . . . . .	—	—
Minara . . . . .	—	—
Dunfermline . . . . .	G. S. Seton-Browne . . . . .	—
Felicity Hall . . . . .	Maria J. Douglas . . . . .	—
Fraser . . . . .	A. J. Best and sisters . . . . .	—
Goshen . . . . .	C. J. Bertrand . . . . .	—
Grand Bacolet . . . . .	Henry La Mothe . . . . .	—
Grand Bras (Portion) . . . . .	Thomson, Hankey & Co. . . . .	Hon. G. W. Williamson (A.) . . . . .
Grand Bras . . . . .	R. M. Harvey and others . . . . .	" . . . . .
Happy Hill . . . . .	Alexander Lyon . . . . .	" . . . . .
Harford's Village . . . . .	McAulay William . . . . .	—
Heath Vale . . . . .	Thos. G. Lessey . . . . .	—
Hermion . . . . .	George Paterson . . . . .	—
Hopewell . . . . .	—	—
Richmond . . . . .	F. A. Fleming . . . . .	—
Wilmington Hall . . . . .	—	—

\* Return for 1894;



## LIST OF ESTATES

123

OPS, OWNERS, &amp;c.—continued.

Manager or Superintendent	Acre-age	Produce in 1896						
		Cocoa	Spices	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	Rum	Other Produce
		Bags	lb.	lb.	lb.	Bris.	Gals.	
H. De Gale . . .	400	75	—	Young cultivation	—	180	2,400	Vegetable
D. Hopkin . . .	214	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Paterson, jun. . .	10	20	1,500	—	—	—	—	—
Werner . . .	28	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Ferguson . . .	275	808	300	—	—	—	—	—
W. H. De Gale . . .	66	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serge H. de Gale . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nice Ross . . .	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serge H. de Gale . . .	30	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	2	60	—	—	—	—	—	Peas
— . . .	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pineapple
Werner . . .	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	4	12	400	—	—	—	—	—
M. W. Ogilvie (M.) . . .	4½	3	400	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	266	10	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
John S. La Mothe . . .	642	650	1,710	—	—	—	—	—
James Vincent . . .	40	24	30	10	—	4	—	—
Whitfield Smith . . .	10	20	1,400	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	145	96	22,000	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	60	26	3,000	—	—	—	—	—
R. St. George (M.) . . .	302	700	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	7½	16	600	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	80	12	100	160	—	—	—	—
R. Wickham . . .	57	25	3,000	60	—	—	—	—
Alexander McNeilly . . .	50	101	—	—	—	—	—	Provisions
J. Best . . .	—	—	Tenants	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memiah Vincent . . .	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ramsay Harford . . .	120	170	2,000	—	—	—	—	—
J. Best . . .	—	—	Tenants	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	302	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Werner . . .	11	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Werner . . .	640	150	—	60	—	180	5,000	—
M. Douglas (M.) . . .	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Best . . .	—	100	Young cultivation	—	—	—	—	—
Werner . . .	8	22	3,000	200	—	—	—	—
— . . .	760	210	10	20	—	50	—	Provision
John G. W. Williamson . . .	192	118	—	—	—	20	924	—
— . . .	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	Provision
— . . .	3	6	400	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	84	8	1,880	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	67	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . . .	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	150 lb. kola nuts
— . . .	49	60	500	25	—	—	—	—
— . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

no information received for 1896.

## LIST OF ESTATES, SHOWING ACRES

Name of Property	Proprietor	Attorney or Lessee
<b>ST. ANDREW'S (continued):—</b>		
Hydroland . . . . .	J. N. A. Edwards . . . . .	—
Hygiela . . . . .	F. S. Bertrand . . . . .	—
La Desert . . . . .	Joseph Roberts . . . . .	—
La Digue . . . . .	Charles Vincent . . . . .	—
La Digue and Union . . . . .	Heirs of Robert Garraway . . . . .	F. S. Bertrand (Receiver) .
La Force . . . . .	—	F. Harford . . . . .
Lashington Capital . . . . .	C. B. Rennich . . . . .	—
L'Estérre . . . . .	F. Harford . . . . .	—
Marli Cottage . . . . .	George Paterson . . . . .	—
Mirabeau and St. Cyr . . . . .	Mrs. T. T. Chichester and heirs of G. A. D. Whiteman . . . . .	} Hon. G. W. Williamson (A.)
Morne Desire . . . . .	John Fleming . . . . .	
Morne Zolaïne . . . . .	—	—
Mount Horne . . . . .	C. E. Berkeley and others . . . . .	H. A. Berkeley . . . . .
Mount Hope . . . . .	J. R. and C. J. Bertrand . . . . .	—
Mount Pleasant . . . . .	Heirs of T. S. Yearwood . . . . .	Arthur Ross (A.) . . . . .
Mount St. John . . . . .	McAulay William . . . . .	—
Mt. St. Margaret and Castigne . . . . .	Estate of J. P. Douglas . . . . .	—
Mount St. Valerin . . . . .	Elsie Ann Noel . . . . .	C. A. Alexander . . . . .
—	Henry La Mothe . . . . .	—
Niangaufoix . . . . .	Thos. L. Smith . . . . .	—
Paraclete . . . . .	Heirs of Phillip Noel . . . . .	—
Paradise . . . . .	W. T. Mahon . . . . .	—
Paradise (II.) . . . . .	John Fleming . . . . .	—
Pearis, Hydro, and Grand Bras . . . . .	C. A. Alexander . . . . .	—
Petit Balthazard . . . . .	J. K. Lessey . . . . .	—
Poterie . . . . .	Alexander Lyon . . . . .	—
Preference . . . . .	J. K. Lessey . . . . .	—
Preference Soubise . . . . .	Charles Vincent . . . . .	—
Pyrenees (nine-tenths) . . . . .	James D. Glean . . . . .	} J. D. Glean (L.) . . . . .
Pyrenees (one-tenth) . . . . .	Jane M. Hains . . . . .	
Richmond . . . . .	Thos. G. Lessey . . . . .	—
Rose River . . . . .	Charles Vincent . . . . .	—
Simon . . . . .	Frederick Kent . . . . .	—
Sincerity . . . . .	Hugh Morrison . . . . .	—
Soubise . . . . .	F. S. Bertrand . . . . .	—
Springs . . . . .	F. Harford . . . . .	—
St. Alban's . . . . .	J. C. Renwick . . . . .	—
St. Mary's . . . . .	Hugh Morrison . . . . .	—
St. Omer . . . . .	John Fleming . . . . .	—
Stonebury . . . . .	J. R. Bertrand . . . . .	—
Telescope, Mountain . . . . .	McAulay William . . . . .	—
The Meadow . . . . .	George Paterson . . . . .	—
The Villa . . . . .	W. Evan Haynes . . . . .	—
Tuileries . . . . .	Heirs of F. Batt . . . . .	Hon. G. W. Williamson (A.)
Viewfield . . . . .	Thos. G. Lessey . . . . .	—
Windsor . . . . .	John Fleming . . . . .	—
<b>ST. DAVID'S:—</b>		
Baillie's Bacolet . . . . .	Hon. D. Alexander and others . . . . .	—
Baptista . . . . .	—	I. L. F. Michel (A.) . . . . .

Return for 1894;

## LIST OF ESTATES

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78, OWNERS, &amp;c.—continued.

Manager or Superintendent	Acreage	Produce in 1895							Other Produce
		Cocoa	Spices	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	Rum		
		Bags	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Bris.	Gals.		
—	16½	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	9	20	800	—	—	—	—	{ About 5,500 cocoanuts	
—	5	—	Young cultivation	—	—	—	—	—	
Samiah Vincent	7	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Min (M.)	274	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sammy Harford	260	225	150	—	—	—	—	—	
A. Bennich	5	5	200	50	—	—	—	—	
Gooding	96½	116	100	—	—	—	—	—	
—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
M. G. Wells (M.)	1,130	531	250	—	—	30	—	Cocoanuts	
Sam Fleming	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	Provision	
Ed Fleming	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A. Berkeley	260	660	—	—	—	60	2,000	—	
Bertrand	64	12	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Burgess (M.)	232	208	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	
—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	7½	12	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	
A. Alexander	195	20	100	—	—	—	—	Hardwood	
—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	Provision	
Sam M. Smith	241	42	1,080	80	—	—	—	{ Kola nuts, &c., Provision	
—	6	20	240	—	—	—	—	—	
D. Branch	231	11	—	—	—	69	2,483	—	
Sam Fleming	100	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	20	50	20	—	—	—	—	—	
—	100	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	91	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	164	100	—	—	—	—	—	Pasture	
ment Vincent	40	24	20	10	—	4	—	—	
Sam McLaren (S)	400	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	8½	8	1,260	—	—	—	—	—	
Samiah Vincent	30	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
J. Kerr	235	15	—	100	—	178	2,071	—	
Marshall	110	50	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B. Thomson	166	250	2,500	—	—	—	—	Cane	
B. Benwick	15	20	1,000	200	—	—	—	—	
ugh Morrison	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
vid Fleming	474	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	
J. Bertrand	8	18	500	100	—	—	—	Guinea grass	
—	80	12	100	150	—	—	—	—	
—	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
orge Cave	27	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sam Greasley	540	162	1,600	—	—	25	—	Provision	
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
vid Fleming	28	40	100	2,000	—	—	—	—	
Grant	627	—	—	—	—	260	7,024	{ 2,000 lb. ar- rowroot	
—	4	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	

No information received for 1895.

## LIST OF ESTATES, SHOWING ACREAGE

Name of Property	Proprietor	Attorney or Lessee
<b>ST. DAVID'S (continued) :—</b>		
Bath . . . . .	—	I. L. F. Michel (A.) . . .
Belle Vue II . . . . .	David William . . . . .	—
Belle Vue I . . . . .	Jerome Robert Fletcher . . . . .	—
Cocoa 'A' . . . . .	J. W. G. West . . . . .	—
Destinée . . . . .	I. L. F. Michel . . . . .	—
Eureka Alexey . . . . .	—	—
Eustache . . . . .	Frances Pierre . . . . .	—
Fleur-de-lys . . . . .	G. H. M. Olyne . . . . .	—
Fond Perdrix . . . . .	E. Agard and others . . . . .	—
Forêt Noir (Caliste) . . . . .	A. J. Stanislaus . . . . .	—
La Floreta . . . . .	L. R. Michel . . . . .	McDonald McMillan . . .
La Pactora . . . . .	Hon. W. S. Oomissiong . . . . .	—
La Sagessa . . . . .	A. J. Stanislaus . . . . .	—
Laura . . . . .	J. C. Pierre . . . . .	—
Minorca . . . . .	R. J. Graves . . . . .	—
Morne Tranquille . . . . .	Jos. C. Thompson . . . . .	—
Mt. Fédon . . . . .	J. L. F. Michel . . . . .	—
Mt. Firmin . . . . .	—	—
Mt. William . . . . .	David William . . . . .	—
Pall Mall . . . . .	G. H. M. Olyne . . . . .	—
Petit Etang . . . . .	H. K. Nash . . . . .	—
Pomme Rose . . . . .	—	J. L. F. Michel (A.) . . .
Providence . . . . .	{ Mrs. E. and Dr. W. A. D. White- man . . . . . }	Dr. Whiteman (A.) . . .
Recourse . . . . .	—	J. L. F. Michel (A.) . . .
Requin . . . . .	David William . . . . .	—
St. Lucy's . . . . .	G. H. M. Olyne . . . . .	—
Tabor . . . . .	Thos. J. Otway . . . . .	—
Thebaide (Morne Cocoa) . . . . .	—	J. L. F. Michel (A.) . . .
The Home . . . . .	George Leid . . . . .	—
Try Again . . . . .	—	J. L. F. Michel (A.) . . .
Westerhall . . . . .	A. B. Wells . . . . .	—
<b>OARRIACOU :—</b>		
Balance and Fair Hill . . . . .	A. J. Stanislaus . . . . .	P. J. Cyrus . . . . .
Beausejour . . . . .	Maclean and Milne . . . . .	{ John McNeilly (A.), Sylvest Joseph (L.) . . . . . }
Belair . . . . .	George Maclean . . . . .	{ John McNeilly (A.), J. Rogers (L.) . . . . . }
Belmont . . . . .	Mary A. Bristol . . . . .	—
Industry . . . . .		—
Corbie . . . . .		—
L'Esterre . . . . .	—	—
Belvidere . . . . .	Hon. James Paterson . . . . .	Samuel J. Nash (L.) . . .
Belle Vue, North . . . . .	—	—
Belle Vue, South . . . . .	A. J. Stanislaus . . . . .	George W. Billy . . . . .
Belle Vue, South . . . . .	R. Fraser . . . . .	—
Belle Vue, South . . . . .	A. J. Stanislaus . . . . .	George W. Billy . . . . .
Bretèche . . . . .	Maclean and Milne . . . . .	{ John McNeilly (A.), Thom Friday (L.) . . . . . }
Camoon and Sabazan . . . . .	Geo. S. Macrae and Mary Kirkland . . . . .	{ John McNeilly (A.), Juli Lovant (L.) . . . . . }
Cathcart . . . . .	P. Drummond . . . . .	John Dick Sylvester . . . . .
Craigston . . . . .	John Mill . . . . .	Hon. James Paterson (L.) . . .

Return for 1894

## CROPS, OWNERS, &amp;c.—continued.

Manager or Superintendent	Acreage	Produce in 1895						
		Cocoa	Spices	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	Rum	Other Produce
		Bags	lb.	lb.	lb.	Brls.	Gals.	
—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
David William . . .	8	30	12	200	—	—	—	—
J. R. Fletcher . . .	—	200	800	60	—	—	—	Fruit, &c.
H. Burkhead . . .	165	25	—	—	—	50	—	—
—	4	12	100	60	—	—	—	Cocoanuts
—	1½	6	50	—	—	—	—	Provision
—	122	30	—	300	—	—	—	—
—	31	18	—	—	—	4	—	—
—	132	30	—	—	—	80	—	—
A. J. Stanislaus . . .	763	50	—	—	—	40	—	Stock
—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. H. Hancock . . .	164	50-60	—	—	—	90	—	—
A. J. Stanislaus . . .	763	50	—	—	—	40	—	Stock
—	103	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kola nuts
Horace Dalton . . .	80	5	—	—	—	90	—	—
—	5	10	120	—	—	—	—	Provision
—	123½	30	200	40	45	80	—	Provision, Fruit, and Logwood
David William . . .	486	5	—	—	—	50	3,000	—
—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. J. Burke . . .	160	40	—	200	—	20	—	—
—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Woodruffe . . .	177	120	300	100	—	—	—	—
—	32	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
David William . . .	486	5	—	—	—	50	3,000	—
—	39	45	570	—	—	—	—	Provision
Charles Woodroffe . . .	63	105	60	100	—	—	—	—
—	5	3	80	10	—	—	—	—
—	6½	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8	14	200	—	—	16	—	—
H. A. R. Hancock . . .	951	14	—	—	—	160	—	—
P. J. Cyrus . . .	80	—	—	50	12,600	—	—	—
Sylvester Joseph . . .	700	—	Cotton	and	corn, &c.	—	—	—
J. B. Rogers . . .	280	—	Cotton	and	corn, &c.	—	—	—
—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	11	—	—	—	954	—	—	—
—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexander Jerome (S). . .	100	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	Peas & Corn, &c.
—	115	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	Vegetables
G. W. Billy . . .	100	—	—	—	Pasture	—	—	—
—	5½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Billy . . .	300	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	300 lb. ground nuts
Thomas Friday . . .	100	—	Cotton	and	corn, &c.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Cotton	and	corn, &c.	—	—	—
Julien Lovant . . .	150	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	Peas
J. L. Sylvester . . .	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	317	—	—	—	14,100	—	—	—

n information received for 1895.

## LIST OF ESTATES, SHOWING ACREAGE

Name of Property	Proprietor	Attorney or Lessee
<b>CARRIACOU (continued) :—</b>		
Dumfries, Friendship, Union, and Laureston . . . . .	George Macrae and Mary Kirkland	{ John McNeilly (A.), Hon. James Paterson (L.) . . . }
Ebenezer . . . . .	Mitchell Cox . . . . .	—
Eltham . . . . .	Alex. Drummond . . . . .	—
Experiment . . . . .	E. R. Davidson . . . . .	James McQuilkin (L.) . . .
Fair Hill . . . . .	Margaret Gordon . . . . .	Walter J. Blair . . . . .
Frigate Island . . . . .	Bliss Ovid . . . . .	—
Good Hope (Petit Martinique)	Frances Clement . . . . .	—
Grand Ance . . . . .	— Thornton . . . . .	R. Fraser . . . . .
Grand Bay . . . . .	Heirs of James Mill . . . . .	Joseph A. Belmar . . . . .
Harvey Vale . . . . .	Maclean & Milne . . . . .	{ John McNeilly (A.), Margaret Gordon (L.) . . . . . }
Hermitage . . . . .	P. Drummond . . . . .	R. Fraser . . . . .
Ile de Large . . . . .	" . . . . .	R. Fraser (A.) . . . . .
Ialet Ronde . . . . .	Charles Paterson . . . . .	—
Jack-o-dau (Jacques Adam) . .	{ Maclean & Milne . . . . . }	John McNeilly (A.) . . . . .
Mabouya . . . . .		
Saline Island . . . . .		
Sandy Island . . . . .		
Kendes (Petit Martinique) . .	Louisa Clement . . . . .	—
L'Ance la Roche . . . . .	P. Drummond . . . . .	R. Fraser (A.) . . . . .
La Resource . . . . .	W. J. D. O. Proudfoot . . . .	Hector Nagair (L.) . . . .
Limlair . . . . .	John Mill . . . . .	Hon. James Paterson (A.) . .
Meldrum . . . . .	Mitchell Cox . . . . .	R. Fraser . . . . .
Meldrum . . . . .	John Mill . . . . .	Hon. James Paterson (A.) . .
Mount Desire . . . . .	Heirs of J. Mill & F. Harford	—
Mount d'Or and New Ark . . .	Walter J. Blair . . . . .	—
Mount Pleasant . . . . .	Lt. Alfred Tarleton . . . . .	John Shade . . . . .
Mount Plaisir . . . . .	A. J. Stanislaus . . . . .	{ John S. Braithwaite (yearly tenant) . . . . . }
Point Cistern . . . . .	" . . . . .	R. Fraser . . . . .
Prospect . . . . .	John Mill . . . . .	McLean Simmons (L.) . . . .
Prospect . . . . .	" . . . . .	Hon. James Paterson (A.) . .
St. Pierre, Lower . . . . .	R. Fraser . . . . .	—
Windward . . . . .	Lt. Alfred Tarleton . . . . .	John Shade . . . . .

Return for 1894

## LIST OF ESTATES

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**POPS, OWNERS, &c.—continued.**

Manager or Superintendent	Acreage	Product in 1895						
		Cocoa	Spices	Coffee	Cotton	Sugar	Rum	Other Produce
James Paterson	708	—	Bags	lb.	lb.	Bris.	Gals.	—
McClell Cox	17	—	Cotton	and	Corn,	&c.	—	—
Drummond	28	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	Peas
R. Davidson (M.)	47	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	Corn & peas
J. J. Blair	6	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	Potato & corn
—	80	—	—	Pasture	400	—	—	—
—	23	—	—	—	900	—	—	—
Charles Pegus	107	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	Peas
A. Belmar	365	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	50 bris. corn
J. J. Blair	300	—	—	Cotton (in seed)	& corn, &c.	—	—	10 " peas
Charles Pegus	108	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	300 lb.
—	150	—	—	Pasture	—	—	—	Ground nuts
—	150	—	—	Pasture	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Small islands	—	—	—	—	—
Mon Clement	35	—	—	—	400	—	—	Peas and corn
—	275	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	30 bris. peas
Victor Nagair	80	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	—
James McLeod (S.)	480	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	10 bris. peas
McClell Cox	17	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	Peas
—	183	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	10 bris. peas
—	29	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	—
J. J. Blair	80	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	150 bris. corn
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 " peas
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 " potatoes
Shade	488	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Brathwaite	48	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	Peas and coco-nuts
—	40	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	Stock
Lean Simmons (M.)	131	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	Peas, corn, &c.
—	137	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	20 bris. peas
—	24	—	—	—	300	—	—	Peas
Shade	488	—	—	—	80	—	—	—

No information received for 1895.

## PART V

### POSTAL INFORMATION

**THE General Post Office, St. George's,** is open for the transaction of business from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, Saturdays (when there is a half-holiday) Sundays, and public holidays excepted. It is also open for the receipt and despatch of mails on the arrival and departure of mail steamers for such time as is necessary.

District Post Offices are established at the Revenue Offices in Grenville, Sautours, Victoria, Gouyave, and Hillsborough, and are open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and before and after those hours when necessary for the receipt and delivery of mails; other District Post Offices are established at the District Postmasters' residences in the following places: St. David's Village, Perdmontemps, Snug Corner, and Concord.

### Inland Mails

There are two house-to-house deliveries daily in the town of St. George's, at 11 A.M. and at 3.30 P.M.; there are also house-to-house deliveries daily in the several out-towns, but there is no delivery beyond the boundaries of the towns.

Mails are made up for the several District Offices as follows:—

Mails despatched from	For	Hours of Closing
St. George's .	St. Andrew's .	10 A.M. daily, and 9.15 A.M. every Wednesday
	Snug Corner .	
	St. Paul's .	
	St. David's .	
	St. John's .	1.15 P.M. daily, and 8.45 A.M. every alternate Wednesday
	St. Mark's .	
	St. Patrick's .	
	Concord .	
St. John's .	Carriacou .	8.45 A.M. every Wednesday; 11.30 A.M. every alternate Friday
	St. George's .	8 A.M. daily, and 1 P.M. every alternate Thursday
	St. Andrew's .	
	Snug Corner .	
	St. Paul's .	
	St. David's .	
	Concord .	2.30 P.M. daily
	St. Mark's .	
	St. Patrick's .	
	Carriacou .	2.30 P.M. every Tuesday



MAILS FOR DISTRICT OFFICES (*continued*)

Mails despatched from	For	Hours of Closing
St. Mark's . .	St. George's . .	7.30 A.M. daily
	St. John's . .	
	St. Andrew's . .	
	Snug Corner . .	
	St. Paul's . .	
	St. David's . .	
	Concord . .	
St. Patrick's . .	St. Patrick's . .	8 P.M. daily
	Carriacou . .	8 P.M. every Tuesday
	St. George's . .	6.45 A.M. daily, and 11.30 A.M. every alternate Thursday
	St. Mark's . .	
	St. John's . .	6.45 A.M. on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
	St. Andrew's . .	
	St. Paul's . .	6.45 A.M. daily
St. Andrew's . .	St. David's . .	
	Snug Corner . .	
	Concord . .	
	Carriacou . .	11 A.M. every Wednesday
	St. George's . .	9 A.M. daily, and at 11.15 A.M. every alternate Thursday
	St. John's . .	9 A.M. daily
	St. Mark's . .	
St. David's . .	St. Patrick's . .	9 A.M. daily, and at 2 P.M. on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
	St. Paul's . .	9 A.M. daily
	St. David's . .	
	Concord . .	
	Snug Corner . .	
	Carriacou . .	2 P.M. every Tuesday
	St. George's . .	1.30 P.M. daily
St. Paul's (Perd- montemps)	St. John's . .	
	St. Mark's . .	
	St. Patrick's . .	
	St. Andrew's . .	
	St. Paul's . .	
	Concord . .	
	Snug Corner . .	1.30 P.M. every Tuesday
St. Paul's (Perd- montemps)	Carriacou . .	
	St. George's . .	2.30 P.M. daily
	St. John's . .	
	St. Mark's . .	2.30 P.M. daily
	St. Patrick's . .	
	St. Andrew's . .	11 A.M. daily
	St. David's . .	
	Concord . .	2.30 P.M. daily

MAILS FOR DISTRICT OFFICES (*continued*)

Mails despatched from	For	Hours of Closing
St. Paul's ( <i>cont.</i> )	Snug Corner .	2.30 P.M. daily
	Carriacou .	2.30 P.M. every Tuesday
Concord	St. George's .	8 A.M. daily
	St. John's .	
	St. Mark's .	
	St. Patrick's .	
	St. Andrew's .	
	St. David's .	
	St. Paul's .	8 A.M. every Tuesday
	Snug Corner .	
	Carriacou .	10.45 A.M. daily
Snug Corner	St. Andrew's .	1.30 P.M. daily
	St. George's .	
	St. John's .	
	St. Mark's .	
	St. Patrick's .	
	St. David's .	
	St. Paul's .	1.30 P.M. every Tuesday
	Concord .	
	Carriacou .	

Pillar and wall boxes are cleared as under :—

- St. George's, Market Square, 9.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. daily ;  
 „ Government Street, 9.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. daily ;  
 „ Tyrrel Street, 9.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. daily ;  
 „ Barbados Village, 10.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. daily ;  
 St. Andrew's, Birch Grove, 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. daily.  
 St. Patrick's, Hermitage, 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

## Inland Postage

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1d.
Newspapers, and Book Packets, per 4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Postcards	single, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; reply, 1d.
The charge for Registration is	1d.

## Foreign Mails

The mails for Europe, the Northern Islands, and British Guiana are closed at 5 P.M. on every alternate Thursday, and a late fee of 1d. on letters and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on printed papers is charged on articles posted between 5 and 6 P.M. Letters and papers are accepted with a late fee of 2d. and 1d. respectively between 6 P.M. on the Thursday evening and 7.30 A.M. on the Friday morning, when the mail steamer leaves. The mails for Trinidad and Tobago are closed on every alternate Tuesday on the mail steamer being signalled at Fort George.

### Foreign Postage

The postage on letters and other postal articles despatched from this colony to all parts of the world and by all routes is :—

For letters,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per half-ounce, except letters to the sister colonies of St. Vincent and St. Lucia,  $1d.$  per half-ounce.

For newspapers, printed papers, and books,  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per 2 ounces.

For commercial papers,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  initial charge up to 10 ounces, and  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  for every additional 2 ounces.

For patterns and samples,  $1d.$  for 4 ounces, and  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  for each additional 2 ounces.

For postcards, single,  $1d.$  ; reply,  $2d.$

For registered envelopes,  $2d.$

For acknowledgment of receipt of a registered letter,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

For maximum weight of printed matter, commercial papers, patterns, and samples, inquiry should be made at the Post Office.

Printed papers include periodical works, books, pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), visiting cards, &c. Commercial papers include papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence).

Both book packets and commercial papers must be posted in unclosed envelopes, or in covers entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination ; the covers, however, may be tied at the ends with string. Postage must be prepaid, at least partly. Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value are excluded from transmission by book post to countries in the Postal Union.

### Private Letter Boxes

Private letter boxes can be rented at the General Post Office, St. George's. The boxes are of two sizes. The rent of the smaller size is  $5s.$ , and of the larger size,  $10s.$  per annum.

### Countries in the Postal Union

Argentine Republic.  
Austria.  
Belgium.  
Bolivia.  
Bosnia, Herzegovina.  
Brazil.  
British New Guinea.  
British North Borneo.  
British West Indian Colonies.  
Bulgaria.  
Canada.  
Ceylon.  
Chili.  
Columbia, U. S. of.  
Congo, Independent State of.  
Costa Rica.  
Cyprus.  
Danish Colonies.

Denmark.  
Dominican Republic (San Domingo).  
Ecuador.  
Egypt.  
Falkland Islands.  
Fiji Islands.  
France.  
French Colonies.  
Gambia.  
Germany.  
German Protectorates.  
Gibraltar.  
Gold Coast.  
Greece.  
Guatemala.  
Hawaii.  
Haiti.  
Honduras, Republic of.

Hong Kong.	Peru.
Hungary.	Portugal.
India, British (including Aden and its dependencies, Zanzibar, and all other places outside British India where there are Indian Post Offices).	Portuguese Colonies.
Italy.	Queensland.
Japan.	Roumania.
Labuan.	Russia.
Lagos.	Salvador.
Liberia.	Servia.
Luxemburg.	Siam.
Malta.	Sierra Leone.
Mauritius and its dependencies.	South African Republic.
Mexico.	South Australia.
Montenegro.	Spain.
Natal.	Spanish Colonies.
Netherlands.	Straits Settlements.
Netherlands Colonies.	Sweden.
Newfoundland.	Switzerland.
New South Wales.	Tasmania.
New Zealand.	Tunis.
Nicaragua.	Turkey.
Norway.	United Kingdom.
Paraguay.	United States of America.
Persia.	Uruguay.
	Venezuela.
	Victoria.
	Western Australia.

### Money Orders <sup>1</sup>

Post Office Money Orders, both inland and foreign, are issued and paid at the undermentioned offices :—

St. George's,	St. John's,	St. David's
St. Patrick's,	St. Andrew's,	Carriacou ;
	St. Mark's,	

and may be drawn upon the United Kingdom, the United States, and the following colonies in the West Indies, viz., British Guiana, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, the Leeward Islands, and Jamaica. The rates of commission charged are as follow :—

#### ON IMPERIAL MONEY ORDERS

	s.	d.
For a sum not exceeding £1 . . . . .	0	5
„ exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2 . . . . .	0	10
„ „ 3 „ „ . . . . .	3	1 3
„ „ 3 „ „ . . . . .	4	1 8
„ „ 4 „ „ . . . . .	5	2 1
„ „ 5 „ „ . . . . .	6	2 6
„ „ 6 „ „ . . . . .	7	2 11
„ „ 7 „ „ . . . . .	8	3 4
„ „ 8 „ „ . . . . .	9	3 9
„ „ 9 „ „ . . . . .	10	4 2

(Under an Order in Council of January 21, 1884, 1 per cent. additional is chargeable on orders in excess of £30.)

<sup>1</sup> No Money Order is issued for a sum exceeding £10, except on the U. S. of America, in which case the limit is £30.

ON MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

				s.	d.
For a sum not exceeding £1	.	.	.	0	5
" exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	.	.	.	0	10
" " 2 " "	.	.	.	1	3
" " 3 " "	.	.	.	1	8
" " 4 " "	.	.	.	2	1
" " 5 " "	.	.	.	2	6
" " 6 " "	.	.	.	2	11
" " 7 " "	.	.	.	3	4
" " 8 " "	.	.	.	3	9
" " 9 " "	.	.	.	4	2
" " 10 " "	.	.	.	4	7
" " 11 " "	.	.	.	5	0
" " 12 " "	.	.	.	5	5
" " 13 " "	.	.	.	5	10
" " 14 " "	.	.	.	6	3
" " 15 " "	.	.	.	6	8
" " 16 " "	.	.	.	7	1
" " 17 " "	.	.	.	7	6
" " 18 " "	.	.	.	7	11
" " 19 " "	.	.	.	8	0

ON INTERCOLONIAL MONEY ORDERS

				s.	d.
For a sum not exceeding 10s.	.	.	.	0	2
" exceeding 10s. and not exceeding £1	.	.	.	0	3
" " £1 " "	.	.	.	0	5
" " 2 " "	.	.	.	0	7
" " 3 " "	.	.	.	0	9
" " 4 " "	.	.	.	0	11
" " 5 " "	.	.	.	1	1
" " 6 " "	.	.	.	1	3
" " 7 " "	.	.	.	1	6
" " 8 " "	.	.	.	1	9
" " 9 " "	.	.	.	2	0

'THROUGH' MONEY ORDERS

Arrangements have been made for an exchange of Money Orders between Grenada, Canada, almost all European countries, and India and British colonies generally, through the intermediary of the General Post Office, London; as a commission on these 'Through' Orders the British Post Office deducts from the amount of the order the following rates:—

				s.	d.
For a sum not exceeding £2	.	.	.	0	3
" exceeding £2 but not exceeding £5	.	.	.	0	6
" " 5 " "	.	.	.	0	9
" " 7 " "	.	.	.	1	0



Dimensions allowed:—Greatest length, 3 feet 6 inches; length and girth combined, 6 feet.

Books forwarded to and from the Public Library, St. George's, by subscribers of 8s. per annum to that institution are forwarded free.

The postage chargeable on parcels must in all cases be prepaid by means of postage stamps.

All parcels must be posted by being handed in at the Post Office counter.

The transmission of the following articles by Parcel Post is prohibited, viz., any indecent or obscene article, any article that may be injurious to any person dealing with the parcel, any bladder or membranous substance containing a liquid; any live animal, bird, or insect; false or counterfeit money; any article that is an infringement of the Trade Mark law; any article prohibited to be imported into the country to which the parcel is addressed; fish, meats, and all articles of a perishable nature; glass bottles, or glass in any form, unless enclosed in boxes or tins, or otherwise securely packed to prevent fracture; anything of a greasy or oily nature; gunpowder, matches, or anything which is of an explosive or inflammable nature; razors, scissors, knives, forks, or other sharp instruments, unless they are packed and guarded in such a manner as to afford protection to the contents of the mail bag.

## WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

An annual subsidy of £1,000 is paid by the colony.

Office hours: 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. on week-days; 8 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and 7 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. on Sundays.

Clerk in Charge: D. F. O. Seon.

### Tariffs

WEST INDIES, &c		Per Word
		s. d.
Antigua <sup>1</sup>		1 9
Barbados <sup>1</sup>		0 11
British Guiana, Georgetown <sup>1</sup>		2 3
" " other stations <sup>1</sup> (add 6d. per message)		2 3
Colon		9 8
Cuba, Cienfuegos		6 5
" Havana		7 3
" Santiago		5 2½
" other stations, 2d. per word more than above rates, according to route		
Curaçao		9 8½
Dominica <sup>1</sup>		1 2
Dutch Guiana		1 10
French " Cayenne	} Add rate to St. Pierre, Martinique {	3 6
" " other stations		3 8
Guadeloupe, Basse Terre <sup>1</sup>		1 5
" Pointe à Pitre <sup>1</sup>		1 6
Haiti, Môle St. Nicholas		7 3½
" Port au Prince and Cape Haitien		8 4

<sup>1</sup> The minimum charge is 5s. Any number of words can be sent for this sum up to the number which, at the tariff per word, would come to 5s.; thereafter each word is charged at the above word rate.

	Per Word
s. d.	
Haiti, Gonaives, Jacmel, Miragoane Petit Goave, St. Marc	8 11½
Jamaica, Kingston and Holland Bay	6 7
" other stations (add 1s. per message)	6 7
Martinique, St. Pierre <sup>1</sup>	1 0
" other stations <sup>1</sup> (add 5d. per message)	1 0
Panama	10 6
Porto Rico, San Juan	3 1
" other stations (add 3d. per word, except on five words in address)	3 1
San Domingo, all stations	9 4½
Santa Cruz	3 0
St. Kitts <sup>1</sup>	2 0
St. Lucia <sup>1</sup>	0 9
St. Thomas	2 9
St. Vincent <sup>1</sup>	0 5
Trinidad, Port of Spain <sup>1</sup>	0 6
" San Fernando <sup>1</sup>	0 7
Venezuela	11 5½

NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE, *vid* HAVANA

	Per Word
s. d.	
United States, Florida, Key West	7 10½
" " other stations	8 6
" " East of Mississippi	8 11
" " Galveston	
" " West of Mississippi	
Cape Breton	9 4
Vancouver Island	9 2
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada	
Prince Edward's Island	9 8
Newfoundland, St. Pierre-Miquelon	9 9½
British Columbia	
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany	9 11½
Norway, Denmark	10 4½
Italy, Holland	10 3
Spain, Barcelona	10 6
" other stations	10 7
Austria-Hungary	10 4
Belgium, Switzerland	10 2

There is a universal system of counting and charging messages, as follows:—

The maximum length of a chargeable word is fixed at ten letters. Should a word contain more than ten letters, every ten or fraction of ten letters is counted as a word, but in the address of the message the name of the delivery office and the name of the country in which it has to be delivered are counted respectively as one word only, no matter how many letters are employed.

Code messages *must not* contain words exceeding ten letters in length. They may be composed of words in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin languages. Proper names (*i.e.* names

<sup>1</sup> See note on previous page.



of persons and places) are not allowed in the text of code messages, except in the manner they are used in ordinary private messages.

Cipher messages may be composed either wholly or partly of figures or letters, or of a combination of words and figures, words and letters, or words, figures and letters, constructed for the purpose of concealing the meaning and intention of the sender; messages composed of words not to be found in any European language are charged as cipher messages.

Figures are charged at rate of three to a word, plus one word for any excess. The same rule applies in counting groups of letters.

### GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE SERVICE

There are six telephone exchanges in the island, connected by about 106 miles of duplicated trunk lines, and with 188 connections, employing about 370 miles of w.re. By this means rapid and easy communication between all parts of the island is secured.

Connections to an exchange where the premises are within the boundary of a town are made free of charge for the first cost of wire, poles, &c., and the same rule is observed with respect to premises within a radius of half a mile from the St. David's police station; beyond those limits renters either refund the cost of making the connection, or pay an additional rental thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the first cost, which is £3 10s. a mile where no poles other than those upon an existing line are required.

Vessels at anchor in the St. George's Carenage are connected with the system on payment (except in the case of a man-of-war) of a small fee, which, together with the other rates of rent and charges for transmission of messages, will be found on pp. 144-5.

The instruments generally in use are the Hunning's double receiver combination sets manufactured by the Western Electric Co. at Antwerp; there are also some instruments in use with Berliner transmitters, and a few Blakes.

The office hours of the exchanges are from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M., except on Sundays, when they are closed for ordinary business from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Urgent messages are of course dealt with at all hours of the night or day.

The cost of constructing the system was about £4,500, the interest and sinking fund on which are duly paid to the Treasury annually. The revenue is about £1,100 per annum, and the expenditure (including loan charges) about the same.

### TIME TABLE AND FARES OF THE LOCAL STEAMER SERVICE—R. M. S. P. Co., Contractors

Messrs. Martin, Dean & Co., Agents.

#### Time Table

#### ST. GEORGE'S AND SAUTEURS

DOWN		Daily Service		UP	
Leave St. George's	. 1.30 P.M.	Leave Sauteurs	. 7.0 A.M.		
Arrive Gouyave	. 2.30 "	Arrive Victoria	. 7.30 "		
Leave "	. 2.45 "	Leave "	. 7.45 "		
Arrive Victoria	. 3.0 "	Arrive Gouyave	. 8.0 "		
Leave "	. 3.15 "	Leave "	. 8.15 "		
Arrive Sauteurs <sup>1</sup>	. 4.0 "	Arrive St. George's <sup>1</sup>	. 9.30 "		

<sup>1</sup> On Saturdays the steamer returns from Sauteurs to St. George's, arriving there about 6.30 p.m.

## ST. GEORGE'S AND GRENVILLE

*Bi-Weekly Service, Direct*

Mondays		Wednesdays	
Leave St. George's	7.30 A.M.	Leave St. George's	9.30 A.M.
Arrive Grenville	12 noon.	Arrive Grenville	2.0 P.M.
Tuesdays		Thursdays	
Leave Grenville	7.30 A.M.	Leave Grenville	11.30 A.M.
Arrive St. George's	11.30 "	Arrive St. George's	3.0 P.M.

## ST. GEORGE'S AND CARRIACOU

*Weekly Service, calling at Coast Ports each way to land and embark  
Mails and Passengers*

Wednesdays		Thursdays	
Leave St. George's	9.0 A.M.	Leave Carriacou	9.0 A.M.
Arrive Carriacou	3.0 P.M.	Arrive St. George's	3.0 P.M.

Mails are made up at the several Post Offices fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the steamer's departure.

## List of Fares

From St. George's					From Gouyave						
To	1st Class		2nd Class		To	1st Class		2nd Class			
	Single	Return	Single	Return		Single	Return	Single	Return		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Gouyave	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 6	St. George's	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 6		
Victoria	3 0	4 6	1 6	2 6	Victoria	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0		
Sauteurs	4 0	6 0	2 6	3 6	Sauteurs	2 0	3 0	1 6	2 0		
Carriacou	6 6	10 0	4 0	6 0	Carriacou	6 6	10 0	4 0	6 0		
Grenville	6 0	9 0	3 6	5 3							
From Victoria					From Sauteurs						
To	Gouyave	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	To	Gouyave	2 0	3 0	1 6	2 0
St. George's	3 0	4 6	1 6	2 6	St. George's	4 0	6 0	2 6	3 6		
Sauteurs	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	Victoria	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6		
Carriacou	9 6	10 0	4 0	6 0	Carriacou	5 0	7 6	2 6	4 0		
From Grenville											
To	St. George's	6 0	9 0	3 6	5 3						

Freights vary according to circumstances, but can be stated at 8s. per ton measurement. Through bills of lading are given by the Company for produce shipped at the towns on the coast to be forwarded to England and Europe by their Transatlantic boats, and similarly for goods shipped in England to be landed at the coast towns. The steamers on the service are the 'Taw,' 180 tons, 360 h.p.; the 'Waltham,' 87 tons, 152 h.p.; and the 'Exe,' 61 tons, 161 h.p.

## INFORMATION RESPECTING STEAMERS VISITING THE COLONY

### THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

18 Moorgate Street, London, and Canute Road, Southampton.

J. M. Lloyd, Secretary.

Agents in Grenada: Messrs. Martin, Dean & Co., St. George's.

### List of Vessels on Service

Name	Reg. Ton.	Ind. H.P.	Name	Reg. Ton.	Ind. H.P.
Atrato . . .	5,140	6,779	Thames . . .	5,645	7,010
Orinoco . . .	4,434	5,863	Clyde . . .	5,645	7,013
Don . . .	4,028	4,676	Magdalena . . .	5,140	6,773
Para . . .	4,028	4,676	Tagus . . .	3,281	3,486
Medway . . .	3,669	4,794	Elbe . . .	3,093	3,486
Derwent . . .	2,402	1,575	Tamar . . .	2,913	2,864
Avon . . .	2,225	1,482	Trent . . .	2,903	2,864
Esk . . .	2,145	2,028	Spey . . .	467	650
Solent . . .	1,908	1,663	Taw . . .	180	360
Dee . . .	1,864	1,266	Tees . . .	180	360
Essequibo . . .	1,831	1,058	Wear . . .	180	360
Larne . . .	1,670	1,054			
Tyne . . .	615	800			
Waltham . . .	87	152			
Exe . . .	61	161			
			Building		
			Danube . . .	6,050	7,200
			Nile . . .	6,050	7,200

The Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday, commencing January 13, 1897, direct for Barbados, connecting there with their intercolonial steamers every alternate Monday, commencing January 11, 1897, and sailing thence at 5 p.m. on those days for Grenada, *via* St. Vincent, arriving here at about 3 p.m. on alternate Tuesdays.

The intercolonial steamer leaves Grenada at about 8 a.m. every alternate Friday, commencing January 8, 1897, for Barbados, *via* St. Vincent, connecting with the Transatlantic steamer at Barbados, which boat leaves that island for Plymouth and Southampton every alternate Saturday, commencing January 9, 1897, at about 5 p.m.

### Fares from Grenada to Southampton

First Class—Single, first fare, £35; second fare, £25. Return, first fare, £56; second fare, £40.

Second Class—Single, 20; return, £30.

Servants—Single, £17 10s.; return, £26 10s.

School-children (over twelve and under seventeen years of age)—Single, £20; return, £32 10s. Duration, three months.

Children—Under three years, one free; any other under that age, one-fourth the adult rate; over three and under eight years, one-fourth the adult rate; over eight and under twelve years, one-half the adult rate.

Return Tickets, except in the case of school-children, are available for twelve months from the date of first embarkation.

### Intercolonial Fares

First Class—Grenada to Antigua, £7; Barbados, £2 10s.; Demerara, £4 15s.; St. Kitts, £7 10s.; St. Lucia, £4 10s.; St. Thomas, £9; St. Vincent, £1 10s.; Tobago, £2 10s.; Trinidad, £1 10s.; Jamaica, £10 15s.

Return Tickets (first class only), half as much again.

Second Class—Three-fifths of first-class fares.

Deck Rates—One-fifth of first-class fares.

Servants—Two-thirds of first-class fares.

Children—Same abatements as in Transatlantic fares.

School-children—20 per cent. abatement from first-class fares.

### Freight Steamers

The Company's freight steamers call once a month with cargo from London, after touching at Barbados and Trinidad, and once a month for cargo for England, usually touching at St. Lucia after leaving Grenada.

### THE TRINIDAD SHIPPING AND TRADING COMPANY'S LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS

Columbia Buildings, 29 Broadway, New York, & 62 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Agents in Grenada: Messrs. Martin, Dean & Co., St. George's.

Vessels on Service: s.s. 'Irrawaddy' and s.s. 'Grenada.'

These steamers leave New York for Grenada direct, as far as possible, on alternate Saturdays, and return from Grenada to New York direct, as far as possible, on alternate Fridays; length of direct voyage, 7½ days. From Grenada they proceed to Trinidad and Demerara or Surinam, returning the same way.

### Passage Rates, Grenada to New York

First Class—Single, \$50; return (available for twelve months), \$87.50.

Second Class, \$32.

### THE 'DIRECT' LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN LONDON AND THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, DEMERARA, BERBICE, SURINAM, AND VENEZUELA

Messrs. Scrutton, Sons & Co., 9 Gracechurch Street, London; Messrs.

Henry Langridge & Co., 16 Great St. Helen's, London.

Agents in Grenada: Messrs. A. Hubbard & Co., Carenage, St. George's.

### Transatlantic Passenger Rates

#### Single Tickets

	£	s.	d.
London to Barbados, Demerara, Tobago, Trinidad	17	10	0
London to Antigua, Berbice, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, La Guayra, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Cabello, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam	20	0	0
London to Antigua, Nevis, or St. Kitts, by steamer proceeding direct to St. Kitts	17	10	0

Children under sixteen, one guinea for each year; under twelve months, free.

Fares for Servants—Travelling with family, £8; travelling alone, £12.<sup>1</sup>

Return Tickets at the same price as two single fares.

### Intercolonial Passenger Rates

Grenada to Trinidad, £1 5s.; St. Vincent, £1 5s.; St. Lucia, £2 10s.; Barbados, if direct or *via* St. Vincent, £2 10s.; if *via* Trinidad, £3 2s. 6d.; Tobago, £2 10s.; Dominica, £3 2s. 6d.; Antigua, £3 15s.; St. Kitts, £4 11s. 8d.; Nevis, £4 11s. 8d.; Montserrat, £5 16s. 8d.; Demerara, £4 13s. 4d.

Deck Fares—One-fourth of above rates.

The steamers of this line call fortnightly with cargo from London, touching first at Barbados and Trinidad, and, as a general rule, they also return from the northern islands fortnightly for cargo. Most of the boats have comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers, and the last addition to their number, the 'Saba,' is exceptionally well attended to in this respect.

### LIST OF VESSELS ON SHIPPING REGISTER OF GRENADA

Name	Rig	Tonnage	Date of Registration	Registered Owner
Amender .	Sloop	6	Jan. 11, 1893	Mark & Matthew Bethel
Angel Star .	"	10	Mar. 19, 1885	J. M. Lindo
Bright Star .	"	6	July 25, 1883	F. & J. E. Williamson
Britannia .	"	14	April 30, 1895	B. & G. Fraser
Catherine .	"	6	Feb. 23, 1887	Gregg Joseph
Cecilia .	"	7	Jan. 8, 1896	H. Frank & Julien Peter
Comet .	"	12	Jan. 13, 1887	Toussaint Matthew
Confidence .	"	22	July 17, 1895	Solomon Simon
Cricket Star .	"	13	Feb. 5, 1892	J. Nimrod & D. Plenty
Crocodile .	"	14	Aug. 26, 1889	G. W. & H. Patrice
Daring .	"	25	Oct. 11, 1893	N. & E. Delisle
Delos .	Schooner	40	Feb. 6, 1885	J. A. Belmar
Eagle .	Sloop	13	Oct. 14, 1893	Toussaint Matthew
Eve .	"	28	July 25, 1895	Alexander Drummond
Excelsior .	"	7	Mar. 2, 1893	A. Belmar
Faith .	"	5	Sept. 22, 1887	A. & J. A. Belmar
Faith .	"	18	Dec. 21, 1892	A. Drummond & A. David
Fame .	"	23	Oct. 2, 1894	A. Jones & B. McIntosh
Florida .	"	17	Aug. 17, 1895	J. P. Joseph & C. Celestin
Gem .	"	33	Aug. 15, 1881	Francis Batt
Harbinger .	"	16	Sept. 10, 1895	A. Belmar
Hawk .	"	6	June 27, 1894	D. McKenzie
Heed .	"	10	Dec. 18, 1895	Napoleon Thomson
Helper .	"	5	Nov. 22, 1878	W. Green
Honour .	"	10	Feb. 5, 1890	J. Belmar & T. Roberts

<sup>1</sup> Provided such accommodation as can be provided is accepted, and reasonable service rendered on the voyage, if required.

LIST OF VESSELS ON SHIPPING REGISTER OF GRENADA—*continued*

Name	Rig	Tonnage	Date of Registration	Registered Owner
Industry . .	Sloop	14	May 26, 1894	J. McDonald & J. Cox
Io . . . .	"	22	Aug. 20, 1896	{ R. D. Wilson & D. M. Wilson
Iris . . . .	"	7	Aug. 26, 1896	Gregg Joseph
Ladybird . .	"	12	July 29, 1891	Government of Grenada
Lady Osprey .	"	17	Feb. 17, 1893	J. A. Belmar
Lightning . .	"	11	Mar. 28, 1888	D. Harkey & A. Harkey
Maid of Athens	Schooner	15	July 17, 1896	George Patrice
May . . . .	Sloop	6	July 19, 1893	M. Billy
Obedient . .	"	21	Jan. 11, 1894	W. Davidson
Orion . . . .	"	9	Feb. 12, 1890	T. D. McKenzie
Peacemaker .	"	7	Sept. 21, 1895	{ J. A. de Roucher & M. Bethel
Pelican . . .	"	13	May 29, 1890	John Lang
Pilgrim . . .	"	4	Oct. 25, 1890	J. Bethel & J. de Roucher
Plymouth Belle	Schooner	49	April 16, 1889	William Paul
Pompadour . .	"	22	May 6, 1890	Job Versepuy
Queen . . . .	"	36	May 23, 1889	F. Valla
Rapid . . . .	Sloop	22	Mar. 20, 1895	T. McKenzie
Rebecca . . .	"	15	Feb. 6, 1894	George Alexis
Relief . . . .	"	33	June 14, 1894	Sylvester Joseph
Rising Sun . .	"	11	Oct. 5, 1889	Nettle Joseph
Rising Tide . .	"	31	May 2, 1892	James Paterson
Rocket . . . .	"	13	Aug. 25, 1887	Thomas David
Saucy . . . .	"	8	Nov. 1, 1894	R. Lindo
Seagull . . . .	"	6		C. N. Alexis
Sincerity . . .	"	12	Mar. 6, 1885	E. Cudjoe
Sovereign . . .	"	12	Sept. 9, 1893	C. Belmar
Sunbeam . . .	"	14	Jan. 27, 1894	A. Martineau
Surprise . . .	"	3	Jan. 7, 1892	W. Shablar
Susan . . . .	"	7	Oct. 11, 1893	M. & N. Bethel
Thistle . . . .	"	10	Jan. 30, 1890	E. John
Two Brothers .	"	8	Oct. 10, 1895	C. Belmar & A. Belmar
Unity . . . .	"	5	April 28, 1888	J. Belmar
Venus . . . .	"	11	Oct. 18, 1892	N. Joseph & J. A. Lazarus
Vestal . . . .	"	18	Feb. 2, 1892	James Paterson
Victor . . . .	"	14	Dec. 9, 1895	W. Davidson
Vigilant . . .	"	8	June 8, 1886	N. Thomson
Virtuous . . .	"	9	Mar. 1, 1895	Samuel Billy
Wasp . . . .	"	4	July 14, 1892	Jos. McClarence
Welcome . . .	"	25	June 18, 1891	D. Plenty & J. Nimrod
Zulu . . . .	"	9	Feb. 6, 1896	Sylvester Joseph

# THE ROADS OF THE COLONY, WITH THEIR APPROXIMATE LENGTHS

Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles	Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles
<b>PARISH OF ST. GEORGE</b>		<b>St. David's Main Road (cont.)—</b>	
<b>Main Roads:—</b>		Section 3.—Thence to Court House, including branch to Windsor Forest Road	3½
St. David's Road . . . . .	3	Section 4.—Thence to Crochu . . . . .	8½
St. John's Road : Section 1 . . . . .	2½	Bacolet Road . . . . .	3
" " " " " 2 . . . . .	2½	<b>First-class Byways:—</b>	
St. George's "Lower Road . . . . .	5	Windsor Forest Road :	
Grand Etang Road : Section 1 . . . . .	3	Section 1.—From Main road to Petit Etang crossing . . . . .	2½
" " " " " 2 . . . . .	2	Section 2.—Thence to first junction with main road . . . . .	1½
" " " " " 3 . . . . .	1½	Section 3.—Thence to final junction with ditto . . . . .	¾
Beausejour Road : Section 1 . . . . .	1½	Requin Road . . . . .	1½
" " " " " 2 . . . . .	1½	Pomona-Crochu . . . . .	1½
<b>First-class Byways:—</b>		<b>Second-class Byways:—</b>	
Laborie Road . . . . .	2½	Crochu-Windsor Forest . . . . .	2½
Lowther-Tempé Road . . . . .	1½	La Tante-Retreat, Jones-Fraser, Courtain and Attiste-Calder . . . . .	3
Snug Corner-Mt. Parnassus :		Bellevue-Requin . . . . .	2
Section 1 . . . . .	1½	Windsor Forest-St. David's . . . . .	¾
" 2 . . . . .	1	Bellevue-Crochu-Windsor . . . . .	¾
Richmond Hill . . . . .	2½	St. David's-R. C. Church, &c. . . . .	¾
Grand Ance : Section 1 . . . . .	7	Halliday's Hill to Main Road . . . . .	3
" " " " " 2 . . . . .	2	Megrin Harbour to crossing Windsor Forest Road . . . . .	2½
<b>Second-class Byways:—</b>		Thence to Petit Etang . . . . .	1½
Granton . . . . .	2	Syracuse-Vincennes . . . . .	1½
Mt. d'Or . . . . .	1½	Vincennes-Champfleu-Morne Tranquille . . . . .	3
Woburn and Welcome . . . . .	6	Windsor Forest - Bowen's-Minorca-Meribeau . . . . .	3
Boca . . . . .	1½	Apsley Hill-Mardigras, Bocache, Forteau-Mt. Rose-Morne-Delice . . . . .	6
Annandale . . . . .	1½	Beaton-Westerhall . . . . .	6
Mardigras . . . . .	1½	Epping Forest . . . . .	1½
Mt. Edgecombe . . . . .	1	Comissiong's Road . . . . .	2
Morne Delice : Section 1 . . . . .	2	Mt. William . . . . .	1
" " " " " 2 . . . . .	2	La Tante . . . . .	¾
Mt. Airy . . . . .	2	Alepson . . . . .	1½
Good Hope . . . . .	1	Morne Cocoa . . . . .	¾
St. George's . . . . .	3	Providence-Corinth . . . . .	1½
Mt. Gay . . . . .	1½		
Tempé-Radix . . . . .	1½		
Annandale-Vendome . . . . .	1		
Bellevue . . . . .	4		
	73½		64
<b>PARISH OF ST. DAVID</b>			
<b>Main Roads:—</b>			
St. David's Main Road :			
Section 1.—Park River to junction Windsor Forest Byway . . . . .	1		
Section 2.—Thence to Bacolet Bridge . . . . .	2½		

## THE ROADS OF THE COLONY, &amp;c. (continued)

Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles	Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles
<b>PARISH OF ST. ANDREW</b>		<b>PARISH OF ST. PATRICK</b>	
<b>Main Roads:—</b>		<b>Main Roads:—</b>	
St. Andrew's Main Road:		St. Patrick's Road:	8
Section 1 . . . . .	6	Section 1.—River Antoine to Grou-Grou Hill	
" 2 . . . . .	5	Section 2.—Thence to Sautours	
Grenville Road . . . . .	7½	Section 3.—Thence to Duquesne	
Noel's Hill Road . . . . .	4	First-class Byways:—	
Chantilly Road . . . . .	2	Grand Sol:	
Paraclete: Section 1 . . . . .	3½	Section 1.—Mt. Rich-Tricolor	1½
" " 2 . . . . .	3½	Section 2.—Tricolor-Samaritan	1½
First-class Byways:—		Peggy's Whim: Section 1 } 1½	
St. Cyr-Mirabeau . . . . .	1½	" " " 2 } 1½	
Dunfermline-Paraclete . . . . .	1½	Madeys-Marli:	
Richmond-Grand Bacolet . . . . .	4½	Section 1.—Main Road-Lamode . . . . .	½
La Fillette . . . . .	2	Section 2.—Lamode-Main Road . . . . .	½
Moya-Carrière . . . . .	2	McSween . . . . .	1½
River Antoine . . . . .	2	Plains . . . . .	3½
L'Esterre-Harford Village	1	Mt. Rose . . . . .	2
Hérmon . . . . .	1	Mt. Rodney . . . . .	3
Old St. Cyr . . . . .	2	Second-class Byways:—	
Dunfermline . . . . .	1	Celeste . . . . .	3
Union . . . . .	1½	Duquesne . . . . .	1½
Poterie . . . . .	1	Levera . . . . .	2
Second-class Byways:—		Bellevue . . . . .	2
Belmont and St. John . . . . .	2	Balance . . . . .	½
Cumberland-Carrière . . . . .	1½	Tricolor . . . . .	2
Grand Fond . . . . .	2½	Belmont Mountain . . . . .	1
St. Cloud and Cardrona . . . . .	1½	Mt. Elba . . . . .	½
Soubise . . . . .	1½	Prospect . . . . .	3
Bellevue . . . . .	3	Chantimelle . . . . .	1
Plaisance and Hope . . . . .	2½	Snell Hall . . . . .	2
Tuileries . . . . .	1	Mt. Craven . . . . .	2½
Pierre Marie . . . . .	1	River Sallée . . . . .	1
Boulogne Mountain . . . . .	2½	Peggy's Whim Lower Road . . . . .	1
Beauregard - Sincerity and Pyrenees . . . . .	7½	" " Middle " . . . . .	1
Mt. St. John . . . . .	2½	Hermitage . . . . .	1½
Columbier . . . . .	2½	Madey's Gate-Snell Hall . . . . .	1
Chutz . . . . .	2½	La Fortune-Madeys . . . . .	½
Holy Innocents . . . . .	½	Montreuil . . . . .	
Adelphi . . . . .	1	Mt. St. Julien . . . . .	
Bellevue - Richmond - Grand Bacolet . . . . .	1½		
Chateau-La Force . . . . .	1½		
Belvidere . . . . .	2		
	40		50½



## THE ROADS OF THE COLONY, &amp;c. (continued)

Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles	Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles
<b>PARISH OF ST. MARK</b>		<b>St. John's Road (cont.)—</b>	
Main Roads:—		Section 3 . . . . .	1
Section 1.—Maran to Victoria	2½	" 4 . . . . .	1
Section 2.—Thence to Crayfish	2	" 5 . . . . .	½
Section 3.—Thence to Duquesne	1½	<b>Mt. Ceniz Road:</b>	
St. Patrick's Road (Duquesne-Union)	1½	Section 1 . . . . .	¾
Victoria to Mt. Ceniz	2½	" 2 . . . . .	1
First-class Byway:—		<b>First-class Byways:—</b>	
Bocage-L'Espérance	2	Gouyave . . . . .	¼
Second-class Byways:—		Chadeau-La Force . . . . .	1½
Union-Bicêtre:		Black Bay . . . . .	¾
Section 1.—Union to First Ravine	1	<b>Second-class Byways:—</b>	
Section 2.—Thence to Bicêtre	2	Concord . . . . .	2½
Belmont-Coast Guard	1½	Grand Bay-Mon Plaisir	1½
Diamond-Mt. Stanhope:		Dougaldston-Mt. Nesbit	1
Section 1.—Mt. Ceniz Road to Mr. Rushe's residence	2	Mt. Nesbit-Mt. Granby	1
Section 2.—Thence to Mt. Stanhope	¼	Brothers-Mt. Ceniz	1½
Bonair-Bocage-L'Espérance	¼	Retreat . . . . .	¼
Crosby Hill-Mt. St. Michel:		Bellevue . . . . .	¾
Section 1.—Mt. Ceniz Road to Mt. Nelson Culvert	1	Cottage-Rosemount	1
Section 2.—Thence to Mt. St. Michel	8½	Gouyave Settlers	1½
Duquesne . . . . .	100 yds.	La Poterie Settlers	¾
Union-Stanton Grove	2	Mt. Villiers . . . . .	¾
Belview-Mt. Edgumbe	2	Grand Roy . . . . .	2
Diamond-Belfontaine	2		
St. John's . . . . .	200 yds.		
Diego Piece . . . . .	1		
	32		
<b>PARISH OF ST. JOHN</b>		<b>CARRIACOU</b>	
Main Roads:—			27½
Belvidere Road:		<b>Main Roads:—</b>	
Section 1 . . . . .	2	No. 1 Road:	
" 2 . . . . .	2	Section a.—Hillsborough to Harvey Vale Bay	3
" 3 . . . . .	2	Section b.—Thence to Grand Bay Pond	5
<b>St. John's Road:</b>		Section c.—Thence to Petit Carepage, E. Boundary	4
Section 1 . . . . .	1½	Section d.—Thence through L'Ance, La Roche and Bogle	4
" 2 . . . . .	1½	<b>No. 2 Road</b> . . . . .	2
		" 3 " . . . . .	2
		" 4 " . . . . .	4½
		" 5 " . . . . .	1½
		" 6 " . . . . .	5½
		" 7 " . . . . .	2½
		<b>First-class Byways:—</b>	
		Beausejour-Top Hill	¾
		Belair-Top Hill . . . . .	1

## THE ROADS OF THE COLONY, &amp;c. (continued)

Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles	Roads and Sections	Approximate Length—Miles
<b>First-class Byways (cont.):</b>		<b>Second-class Byways (cont.):</b>	
Cherry Hill-Craigston . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Craigston-Belair . . . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$
Top Hill by Mt. d'Or to Grand Bay . . . . .	2	Six Roads-Bartholomew . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$
Mt. d'Or-Mt. Desire-Zigzag . . . . .	1	Belvidere to Old Rectory . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bellevue-South Decran . . . . .	1	Hermitage . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Six Roads-Lauriston . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cherry Hill-Bogle . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Brunswick through Mt. Desire to Six Roads . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$		54
L'Esterre through Grand Ance to Bartholomew . . . . .	2		
Top Hill-Mt. Pleasant . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
<b>Second-class Byways:—</b>		<b>SUMMARY</b>	
Eltham-Orange Vale . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	District	
Belair-Limlair . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	St. George's . . . . .	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mt. d'Or-Dumfries . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$	St. David's . . . . .	64
Belmont-Corbie . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	St. Andrew's . . . . .	40
Belmont-Endeavour . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	St. Patrick's . . . . .	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belmont-Harvey Vale . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	St. Mark's . . . . .	32
Grand Ance-Mt. Jalous . . . . .	1	St. John's . . . . .	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
L'Esterre-Good Hope . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	Carriacou . . . . .	54
		Total . . . . .	341 $\frac{1}{2}$

## CUSTOMS DUTIES

## IMPORT LIST

**OFFICIAL IMPORT LIST** of Merchandise imported into Grenada, showing the Designations by which they are to be distinguished, and the Denominations, whether of Quantity or Value, by which they are to be stated in the Entries, together with the Rates payable on such of them as are liable to Duty.

Description of Article	Denomination	Duty
Arrowroot . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Barley . . . . .	Pounds and Value	6d. per 100 lb.
Beans . . . . .	Bushels and Value	6d. per bushel
Books (Printed), Newspapers, and Periodicals . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Bottles of glass or stoneware . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Bran . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Bread of all kinds . . . . .	Barrels and Value	2s. per 100 lb.
Bricks and Tiles . . . . .	Number and Value	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Bridges . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Brooms and Brushes . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Bullion, Gold . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
„ Silver . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free

## OFFICIAL IMPORT LIST (continued)

Description of Article	Denomination	Duty
Butter . . . . .	Pounds and Value	1d. per lb.
Butterine, Oleomargarine, and similar compounds . . . . .	Pounds and Value	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
Candles, except made of tallow . . . . .	Value . . . . .	2d. per lb.
„ made of tallow . . . . .	Value . . . . .	5s. per 100 lb.
Carriages . . . . .	Number and Value	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Carts, Waggon, Cars, and Barrows . . . . .	Number and Value	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Cement . . . . .	Barrels and Value	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Cheese . . . . .	Weight and Value	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Cider; see Malt Liquor		
Cigars and Cigarettes; see Tobacco		
Clocks . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Coal . . . . .	Tons and Value . . . . .	Free
Cocoa . . . . .	Weight and Value	10s. per 100 lb.
Coffee . . . . .	Weight and Value	2d. per lb.
Cotton, raw, and cotton seed . . . . .	Weight and Value	Free
Corn . . . . .	Bushels and Value	6d. per bushel
Cork . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Diamonds . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Earthen and Glass Ware . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Eggs . . . . .	Number and Value	Free
Fire extinguishing apparatus . . . . .	Description and Value . . . . .	Free
Fish, fresh . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
„ dried or preserved (except Salmon and Mackerel, &c.)	Weight and Value	1s. per 100 lb.
„ Salmon, pickled or preserved . . . . .	Weight and Value	1d. per lb.
„ Mackerel and other descriptions . . . . .	Barrels and Value	2s. per barrel
Fish Glue . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Fishing Apparatus of all kinds . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Flour, wheaten . . . . .	Barrels and Value	4s. per barrel
„ other kinds . . . . .	Barrels and Value	2s. per barrel
Fruits, fresh . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
„ dried . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Furniture . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
„ old (not intended for sale) . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Grindstones . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Gunpowder . . . . .	Weight and Value	6d. per lb.
Hardware not otherwise classified	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Hay . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Hides, raw . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Honey . . . . .	Value . . . . .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

OFFICIAL IMPORT LIST (*continued*)

Description of Article	Denomination	Duty
Ice . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Implements, Utensils, and Tools for agriculture . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Indiarubber and Guttapercha goods, including Waterproof Clothing made wholly or in part thereof . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Jewellery . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Lamps and Lanterns . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Lard . . . . .	Pounds and Value	1d. per lb.
Leather, manufactured, other than Boots and Shoes . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Leather, unmanufactured . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Lime . . . . .	Tons and Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Live Stock, viz.:—Asses . . . . .	Number and Value	6s. each
Calves . . . . .	Number and Value	6s. each
Dogs . . . . .	Number and Value	10s. each
Goats . . . . .	Number and Value	1s. each
Horses . . . . .	Number and Value	25s. each
Mules . . . . .	Number and Value	12s. 6d. each
Oxen, Bulls, and Cows . . . . .	Number and Value	12s. each
Poultry . . . . .	Number and Value	Free
Sheep . . . . .	Number and Value	2s. each
Swine . . . . .	Number and Value	2s. each
Other . . . . .	Number and Value	7½ per cent.
Machinery and Implements for Waterworks, and Improved Stillis or other Machinery or Appliances considered by the Governor in Council to be use- ful for the Development of Local Manufactures or Pro- ducts . . . . .	Description and Value . . . . .	Free
Machinery, other than the above	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Malt Liquor (including Cider and Perry) in wood . . . . .	Gallons and Value	6d. per gallon
„ „ in bottle . . . . .	Dozs. reputed Qrts. and Value . . . . .	1s. per dozen
Manure . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Matches (large boxes) . . . . .	Gross of Boxes . . . . .	2s. per gross
„ (small boxes) . . . . .	Gross of Boxes . . . . .	1s. per gross
Meal: Corn, Oil, or Oat . . . . .	Weight and Value	2s. per 100 lb.
Meat, fresh . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
„ salted and dried, includ- ing preserved in tins . . . . .	Value . . . . .	5s. per 100 lb.

## OFFICIAL IMPORT LIST (continued)

Description of Article	Denomination	Duty
Medicinal Extracts and Preparations of all kinds . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Mineral Waters, including Soda Water, Ginger Ale, &c. . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Molasses . . . .	Gallons and Value	1d. per gallon
Muskets, Guns, Pistols, Fowling Pieces, Gun Barrels, and Gun Stocks . . . .	Number and Value	7½ per cent.
Musical Instruments . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Oats . . . .	Bushels and Value	6d. per bushel
Oil—Cocoanut . . . .	Gallons and Value	9d. per gallon
Cotton Seed . . . .	Gallons and Value	1s. per gallon
Lard . . . .	Gallons and Value	1s. per gallon
Olive . . . .	Gallons and Value	1s. per gallon
Paraffin . . . .	Gallons and Value	2½d. per gallon
Petroleum . . . .	Gallons and Value	2½d. per gallon
Sperm . . . .	Gallons and Value	1s. per gallon
Other oils used for cooking	Gallons and Value	1s. per gallon
All other kinds . . . .	Gallons and Value	9d. per gallon
Oilmeal and Cake . . . .	Weight and Value	2s. per 100 lb.
Oleomargarine, Butterine, &c. . .	Weight and Value	½d. per lb.
Opium, including all goods, wares, or merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium or any preparation thereof, except Tincture of Opium for medicinal purposes	Weight and Value	10s. per lb.
Paper . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Perry; see Malt Liquor		
Peas, dried . . . .	Bushels and Value	6d. per bushel
Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Plants of all kinds . . . .	Value . . . .	Free
Pollard . . . .	Bushels and Value	7½ per cent.
Printing Presses, Types, Rules, Spaces, and all Printing Accessories . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Puncheons (new) . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Quicksilver . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Racehorses and Circus Animals, &c. . . .	Description and Value . . . .	Free (if exported within 6 months)
Rice . . . .	Weight and Value	2s. per 100 lb.
Ropes and Cordage . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Rosin, Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine . . . .	Value . . . .	7½ per cent.
Salt (fine) . . . .	Weight and Value	7½ per cent.

OFFICIAL IMPORT LIST (*continued*)

Description of Article	Denomination	Duty
Salt (coarse) . . . . .	Barrels and Value	2d. per barrel
Sewing Machines and all Parts and Accessories thereof . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Shipbuilding Materials and Accessories of all kinds . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Snuff . . . . .	Weight and Value	7½ per cent.
Soap . . . . .	Weight and Value	2s. per 100 lb.
Specie, Gold . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
" Silver . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
" Copper . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Spirits—Brandy, Whisky, and other kinds, except Perfumed or Methylated Spirits . . . . .	Gallons and Value	6s. per proof gallon by Syke's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any and for each and every degree of strength greater or less than the strength of proof
Gin and Rum . . . . .	Gallons and Value	5s. per proof gallon by Syke's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any and for each and every degree of strength greater or less than the strength of proof
Sweetened Spirits, Bitters, Liqueurs, and Cordials . . . . .	Gallons and Value	5s. per liquid gal.
Perfumed or Methylated Spirits . . . . .	Gallons and Value	7½ per cent.
Starch (except Arrowroot) . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Stationery . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Steam and Power Engines and Machines, Machinery and Apparatus, and all necessary Parts and Appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or the communication of motive power thereto . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Straw . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Sugar (Refined and Crystals) . . . . .	Weight and Value	5s. per 100 lb.
Sugar (Muscovado) . . . . .	Weight and Value	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances . . . . .	Description and Value . . . . .	Free
Syrup . . . . .	Gallons and Value	7½ per cent.
Tallow . . . . .	Weight and Value	4s. per 100 lb.

OFFICIAL IMPORT LIST (*continued*)

Description of Article	Denomination	Duty
Tea . . . . .	Weight and Value	6d. per lb.
Telegraph Wire, Telegraphic, Telephonic, and Electrical Apparatus and Appliances of all kinds for communication and illumination . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Textile Manufactures of all kinds, Wearing Apparel of all kinds, Haberdashery . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Timber—sawn or hewn . . . . .	Superficial Feet and Value	10s. per 1,000 ft.
Shingles . . . . .	Thousand and Value . . . . .	8s. per 1,000
Spars . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Tombstones and Grave Railings . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Tobacco . . . . .	Weight and Value	9d. per lb.
" Long Cigars . . . . .	Weight and Value	1s. per lb.
" Other Cigars . . . . .	Weight and Value	5s. per lb.
" Cigarettes . . . . .	Weight and Value	4s. per lb.
Trees and Plants of all kinds . . . . .	Value . . . . .	Free
Trunks and Canisters (new) . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Vegetables : Fresh, viz : —Garlic Onions Plantains Potatoes—English " Sweet Tapias Yams Unenumerated	Value . . . . .	Free
Watches . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Wines, except Medicated Wines . . . . .	Gallons and Value	25 per cent.
Wines, Medicated . . . . .	Gallons and Value	7½ per cent.
Wire for fences . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Works of Art not imported for sale . . . . .	Full description and Value . . . . .	Free
Zinc, Tin, and Lead in sheets . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.
Raw Material, unenumerated : (a) Textile . . . . . (b) Metal . . . . . (c) Other . . . . .	Value . . . . . Value . . . . . Value . . . . .	7½ per cent. 7½ per cent. 7½ per cent.
Manufactured Articles, unenumerated : (a) Textile . . . . . (b) Metal . . . . . (c) Other . . . . .	Value . . . . . Value . . . . . Value . . . . .	7½ per cent. 7½ per cent. 7½ per cent.
Food and Drink Supplies, unenumerated . . . . .	Value . . . . .	7½ per cent.

**Prohibitions.**—The following Goods, Wares, and Merchandise are absolutely prohibited from being imported:—Indecent or obscene Prints, Paintings, Books, Cards, lithographic or other Engravings, or other indecent or obscene Articles. Any goods or articles prohibited by Order in Council under section 79 of the 'Customs Ordinance 1894.'

**NOTE**—Under Ordinance No. 17 of 1895 an additional import duty of one-tenth of all duties set forth above was levied during the year 1896.

### EXPORT DUTIES

				s.	d.
Cocoa	per cwt. or fractional part	.	.	0	5
Cotton	"	"	"	0	4
Cotton Seed	"	"	"	0	2
Logwood	"	"	"	0	2
Spices	"	"	"	1	0

### EXPORT LIST

**OFFICIAL EXPORT LIST of Produce and Merchandise exported from Grenada, showing the Description and Denominations to be stated in the Shipping Bills and Outward Manifests**

Description of Goods	Particulars required
Bread, of all kinds . . . .	Barrels and Value.
Bullion, Gold . . . .	Value.
" Silver . . . .	Value.
Butter . . . .	Weight and Value.
Candles . . . .	Weight and Value.
Charcoal . . . .	Bags and Value.
Cheese . . . .	Weight and Value.
Coal . . . .	Tons and Value
Cocoa . . . .	Number of bags, Weight per Bag, Value, and Duty.
Cocoanuts . . . .	Number and Value.
Cocoanut Fibre . . . .	Weight and Value.
Coffee . . . .	Number of bags, Weight per bag, and Value.
Corn . . . .	Barrels and Value.
Cotton, raw . . . .	Weight, Value, and Duty.
Cotton Seed . . . .	Weight, Value, and Duty.
Earthen and Glass Ware, . . . .	Value.
Eggs . . . .	Number and Value.
Farine and Manioc . . . .	Weight and Value.
Firewood . . . .	Cords and Value.
Fish, dried, pickled, or preserved . . . .	Weight and Value.
Flour, Wheaten . . . .	Barrels and Value.
Fruit, fresh, viz.:—Bananas . . . .	Number of Bunches and Value.
Grape Fruit . . . .	Number and Value.
Limes and . . . .	
Lemons . . . .	Number of Packages and Value.



Description of Goods	Particulars required
Oranges . . . . .	Number of Packages and Value.
Pineapples . . . . .	Number and Value.
Unenumerated . . . . .	Value.
Fruits, dried . . . . .	Value.
Furniture . . . . .	Value.
Gunpowder . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Guns and Pistols . . . . .	Number and Value.
Hardware . . . . .	Value.
Hides, raw . . . . .	Value.
Honey . . . . .	Value.
Lard . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Lime Juice . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
Live Stock, viz.:—Asses . . . . .	Number and Value.
Bulls, Cows, and Oxen . . . . .	Number and Value.
Goats . . . . .	Number and Value.
Horses . . . . .	Number and Value.
Mules . . . . .	Number and Value.
Pigs . . . . .	Number and Value.
Poultry . . . . .	Number and Value.
Sheep . . . . .	Number and Value.
Unenumerated . . . . .	Number and Value.
Logwood . . . . .	Weight, Value, and Duty.
Machinery . . . . .	Value.
Malt Liquor, in wood . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
„ in bottles . . . . .	Dozen Quarts and Value.
Manure . . . . .	Value.
Matches . . . . .	Gross and Value.
Meal or other Flour, not wheaten . . . . .	Barrels and Value.
Meat, salted and dried . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Medicines and medical preparations . . . . .	Value.
Molasses . . . . .	Number and Description of packages, Gallons, and Value.
Nuts—Cashew . . . . .	Number and Description of packages, and Value.
Cocoanuts . . . . .	Number and Value.
Ground-Nuts . . . . .	Barrels and Value.
Kola . . . . .	Number and Description of packages, and Value.
Oils, viz.:—Cotton Seed . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
Petroleum . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
Whale . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
All others . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
Oleomargarine, and similar compounds . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Opium . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Packages and Bottles (empty) . . . . .	Value.
Peas, dried . . . . .	Barrels and Value.
Plants and Seeds . . . . .	Value.
Rice . . . . .	Weight and Value.

Description of Goods	Particulars required
Soap . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Specie, Gold . . . . .	Value.
" Silver . . . . .	Value.
" Copper . . . . .	Value.
Spices <sup>1</sup> —Nutmegs . . . . .	Number and Description of Packages, Weight, Value, and Duty.
Others . . . . .	Description of Spice, Number and Description of Packages, Weight, Value and Duty.
Spirits and Cordials—Rum . . . . .	Gallons, Proof, and Value.
All other . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
Starch . . . . .	Description and Value.
Sugar, viz.:—Muscovado . . . . .	Number and Description of Packages, Weight, and Value.
Vacuum Pan . . . . .	Number and Description of Packages, Weight, and Value.
Centrifugal . . . . .	Number and Description of Packages, Weight, and Value.
Refined . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Timber . . . . .	Description and Value.
Textile Manufactures, Wearing Apparel, and Haberdashery . . . . .	Value.
Tobacco, viz.:—Cigars and Cigarettes . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Other manufactured . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Unmanufactured . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Turtle, live . . . . .	Number and Value.
Turtles shell . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Vegetables, fresh (including ground provisions) . . . . .	Description and Value.
Wines, in wood . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
" in bottles . . . . .	Gallons and Value.
Wool . . . . .	Weight and Value.
Raw Materials, unenumerated :	
(a) Textile . . . . .	Value.
(b) Metal . . . . .	Value.
(c) Other . . . . .	Value.
Manufactured articles, unenumerated :	
(a) Textile . . . . .	Value.
(b) Metal . . . . .	Value.
(c) Other . . . . .	Value.
Food and Drink supplies, unenumerated . . . . .	Value.

<sup>1</sup> Exporters of spices in steamers are required by law to deliver to the steamer's agent an export declaration made before the Treasurer or a revenue officer within three days after the steamer's departure; a penalty not exceeding £2 is enforced for non-compliance with this rule.

**TAXES, LICENCES, FEES, &c.****Land and House Tax**

Upon land, per acre or fractional part <sup>1</sup>	£	s.	d.
„ houses assessed at £10 annual rental and under <sup>2</sup>	1	0	0
„ „ „ more than £10 annual rental <sup>2</sup>	£6	per cent.	

These taxes are collected by the Government in respect of buildings outside the boundaries of the towns; houses within the towns are rated by the Town and Parochial Boards.

**Licences****SALE OF LIQUOR**

For every wholesale liquor licence—half-year	£	s.	d.
„ „ bottle licence—half-year	8	0	0
„ „ retail town licence (a) St. George's, Grenville, Gouyave—half-year	24	0	0
„ „ retail town licence (b) Hillsborough, Sauteurs, and Victoria—half-year	40	0	0
„ „ retail country licence—half-year	32	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ (within a mile of the boundaries of any town)—	16	0	0
(a) St. George, Grenville, and Gouyave—half-year	28	0	0
(b) Hillsborough, Victoria, and Sauteurs	22	0	0
„ „ retail malt and wine licence—half-year	5	0	0
„ „ steamer licence—half-year	2	0	0
„ „ occasional licence (for each day)	10	0	0

**STILLS**

For every licence for distilling spirits (annual), for every twenty-five gallons or fractional part thereof of the working capacity of the still	1	0	0
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**COCOA AND NUTMEGS**

For every licence to purchase cocoa and nutmegs (half-yearly)	1	0	0
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**ANIMALS, VEHICLES, &c.**

For every carriage drawn by two or more horses (half-yearly)	1	0	0
„ „ carriage drawn by one horse	0	10	0
„ „ cart	0	5	0
„ „ boat, for each foot of the measurement from stem to stern	0	0	3
„ „ gun	0	5	0

<sup>1</sup> The tax on holdings exceeding 100 acres and used solely for pasturing stock may be reduced to not less than 9d. an acre by the Governor in Council on certain conditions.

<sup>2</sup> Buildings used exclusively for plantation purposes are exempt.

	£	s.	d.
For every stallion <sup>1</sup> . . . . . (half-yearly)	1	0	0
" " mare or gelding <sup>1</sup> . . . . . "	0	5	0
" " mule <sup>1</sup> . . . . . "	0	3	9
" " ass <sup>1</sup> . . . . . "	0	2	6
" " dog kept in town <sup>1</sup> . . . . . "	0	2	0
" " license to act as auctioneer <sup>1</sup> . . . . . "	5	0	0
" " license to sell or dispense drugs . . . . . "	5	0	0
" " license to work as a boatman, porter, or jobber <sup>1</sup> . . . . . "	0	2	0

### Excise Duty on Spirits

On every gallon of proof by Sikes' hydrometer . . . . . 0 4 0  
 And so on in proportion for any and for each and every degree of strength greater or less than the strength of proof.

### Warehouse Rent

(The following charges are per calendar month.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread, per barrel or bag . . . . .	0	1	Soap, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1
Butter, per firkin . . . . .	0	1	Tea, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	4
Cider, Perry, Malt, per hogs-head . . . . .	0	4	Tobacco (leaf) and Snuff, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	4
Cider, Perry, Malt, per barrel . . . . .	0	2	Cigars, per 1,000 . . . . .	0	1
" " " per dozen . . . . .	0	1	Wine in wood, per hogshead . . . . .	0	6
Candles, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1	" in bottle, per dozen . . . . .	0	1
Cheese, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1	Sugar, refined, crushed, or Muscovado, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1
Coffee and Cocoa, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1	Spirits in bottle, per dozen . . . . .	0	1
Corn or Grain, per bushel . . . . .	0	1	" " per puncheon . . . . .	1	0
Cod, Haddock, scale or dry fish, per quintal . . . . .	0	1	Spirits in bottle, per hogshead . . . . .	0	6
Fish, pickled, per barrel . . . . .	0	2	Spirits in bottle, per smaller package . . . . .	0	3
Flour or Meal, per barrel . . . . .	0	1			
Lard, per firkin . . . . .	0	1			
Meat, salted, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1			
Rice, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1			

With the exception that spirits of the strength of 20 per cent. over proof and upwards made locally may be stored for a period of not less than three years free of rent.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
On every case of Kerosene stored in the Petroleum Warehouse . . . . .	0	0½	On every keg of Gunpowder stored in the Magazine . . . . .	0	3

Goods landed from steamers the property of importers residing in St. George's, or within two miles thereof, are allowed to remain in the warehouses free of charge for *three days* after the day on which they are landed; Sundays and public holidays not included in the computation.

In the case of importers residing beyond the aforesaid limits such goods are allowed to remain in the warehouses free of charge for *six days* after

<sup>1</sup> In the town of St. George's the Town Board levies these licences.

the day on which they are landed; Sundays and public holidays not included in the computation.

All goods not entered for payment of duty or for bond within the above specified periods are charged three times the ordinary rates for each month or part of a month they remain in the warehouses.

The Treasurer may, in his discretion, allow an importer to remove his goods after the delays specified on the payment of a less number of rates.

### Coasting Vessels

For every certificate of registration of a vessel to trade coastwise . . . £ 10 0

### Water Rates

(Under the St. Paul's and Richmond Hill Districts Water Supply Ordinances.)

	£	s.	d.
On every £100 of the assessed annual rental of houses and buildings exceeding £10 per annum within 500 yards on either side of the main line of pipe, commencing at a distance of 500 yards on the Les Avocats side from the first public standpipe erected on the St. David's Road, and up to the St. George's Town boundary, the sum of . . . . .	6	0	0
On all houses and buildings within the above area of and below the annual value of £10 . . . . .	0	5	0

And further, for every house service laid on to any premises within the area above defined, 2½ per cent. on the assessed annual rental.

### Telephone Rents

Telephones are connected with the several Government Exchanges on payment of the following annual rates of rental, which are payable in advance either yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly:—

	£	s.	d.
For the first telephone—			
Bell and Blake instrument with one receiver . . . . .	6	0	0
Long-distance set (for desk or wall) with two receivers . . . . .	7	4	0
For the second telephone—			
Long-distance set . . . . .	6	0	0
For the third telephone—			
Long-distance set . . . . .	5	8	0
And for each additional telephone over the third . . . . .	5	2	0
Telephones switched on to an arc instrument in the same premises	3	12	0

Lines within town boundaries, or within a radius of half a mile of the St. David's Police Station, are laid free of charge; beyond those limits renters either refund cost of construction or pay interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

A vessel at anchor in the Carenage may be connected with the St. George's Exchange upon payment in advance of the following rates of rent:—

For the first day . . . . .	0	5	0
„ every subsequent day . . . . .	0	1	0

No rent is payable in respect of a man-of-war so connected,

Messages are received at the Exchanges from 6 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M., for transmission to renters or others, on payment in advance of the following charges :—

Within the boundaries of a town, or within half a mile of St. David's Police Station . . . . .	£	s.	d.
Beyond those limits . . . . .	0	1	3
	0	1	6

From 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., when the Post Offices are open for the transaction of business, messages are received thereat for transmission on prepayment in stamps of the following rates :—

Within the boundaries of a town or within half a mile of St. David's Police Station . . . . .	0	0	10
Beyond those limits . . . . .	0	1	3

Messages forwarded after the business hours of the Exchanges must be paid for in advance at the following rates :—

If sent by renters—2s. 6d. for the messenger only.

If sent by non-renters—a fee of 1s. 6d. for the message, and 2s. 6d. for the messenger.

### Stamp Duties

Admission to act as a Barrister . . . . .	26	5	0
"    "    Attorney or Solicitor . . . . .	15	15	0
Agreements—Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement under hand only, where the subject-matter thereof is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25 . . . . .	0	1	0
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50 . . . . .	0	4	0
£50 and not exceeding £100 . . . . .	0	8	0
And for each additional £15 or part thereof . . . . .	0	2	0
Exemptions—Agreement for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.			
Agreement relating to the wages of any seaman on board of any vessel using the Ports of this Colony.			
Agreement relating to the sale or purchase of any goods, wares, or merchandise.			
Agreement for the rental of Government Telephones.			
Appraisement of goods over the value of £10 . . . . .	0	1	0
Articles of clerkship or contract executed in order to admission as a Barrister or Solicitor . . . . .	1	0	0
Assignment of Property, real or personal, not otherwise charged under this Ordinance, where the value does not exceed £50 . . . . .	0	2	0
Exceeding £50, for each additional £50 or part thereof . . . . .	0	2	0
Attorney, Letter or Power of ; see Power of Attorney.			
Award—Whether made by Agreement or under the order of a Court or otherwise :			
Where the amount exceeds £10 and does not exceed £25 . . . . .	0	1	0
"    "    25    "    "    50 . . . . .	0	2	0
"    "    50    "    "    100 . . . . .	0	4	0
"    "    100    "    "    200 . . . . .	0	8	0
And for each additional £50 or part thereof . . . . .	0	2	0

Bank notes—On every licence to issue or re-issue Bank Notes . . . . .	£	s.	d.
Banker's Cheque—On every cheque on any Bank or Banking Company in this Colony . . . . .	60	0	0
Exemption—Cheques drawn by the Treasurer on Government Account . . . . .	0	0	1

**Bill of Exchange:**

Payable on demand or at or after sight . . . . .	0	0	1
Of any other kind whatsoever and Promissory Notes (and herein shall be included I.O.U's and other acknowledgments of indebtedness) drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed or in any manner negotiated within this Colony:			

For any sum exceeding £1 and not exceeding £10 . . . . .	0	0	2
" " " 10 " " 25 . . . . .	0	0	3
" " " 25 " " 50 . . . . .	0	0	6
" " " 50 " " 75 . . . . .	0	0	9
" " " 75 " " 100 . . . . .	0	1	0

For each additional £25 or part thereof . . . . .	0	0	3
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*Exemption*—Bills drawn by or payable to the Government.

Bills of Lading—Each copy except the Master's . . . . .	0	0	1
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**Bills of Sale:**

Absolute . . . . .	0	10	0
By way of Security . . . . .	0	5	0

**Bonds:**

For the payment of any sum of money not exceeding £50 . . . . .	0	2	6
" " " over £50 and not exceeding £100 . . . . .	0	5	0
For each additional £100 or part thereof . . . . .	0	2	6
Bottomry Bond . . . . .	0	5	0
Bonds of Indemnity or other Bonds not being for the payment of a specific sum of money . . . . .	0	10	0

*Exemptions*—Bonds, Debentures, and all other obligations whatsoever, whether under seal or under hand only, given by the Government to secure the repayment of money.

Bonds under the Infirm Paupers and Immigrants Regulation Ordinance, 1896.

**Certificates—Of Admission to practise at the Bar of this Colony; see Admission.**

Of landing of goods imported . . . . .	0	0	3
Of Naturalisation . . . . .	3	0	0
Of any Birth, Marriage, or Death . . . . .	0	1	0

Charter Party—On every Charter Party or Copy . . . . .	0	5	0
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Cheque; see Banker's Cheque.

Contract; see Agreement.

**Conveyance or Transfer on sale of Real Property—Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £10 . . . . .**

Where it exceeds £10 and does not exceed £25 . . . . .	0	1	0
For each additional £25 or part thereof . . . . .	0	2	6

Counterpart; see Duplicate.





# FEES

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	£	s.	d.
Notarial Act of any kind whatsoever, except a Protest of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note . . . . .	0	1	0
Partnership, Articles or other agreement for. . . . .	2	0	0
Policy of Insurance; Life. On all Policies executed or issued in this Colony—For every £100 or part thereof of the amount insured . . . . .	0	1	0
Fire, &c.—For any payment agreed to be made by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property in this Colony by fire or otherwise . . . . .	0	0	1
Receipt or discharge for any payment made or expenditure incurred by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property in this Colony by fire or otherwise . . . . .	At the rate of one-half per cent.		
Power or letter of Attorney or Substitution . . . . .	0	10	0
Promissory Note; see Bill of Exchange.			
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration—Where the value of the personal property in the Colony (including moneys payable under any Policy of Insurance on the life of the deceased), without any deduction for debts, exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50 . . . . .	0	10	0
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 . . . . .	1	0	0
For each additional £25 or part thereof . . . . .	0	5	0
Protest of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note . . . . .	0	1	0
Receipt or discharge for the payment of £1 and upwards . . . . .	0	0	1
<i>Exemption</i> —All receipts given by the Treasurer or by any public Officer in the execution of his duty.			
Release; see Mortgage.			
Return made by persons licensed under the Excise Ordinance or the Liquor Licence Ordinance . . . . .	0	0	6
Surrender; see Lease.			

## Fees of the Governor

[The fees payable to the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Magistrates, are paid by stamps, and form part of the general revenue of the Colony; those payable to other officers form part of their emoluments.]

	£	s.	d.
For the great seal . . . . .	1	1	0
„ signature and seal at arms . . . . .	0	10	0
„ every marriage license . . . . .	1	1	0

## Fees of the Colonial Secretary

For drawing, taking, and filing bond for every marriage license, and for drawing and making out every such marriage license, certifying and passing same, and attending Governor with same for signature and seal . . . . .	0	15	0
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## Fees of Registrars of Births, &c.

(Payable to the Colonial Secretary as Registrar-General, and to the District Registrars.)

For every search . . . . .	0	1	0
For every certificate . . . . .	0	2	0

**Fees of the Registrar of Shipping and Shipping Master, and of  
the Admeasurer of Shipping, for services performed under  
'The Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1854'**

	£	s.	d.
Registering vessel and granting certificate . . . . .	0	10	0
Issuing form of bill of sale or mortgage . . . . .	0	2	0
" " declaration . . . . .	0	2	0
Endorsing change of owners . . . . .	0	4	0
" " master—under 10 tons . . . . .	0	1	0
" " master—over 10 tons . . . . .	0	2	0
Entry of transfer by bill of sale . . . . .	0	5	0
" mortgage . . . . .	0	5	0
Transfer of registry to another port . . . . .	0	10	0
Granting a certificate of mortgage or sale . . . . .	0	10	0
Inspecting register . . . . .	0	1	0
Sales or mortgage before registrar under certificate . . . . .	0	10	0
Certified copy of a document . . . . .	0	4	0
Granting provisional certificate of registry . . . . .	0	5	0
Form of revocation . . . . .	0	5	0
Other certificates connected with registration . . . . .	0	5	0
Endorsements on mortgages . . . . .	0	5	0
Granting new certificate of registry . . . . .	0	10	0
Transfer of vessels or shares therein . . . . .	0	10	0
Transmission of shares by death, bankruptcy, or marriage . . . . .	0	10	0
Proof of such transmission . . . . .	0	5	0
Registration of transmitted share . . . . .	0	5	0
Transfer of mortgages . . . . .	0	5	0
Transmission of interest in mortgage by death, bankruptcy, or marriage . . . . .	0	5	0
Entry of transmitted mortgage . . . . .	0	5	0
In case of loss of certificate of mortgage or sale . . . . .	0	5	0
Alterations in vessels to be registered . . . . .	0	5	0
On alteration, if registry anew required . . . . .	0	10	0
Fresh registry on change of owners . . . . .	0	10	0
Engagement or discharge of each seaman . . . . .	0	2	0
" " " mate or steward . . . . .	0	3	0
Deposit of ship's articles . . . . .	0	2	6

**FOR MEASURING SURVEYORS**

Measurement of tonnage for each measured transverse section . . . . .	0	10	6
Certificate of survey of identity where the measurement of tonnage is not required . . . . .	0	10	6

**Fees of the Pilot of St. George's Harbour**

For pilotage into or out of the harbour of St. George's:

Ships under 50 tons . . . . .	0	7	6
" of 50 tons and under 200 tons . . . . .	0	15	0
" of 200 tons and under 400 tons . . . . .	1	1	0
" of 400 tons and upwards . . . . .	1	10	0

### Fees of Revenue Officers

For attending and receiving cargo landed from or shipped into any steamer or ship before or after the hours for general attendance of revenue officers:—

Where the extra time does not exceed three hours, for each	£	s.	d.
hour or fractional part of an hour . . . . .	0	4	0
For all extra time after the first three hours, for each hour			
or fractional part of an hour . . . . .	0	2	0
For storing rum arriving at a warehouse after 4 p.m. . . . .	0	2	6

### Fees of Wreck Receivers

*(The Wreck Receivers receive only such portion of these fees as may be awarded by the Governor-in-Council.)*

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship which may be or may have been in distress, a fee not exceeding . . . . . 1 0 0

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than £2 be charged for all examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the receiver to the Governor or Treasurer, a sum not exceeding . . . . . 1 0 0

For wreck taken by the receiver into his custody, a percentage of 5 per cent. upon the value thereof.

But so that in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed £20.

In cases where any services are rendered by a receiver in respect of any ship in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, he shall receive the following fees instead of a percentage, that is to say:—

If such ship with her cargo equals or exceeds in value £600, the sum of £2 for the first, and the sum of £1 for every subsequent, day during which the receiver is employed on such service; but, if such ship with her cargo is less in value than £600, one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.

### Fees of Health Officers

For each bill of health issued to a steamship or other ship, excepting ships of war and sloops and schooners . . . . .	8	0
For each bill of health issued to a sloop or to a schooner . . . . .	4	0
For each certificate issued under the authority of sections 13 and 54 of the Ordinance . . . . .	8	0

### Fees of the Registrar of Building Societies

For registering any document, 6d. a folio—but in no case less than	0	2	6
„ granting certificate of incorporation . . . . .	1	1	0

For granting any other certificate required by the Ordinance . . . . .	£	s.	d.
Acting as arbitrator in any matters referred to him, for every day during which he shall be so engaged . . . . .	0	3	0
	1	1	0

### Fees of Medical Officers

(For attendance at inquests out of their district)

For attending and giving evidence at inquest alone . . . . .	1	1	0
„ making post-mortem examination, and attending and giving evidence at inquest, if on the same day . . . . .	2	2	0
„ making post-mortem examination, and attending and giving evidence at inquest, if on different days . . . . .	3	3	0
(Payable by 'labourers' for attendance and mileage)			
„ medical attendance, if at the medical officer's house or at the appointed station . . . . .	0	2	0
„ a day visit to patient's house that does not require the medical officer to travel more than one mile from the place at which he received the call . . . . .	0	3	0
„ each mile after the first, going, but not returning (provided that no charge shall exceed 3s.) . . . . .	0	1	0
„ a night visit to patient's house, <i>double fees</i> : mileage same as by day . . . . .			
„ treatment of simple fractures or dislocations . . . . .	0	12	0
„ „ compound fractures or dislocations . . . . .	1	0	0
„ amputation of finger or toe . . . . .	0	8	0
„ „ leg, arm, foot, or hand . . . . .	1	0	0
„ strangulated hernia . . . . .	1	0	0

### Fees of Petroleum Testers

For testing each set of three samples . . . . .	0	10	0
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### Fees of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures

Stamping or verifying each weight to be used with a Fairbank's patent weighing machine or other weighing machine . . . . .	0	0	6
Every certificate . . . . .	0	1	0
Stamping or verifying any weight from 2 lb. to 112 lb. inclusive . . . . .	0	0	3
„ „ each set of weights of 1 lb. and under . . . . .	0	0	6
„ „ a yard measure . . . . .	0	0	6
„ „ any measure from one gallon to one bushel inclusive . . . . .	0	0	3
„ „ any measure from $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon inclusive . . . . .	0	0	3
„ „ a spring balance . . . . .	0	1	0

### Fees of Clergymen for Registration Duties

For registering a marriage, and transmitting the duplicate original to the Colonial Secretary . . . . .	0	4	0
„ every general search not directed to any particular entry . . . . .	0	2	0
„ „ search for a particular entry . . . . .	0	1	0
„ „ certified copy of an entry in a marriage register . . . . .	0	4	0

### Fees payable to Land Surveyors under the Boundaries Settlement Ordinance, 1892

(Including cost of plan and memorandum)

	£	s.	d.
For surveying an acre or part of an acre . . . . .	1	0	0
" each additional acre up to ten acres . . . . .	0	7	6
" " acre over ten acres and up to fifty acres . . . . .	0	2	6
" " acre over fifty acres . . . . .	0	1	6
" line surveys, per chain . . . . .	0	1	10

Where the fees amount to less than the sum of £3 the surveyor is entitled to receive, in addition to the above fees, a mileage allowance of one shilling (1/-) a mile, computing the distance from the surveyor's office to the place where the survey is to be made; provided that the fees, together with the mileage allowance so payable, do in any such case exceed the sum of £3.

### Bailiffs' Fees under the Boundaries Settlement Ordinance, 1892

For the service of the notices required by Section 7 of the Ordinance :—

Where the parties upon whom the notices are to be served reside within one mile of the towns of St. George's, Gouyave, Sauteurs, or Hillsborough, for each notice . . . . . 0 1 0

Where the parties upon whom the notices are to be served reside beyond one mile of the towns of St. George's, Gouyave, Sauteurs, or Hillsborough, for each notice . . . . . 0 4 0

### Fees of the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands

#### SOLICITORS' FEES

For each notice . . . . .	0	12	0
" every attendance for self or clerk . . . . .	0	6	8
" each and every draft, per folio of 90 words . . . . .	0	1	0
" engrossing same . . . . .	0	0	6

#### COUNSELS' FEES

Retainer . . . . .	1	1	0
For every attendance . . . . .	0	15	0
" settling and signing . . . . .	4	4	0
Fee on argument . . . . .	5	5	0
Special retainer for counsel attending from abroad, if deemed necessary by the Court . . . . .	26	5	0
Fee on argument . . . . .	5	5	0

#### REGISTRAR'S FEES

For recording all proceedings in a cause, per folio . . . . .	0	1	0
" every copy or manuscript, per folio . . . . .	0	1	0
" certificate . . . . .	0	8	0
" every writ . . . . .	0	4	0
" each oath administered . . . . .	0	1	6
" every order, judgment, or decree . . . . .	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
For taxing costs . . . . .	0	16	0
„ each reference and report thereon . . . . .	1	10	0
„ „ writ or order executed . . . . .	0	16	0
„ „ oath in court . . . . .	0	1	6
„ every order, judgment, or decree . . . . .	1	1	0

All postage paid is allowed on taxation.

### Fees of the Escheat Court

#### ESCHEATOR-GENERAL

For each summons or warrant . . . . .	0	3	0
„ issuing precept, in every case . . . . .	0	10	0

£5 on all escheats of the value of £100 and under.

3 per cent. additional on all escheats between £100 and £500.

2 per cent. additional on all escheats between £500 and £1,000.

The 3 per cent. to be calculated upon each £100 after the first up to £500; and the 2 per cent. to be calculated upon each £100 after £500.

#### JURORS

Each juror appearing on summons, each case . . . . .	0	4	2
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### Fees of Police Magistrates' Courts

For every summons or warrant in every matter which the justice or justices has or have power to hear and determine summarily	0	2	0
„ every warrant of distress . . . . .	0	2	6
„ every recognisance to keep peace or be of good behaviour . . . . .	0	5	0
„ every affidavit or declaration in any private matter in or relating to which the justice or justices is or are empowered to administer oaths or take declaration, not being a matter relating to the importation or exportation of goods or produce, or which the justice or justices is or are authorised summarily to adjudicate upon, or relating to any felony or misdemeanour . . . . .	0	2	6

### Fees on Appeals from Magistrates' Courts

#### MAGISTRATES

For every recognisance . . . . .	0	5	0
„ copy of any proceedings, per folio of 90 words . . . . .	0	0	3

#### REGISTRAR

For every certificate . . . . .	0	2	0
„ writ of subpoena <i>ad testificandum</i> . . . . .	0	2	0
„ each name therein . . . . .	0	0	4
„ every affidavit . . . . .	0	1	0
„ proceedings on forfeited recognisances . . . . .	0	3	6
„ service of subpoena <i>ad testificandum</i> , each name . . . . .	0	0	4

And 6d. per mile going and coming.

„ service on board ship, or in the Grenadines, all actual outlay, in addition to fees, but without mileage.

## Fees of Petty Debt Courts

	£	s.	d.
For every summons with one name . . . . .	0	1	0
„ every other name in every summons . . . . .	0	0	3
„ the service of every summons . . . . .	0	1	0
„ hearing every complaint . . . . .	0	2	6
„ every search in books to be kept under this Ordinance, with copy of entry, if required . . . . .	0	1	0
„ every order directed or authorised by this Ordinance other than judgment or conviction . . . . .	0	0	6
„ every writ of execution . . . . .	0	2	6
„ execution of every execution . . . . .	0	2	6
„ every recognisance on appeal . . . . .	0	2	6
„ application for sale of realty . . . . .	0	2	0
Allowances to witnesses summoned :—			
For each day of attendance . . . . .	1s. to	0	10 0
To a witness residing in Carriacou and attending in Grenada, and <i>vice versa</i> , for travelling expenses, a sum not exceeding .	0	10	0

## FEES AND ALLOWANCES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

## FEES TAKEN BY THE REGISTRAR.

## Summonses, Writs, Notices, Commissions, and Warrants—On

sealing a Writ of Summons for commencement of an Action . . . . .	£	s.	d.
On sealing a Concurrent, renewed, or amended „ . . . .	0	10	0
„ sealing a notice in lieu of service of Writ . . . . .	0	2	0
„ sealing a Writ of Execution (Seizure and Sale) . . . .	0	2	0
„ sealing a Writ of possession or delivery . . . . .	0	5	0
„ sealing a Writ of Mandamus or Injunction . . . . .	0	5	0
„ sealing an Interpleader Summons . . . . .	0	5	0
„ sealing a Writ of Subpoena not exceeding three persons .	0	2	0
For every additional name . . . . .	0	0	8
On sealing or issuing any other Writ or Warrant . . . .	0	2	0
„ sealing or issuing a commission to take evidence . . .	1	0	0
„ Commission to take oaths and affirmations in the Supreme Court . . . . .	2	0	0
„ any other commission . . . . .	0	10	0
„ sealing Summons to attend at Chambers . . . . .	0	2	0
„ sealing or signing any other document, not otherwise charged . . . . .	0	2	0

NOTE—Only one half of the above fees are to be taken in the Summary Jurisdiction.

<i>Appearances</i> —On entering an appearance, for each person .	0	2	0
<i>Copies</i> —On examining a copy and marking same as an Office copy, per folio . . . . .	0	0	2
On making a copy and marking same as an office copy, per folio . . . . .	0	0	6
„ a copy in a foreign language . . . . .	actual		cost
„ a copy of a plan, map, section, drawing, photograph, or diagram . . . . .	actual		cost

	£	s.	d.
<i>Attendances.</i> —On an application, with or without Subpœna, for any officer to attend as a witness or to produce any record or document to be given in evidence beyond the Court House (in addition to the reasonable expenses of the Officer), for each day or part of a day . . . . .	0	7	6
<i>Oaths, &amp;c.</i> —On taking an affidavit or an Affirmation or Attestation upon honour in lieu of an affidavit, or a declaration, for each deponent . . . . .	0	3	0
And in addition thereto, for each exhibit therein referred to and required to be marked . . . . .	0	1	0
<i>Filing.</i> —On filing a special case, caveat, or petition of right . . . . .	0	5	0
On filing any other document . . . . .	0	1	0
(This fee is not to be charged on a document on which a stamp for filing is required under the Stamp Ordinance, 1882.)			
<i>Certificates.</i> —On any certificate, unless otherwise provided . . . . .	0	2	0
(This does not apply to a certificate of purchase of Land under sec. 315 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)			
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i> —On an application to search for an appearance or affidavit and inspecting the same . . . . .	0	1	0
On an application to search an index and inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, or to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production pursuant to an order, per hour or part of an hour . . . . .	0	1	0
<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i> —On every witness sworn and examined by an officer of the Court at his office (including oath), for each hour or part of a hour . . . . .	0	5	0
On an examination of witnesses so sworn and examined by such officer, away from his office (in addition to the reasonable expenses of the officer), for each hour or part of an hour . . . . .	0	7	6
(These fees do not apply to the examination of witnesses for the purpose of any inquiry, taxation of costs, or other proceedings before the officer)			
<i>Payments into or out of Court.</i> —On payment of money into Court . . . . .	0	2	6
On payment of money out of Court (in addition to stamp on receipt) . . . . .	0	2	6
(This does not apply to proceeds of execution.)			
<i>Hearing.</i> —On entering or setting down, or re-entering or re-setting down, a cause for hearing or trial, including a demurrer, special case, or petition . . . . .	0	5	0
<i>Judgment, Decrees, and Orders.</i> —On drawing up and recording a judgment or decree, whether on the original hearing of a cause or upon further consideration, or by default, ex parte, or by confession, including an order on the hearing of a special case . . . . .	0	5	0
On sealing or signing any other order, if in Court . . . . .	0	5	0
On ditto, if in Chambers . . . . .	0	2	6
On a copy of a plan, map, section, drawing, photograph, or diagram required to accompany any order . . . . .			actual cost



	£	s.	d.
<i>Taking Accounts.</i> —On taking an account of a receiver, guardian, consignee, bailee, manager, liquidator, or sequestrator, or of an executor, administrator, trustee, agent, solicitor, mortgagee, co-tenant, co-partner, execution creditor, or other persons liable to account, when the amount found to have been received, without deducting any payment, shall not exceed £200. . . . .	0	2	0
When such amount shall exceed £200, for every £50 or fraction of £50 . . . . .	0	0	6
<i>Taxation of Costs.</i> —For taxing a Bill of Costs where the amount allowed does not exceed £8 . . . . .	0	2	0
Where the amount allowed exceeds £8, for every £2 or fraction thereof . . . . .	0	0	6
For a certificate of the result . . . . .	0	1	0
<i>Service of Documents.</i> —On service of any Writ of Summons, Notice, or other document by an officer of the Court . . . . .	0	1	0
At a greater distance than one mile from the Court House, for every extra mile or part of a mile in addition to the above fee . . . . .	0	0	6
If in the Grenadines . . . . .	actual cost		
<i>Execution of Process and Sales of Land.</i> <sup>1</sup> —Levy fee in St. George . . . . .	0	5	0
<sup>1</sup> Levy fee in country beyond the above fee, per mile or part of a mile from the Court House . . . . .	0	1	0
<sup>1</sup> For every mule or horse levied upon, for each day that it is necessarily kept pending sale . . . . .	0	1	0
<sup>1</sup> For every cow or donkey, ditto . . . . .	0	0	9
<sup>1</sup> For every sheep, goat, or pig, ditto . . . . .	0	0	6
<sup>1</sup> Poundage on net proceeds of sale of movables, per cent. . . . .	1	0	0
Each man in possession, per diem . . . . .	0	2	0
Summoning Special Jury . . . . .	1	0	0
Poundage on net proceeds of sale of land where the amount realised is more than £10 and not more than £500, per cent. . . . .	2	0	0
And for every £100 or part thereof beyond £500, per cent. . . . .	1	0	0
(Mileage in all cases shall be calculated to a place and not to and from a place.)			
Executing Warrant of arrest on board ship if out of harbour . . . . .	1	0	0
If in harbour . . . . .	0	10	0
Executing a Writ of possession—delivery in St. George . . . . .	0	10	0
And for every mile or part of a mile from the Court House beyond the first mile, in addition to the above fee . . . . .	0	1	0
Arrest of boat or craft of 50 tons or under . . . . .	2	0	0
Arrest of vessel of more than 50 tons . . . . .	5	0	0
Executing a Writ of attachment in St. George . . . . .	0	5	0
And for every mile or part of a mile from the Court House beyond the first mile, in addition to the above fee . . . . .	0	1	0
Executing every other Warrant of arrest . . . . .	0	5	0
And for every mile or part of a mile from the Court House beyond the first mile, in addition to the above fee . . . . .	0	1	0
Certified copy of an Execution . . . . .	0	2	0
Entering satisfaction on Execution . . . . .	0	5	0
Assignment of an Execution . . . . .	0	5	0

<sup>1</sup> These fees are taken by the Registrar in money and paid by him to the bailiff.

	£	s.	d.
For a certificate of entry of satisfaction . . . . .	0	1	0
<i>Bankruptcy petitions, &amp;c.</i> —On declaration by debtor of inability to pay his debts . . . . .	0	5	0
On bankruptcy notice . . . . .	0	5	0
On petition . . . . .	1	0	0
<i>Applications for probate or administration.</i> —On petition . . . . .	1	0	0
On citation . . . . .	1	0	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —On taking acknowledgment of a deed by a married woman . . . . .	0	5	0
On taking a recognisance or bond, whether one or more recognisor or obligor, and whether entered into by all at one time or not . . . . .	0	5	0
On assignment of a bond . . . . .	0	5	0
On taking bail, and taking same off file and delivering . . . . .	0	2	0
On a Commitment . . . . .	0	5	0
On a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation, other than the taking of an account, for every hour or part of an hour . . . . .	0	5	0
On signature of Chief Justice under sec. 315 of the Code of Civil Procedure . . . . .	0	10	0
On drawing, signing, settling, or approving an advertisement . . . . .	0	2	6
On inserting advertisement in Gazette or any other Newspaper . . . . .	actual cost		

### Fees taken by Barristers and Solicitors

(Column *B* applies in proceedings in the Summary Jurisdiction, except where otherwise ordered. Column *A* applies in all other cases.)

#### SOLICITORS

	<i>A</i>		<i>B</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>Writs and Summonses.</i> —Writ of Summons for the commencement of an action . . . . .	13	4	6	8
And for endorsement of claim, if special . . . . .	3	4	3	4
Concurrent writ of summons . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Renewal of a writ of summons . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Notice of a writ for service out of jurisdiction in lieu of writ . . . . .	3	4	3	4
Writ of mandamus or injunction . . . . .	13	4	6	8
Summonses to witness, for any number of persons not exceeding three, and the same for every additional number not exceeding three . . . . .	6	8	6	8
Writ of execution or other writ to enforce any judgment or order . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Procuring a writ of execution or notice to the Registrar marked with a seal of renewal . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Any writ not included in the above . . . . .	6	8	3	4
(These fees include all endorsements and copies or Precepts for the Officer sealing them, and attendances to issue or seal.)				
Summonses to attend at Judge's Chambers . . . . .	3	4	3	4

	A.		B.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Attending to get same and duplicate sealed and to file duplicate.	6	8	3	4
<i>Services and Notices.</i> —Service, or filing in lieu of service, of any writ, summons, warrant, interrogatories, petition, order, or notice, on a party who has not entered an appearance, and if not authorised to be served by post	3	4		
If served at a distance of more than one mile from the Court House, for each mile beyond the first mile, in addition	1	0		
Where more than one attendance is necessary to effect service or to ground an application for substituted service, such further allowance may be made as the Taxing Officer shall think fit.				
For service out of the Jurisdiction such allowance is to be made as the Taxing Officer shall think fit.				
Service where an appearance has been entered on the solicitor or party	1	6		
Or if authorised to be served by post	1	0		
Where any writ, order, and notice, or any two of them, have to be served together, one fee only for service is to be allowed.				
Summons to attend at the Judge's chambers, for each copy to serve	1	0		
For preparing notice to produce or admit, and one copy	3	4		
For preparing notice of motion	2	0		
Copy for service	1	0		
For preparing any necessary or proper notice not otherwise provided for or any demand pursuant to sections 64 and 65 of the Code of Civil Procedure	1	0		
Copies for service of interrogatories and affidavits and petitions and orders, with necessary notices (if any) to accompany, per folio	0	4	0	4
(Except as otherwise provided, the allowances for services include copies for service.				
When notice of filing affidavits is required, only one notice is to be allowed for a set of affidavits filed or which ought to be filed together.)				
<i>Appearances.</i> —Entering any appearance	6	8	3	4
If entered at one time for more than one person, for every defendant beyond the first	1	0	1	0
<i>Instructions.</i> —Instructions to sue or defend	21	0	13	4
To prepare any pleading, affidavit, interrogatories, or petition, or to amend any such document, or to appeal	6	8	6	8
<i>Drawing Pleadings and other Documents.</i> —Statement of claim or Petition	10	0	5	0
Or per folio	1	0	1	0
Statement of defence	5	0	5	0
Or per folio	1	0	1	0
Counter-claim	5	0	5	0
Or per folio	1		1	0

Same as in A.

	<i>A</i>		<i>B</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Reply with or without joinder of issue, confession of defence, joinder of issue without other matter, and any other pleading (not being a petition or summons), and amendments of any pleading . . . . .	5	0	5	0
Particulars, breaches, and objections, when required, and one copy to deliver . . . . .	6	8	6	8
If more than one copy to be delivered, for each other copy, per folio . . . . .	0	4	0	4
Special case, whether original or in an action, affidavits in answer to interrogatories, and other special affidavits, special petitions and interrogatories, per folio . . . . .	1	0	1	0
Brief on trial or hearing of cause, issue of fact, assessment of damages, examination of witnesses, demurrer, special case, or petition before a Court or Judge, Commissioner, Referee, Examiner, or other officer of the Court when necessary and proper, in addition to pleadings, including necessary and proper observations, per folio . . . . .	1	0	1	0
Accounts, statements, and other documents for the Judge's Chambers when required, and fair copy to leave, per folio . . . . .	0	8	0	8
Bill of costs for taxation, including copy for the Taxing Officer, per folio . . . . .	0	8	0	8
Advertisements to be settled by Judge or Registrar, including attendance for settling . . . . .	6	8	6	8
Drawing order, judgment or decree, procuring signature of Judge or Registrar thereto, and filing (including attendances) . . . . .	13	4	6	8
Letter . . . . .	6	8	3	4
<i>Copies</i> .—Of pleadings and other documents, when no other provision is made, per folio . . . . .	0	4	0	4
<i>Perusals</i> .—Of statement of claim, statement of defence, reply, joinder of issue, and other pleading, or other material document in a suit by the solicitor of the party to whom the same is delivered . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Of amendment of any such pleading in writing . . . . .	6	8	3	4
„ interrogatories to be answered by a party by his solicitor . . . . .	6	8	3	4
„ special case by the solicitor of any party, except the one by whom it is prepared . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Of copy order to add parties, notice of defendant's claim against any person not a party to the action under section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure and of defendant's statement of defence and counter-claim served on a person not a party under section 99 of the same code, by the solicitor of the party served therewith; and in these several cases the perusal of the plaintiff's statement of claim is also to be allowed unless the solicitor has been previously allowed such perusal . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Of notice to produce and notice to admit by the solicitor of the party served . . . . .	6	8	3	4
Of affidavit in answer to interrogatories, by the solicitor of the party interrogating; and of other special affidavits . . . . .				

	A. s. d.	B. s. d.
by the solicitor of the party against whom the same can be read, per folio . . . . .	0 4	0 4
<b>Attendances.</b> —For every necessary attendance on the adverse party or his solicitor, or in Court or at the Registrar's Office, where no fee for service is charged, and where the attendance is not included in any other fee . . . . .	6 8	3 4
On examination of witnesses before any examiner, commissioner, officer, or other person . . . . .	13 4	13 4
If the examination should last more than two hours, for each additional hour . . . . .	2 6	2 6
On a summons at Judge's chambers, if opposed . . . . .	13 4	13 4
If unopposed . . . . .	6 8	3 4
On deponents being sworn, or by a solicitor or his clerk to be sworn, to an affidavit in answer to interrogatories or other special affidavit. . . . .	6 8	3 4

## COUNSEL'S FEES

Motions in Court . . . . .	£1 1 0 to £3 6 0	1 1 0
All ex parte applications to the Court when no fee is specially provided . . . . .	£1 1 0	1 1 0
On the trial of a cause or argument of a special Case or other matter, £2 2 0 and upwards, according to length of case and difficulty.		

As to refresher fees, when any cause or matter is tried or heard upon *vidæ voce* evidence in open court, if the trial extends over more than one day, and occupies either on the first only, or partly on the first and partly on a subsequent day or days, more than five hours, without being concluded, the taxing officer may allow for every clear day, subsequent to that on which the five hours shall have expired, the following fees:—

To the Senior Counsel, if two . . . . .	3 to 5 guineas.
" " Junior " " . . . . .	1 to 3 "
If only one " " . . . . .	2 to 4 "

## COSTS OF TAXATION

Where the amount of a Bill presented for taxation is reduced on taxation by one-fourth of the amount originally claimed, the costs of taxation shall be paid by the party whose bill has been so reduced.

## ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES

	Per Day.
Merchants, planters, managers of estates, officers in the public service whose salary is £200 a year or more, <sup>1</sup> clergymen, bankers, lawyers, medical men, surveyors, gentlemen . . . . .	10s.
Clerks, tradesmen, auctioneers, photographers, officers whose salary is less than £200 . . . . .	5s.
Artisans and small shopkeepers . . . . .	2s.
Small farmers, labourers, and domestic servants . . . . .	1s.

<sup>1</sup> When attending on behalf of the Crown, only travelling and such other expenses as may have been properly incurred are allowed.

Women . . . . .	Per Day.
Children . . . . .	5s. to 1s.
	6d.
(These allowances are in addition to reasonable and necessary travelling expenses, if any.)	

## PAROCHIAL RATES AND DUES

### COLLECTED BY THE SEVERAL BOARDS ON BUILDINGS OR LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWNS

Lands or buildings the property of Her Majesty or of the colony, buildings used exclusively for public charitable purposes or for public worship, and buildings used for educational purposes under the provisions of the Education Ordinance, are exempted from taxation.

#### St. George's

*General Rate.*—On the assessed average annual rental of all buildings or lands within the town . . . . . £8 per cent.

*Water Rates.*—For every £100 of the assessed rental of every habitable dwelling house and building in the town . . . . . £ s. d.  
6 0 0

*House Services.*—For every £100 of the assessed annual rental value . . . . . 2 0 0

For every 100 gallons of water supplied to any vessel in the port of St. George's (H.M.'s ships excepted) . . . . . 0 1 0

On nine-tenths of the assessed annual rental value of every habitable dwelling-house and building in the district declared by the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of Ordinance 13 of 1890 to be subject and liable to water-rates, a rate per annum not exceeding . . . . . £6 per cent.

Where a house service is supplied, an extra rate per annum of . . . . . £2½ per cent.

*Fish and Flesh House Dues, &c.*—On all meat or fish brought to the houses for sale :—

	£	s.	d.
For every ox or other animal over 100 lb., per 100 lb. . . . .	0	1	0
" " calf not exceeding 150 lb. . . . .	0	1	6
" " hog, sheep, or goat . . . . .	0	1	0
" " hawksbill turtle . . . . .	0	1	6
" " chicken turtle . . . . .	0	1	0
Jack fish, per basket . . . . .	0	3	0
Other fish, per lb. . . . .	0	0	0½
For every butcher's stall in the meat house, per month . . . . .	0	6	0
For two-thirds of a stall . . . . .	0	4	0
" one-third " " . . . . .	0	2	0

*Cemetery Fees.*—For an interment (paupers exempted), 4s., 8s., or 0 16 0

Children under 10, half rate

For the fee simple of the grave spot, per square yard 2s., 5s., or 0 15 0

*Licences (payable half-yearly) :—*

For sale of gunpowder . . . . .	1	10	0
Retail of cigarettes . . . . .	0	5	0
" " and cigars . . . . .	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Tobacco, manufactured and raw . . . . .	1	0	0
To hawk goods and merchandise other than native produce . . . . .	0	10	0
„ act as an auctioneer . . . . .	2	0	0
„ keep a dog above the age of three months . . . . .	0	2	0
„ keep a stallion . . . . .	1	0	0
„ keep a mare or gelding . . . . .	0	5	0
„ keep a mule . . . . .	0	3	0
„ keep an ass . . . . .	0	2	6
„ work as a porter and jobber . . . . .	0	2	0
„ „ „ boatman or stevedore . . . . .	0	2	0
„ „ „ butcher . . . . .	1	0	0
„ „ „ butcher's assistant . . . . .	0	5	0
<i>Pound Fees.</i> —Horses, mules, asses, horned cattle, and pigs—impounding fee, 2s., and 1s. a day for keep. Sheep and goats—impounding fee, 1s., and 6d. a day for keep.			

## Grenville

<i>Street Rate.</i> —On nine tenths of the average annual rental of all buildings and cultivated lands . . . . .				£9 per cent.
On 20 per cent. of the capital value of the fee simple of all unimproved lands . . . . .				£1 5s. per cent.
<i>Lighting Rate.</i> —On nine-tenths of the average annual rental of all buildings and cultivated lands, and on 20 per cent. of the capital value of the fee simple of all unimproved lands . . . . .				£1 per cent.
	£	s.	d.	
<i>Water Dues.</i> —On the assessed annual rental of buildings within the town and prescribed district, a percentage of . . . . .				7 0 0
On the assessed annual rental of buildings into which a private service has been put, an additional percentage of . . . . .				2 10 0
For every 100 gallons of water supplied to any vessel . . . . .				0 1 0
<i>Jetty Dues.</i> —For every hogshead of sugar . . . . .				0 0 10
„ „ tierce of sugar . . . . .	0	0	5	
„ „ bag of cocoa . . . . .	0	0	2	
„ „ puncheon of rum . . . . .	0	0	5	
„ „ hogshead of rum . . . . .	0	0	3	
„ „ quarter-cask of rum . . . . .	0	0	2	
„ „ horse or mule . . . . .	0	1	0	
„ „ bull, ox, cow, or donkey . . . . .	0	0	8	
„ „ calf, foal, sheep, goat, or hog . . . . .	0	0	2	
„ „ steam engine . . . . .	0	10	0	
„ „ boiler . . . . .	0	5	0	
„ „ sugar-mill . . . . .	0	5	0	
„ „ cart or carriage . . . . .	0	1	3	
„ „ pair of wheels (cart or carriage) . . . . .	0	0	4	
„ „ bundle of shooks . . . . .	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
„ „ pipe or butt of spirituous liquors . . . . .	0	0	6	
„ „ hogshead . . . . .	0	0	3	
„ „ quarter-cask . . . . .	0	0	2	
Lumber, per 1,000 feet . . . . .	0	1	0	
Slates, staves, tiles, bricks, wood hoops, per 1,000 . . . . .	0	1	0	

*Jet y Dues—continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Side shingles, per 1,000 . . . . .	0	0	2
Cedar, cypress, and wallaba shingles, per 1,000 . . . . .	0	0	5
Iron pots, per dozen . . . . .	0	0	1½
Earthenware pots, tureens, &c., &c., per dozen . . . . .	0	0	1½
Cart axles or tires, each . . . . .	0	0	1
Coal, loose, per ton . . . . .	0	0	6
All goods not mentioned above, per average barrel . . . . .	0	0	2
Empty packages, one-fourth of the charge for full packages.			
<i>Market Dues.</i> —Calves under 150 lb. weight . . . . .	0	2	0
Other cattle from 150 lb. to 200 lb. . . . .	0	2	6
"    "    above 200 lb. and not exceeding 400 lb. . . . .	0	4	0
"    "    "    400 lb., for every 100 lb. . . . .	0	1	0
Sheep, goats, and pigs, for every 20 lb. . . . .	0	0	6
Fresh fish, per lb. . . . .	0	0	0½
Jack fish, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	2	1
Turtle, for every 5 lb. . . . .	0	0	1
<i>Pound Fees.</i> —Horned cattle, horses, mules, and asses, each . . . . .	0	2	0
Sheep and goats, each . . . . .	0	1	0
Together with cost of advertisement, if any.			
And for the feed and care of stock in the pound, as follows:—			
Horned cattle, horses, mules, and asses, per head per day . . . . .	0	1	0
Sheep and goats, per head per day . . . . .	0	0	6
<i>Cemetery Fees.</i> —For the opening of a grave, payable to the grave-digger (children under seven, 3s.) . . . . .	0	4	0
(For the <i>Pilotage Fees</i> see page 65.)			
For graves the fee simple of which is not purchased:—			
For graves on the hillside of the cemetery . . . . .	0	8	0
"    "    flat of the cemetery . . . . .	0	12	0
For the purchase of the fee simple of any grave:—			
For graves on the hillside of the cemetery, per square yard . . . . .	0	8	0
"    "    flat of the cemetery . . . . .	0	10	0
(For the <i>Pilotage Fees</i> , see page 65.)			

**Sauteurs**

- General Rate.*—On nine-tenths of assessed annual rental of all buildings in use, and of cultivated land, and on 20 per cent. of capital value of fee simple of all uncultivated lands and of buildings not in use, within the boundaries of the town of Sauteurs . . . . . £5 per cent.
- Street Rate.*—On nine-tenths of assessed annual rental of all buildings in use, and of cultivated land, and on 20 per cent. of capital value of fee simple of all uncultivated lands and of buildings not in use, within the boundaries of the town of Sauteurs . . . . . £2 10s. per cent.
- Market Rates.*—On all butcher's meat, &c., exposed for sale in the market of Sauteurs:—

	£	s.	d.
Cattle under 150 lb., each . . . . .	0	1	6
"    over . . . . .	0	2	0
Pigs, each . . . . .	0	1	6
Sheep and goats . . . . .	—		



*Market Rates—continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Fresh fish and jacks, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	2	0
Turtle, per lb. . . . .	0	0	0½
<i>Jetty Dues.</i> —Imports: Provisions, dry goods, and merchandise			
of all kinds, per average barrel . . . . .	0	0	3
Lumber, per 1,000 feet . . . . .	0	2	0
Shingles " " . . . . .	0	1	0
Stock: Horse or mule, each . . . . .	0	1	0
Bull, cow, or donkey, each . . . . .	0	0	6
Calf, foal, sheep, goat, or hog, each . . . . .	0	0	3
Unspecified goods, per average barrel . . . . .	0	0	3
<i>Exports:</i> Cocoa, per bag . . . . .	0	0	3
Spice, per package . . . . .	0	0	3
Peas, per barrel . . . . .	0	0	3
Sugar, per hogshead . . . . .	0	1	0
" " tierce . . . . .	0	0	6
" " barrel . . . . .	0	0	3
Rum, per puncheon . . . . .	0	1	0
" " smaller package, each . . . . .	0	0	6
Unspecified goods, per average barrel . . . . .	0	0	3

**Victoria**

*Street Rate.*—On nine-tenths of fair average annual rental of all houses, &c., and cultivated land, and upon 20 per cent. of capital value of fee simple of all uncultivated or unimproved lands, within the town of Victoria 9d. in the pound.

*Sanitary and Lighting Rate.*—On nine-tenths of the fair annual rental of all buildings and of all cultivated lands within the town of Victoria 4d. in the pound.

On 20 per cent. of capital value of fee simple of all uncultivated or unimproved lands within the town of Victoria 6d. in the pound.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Market Rates.</i> —Calves, under 150 lb. weight . . . . .	0	2	0
Other cattle, from 150 lb. to 200 lb. . . . .	0	2	6
" " above 200 lb. and not exceeding 400 lb. . . . .	0	4	0
" " " 400 lb., for every 100 lb. . . . .	0	1	0
Sheep, goats, and pigs, for every 20 lb. . . . .	0	0	6
Fish, per lb. . . . .	0	0	0½
Jack fish, per 100 lb. . . . .	0	2	1
Turtle, for every 5 lb. . . . .	0	0	1

*Jetty Dues.*—

For every hogshead of sugar . . . . .	0	0	6
" " tierce of sugar or puncheon of rum or molasses . . . . .	0	0	6
" " barrel or bag of sugar, cocoa, coffee, or other produce . . . . .	0	0	3
" " puncheon, hogshead, bale, tierce, or crate containing merchandise . . . . .	0	0	6
" " barrel, basket, firkin, jar, keg, demi-jean, trunk, or box, per average barrel . . . . .	0	0	3
" " horse or mule . . . . .	0	1	0
" " bull, ox, cow, or donkey . . . . .	0	0	6
" " calf, foal, sheep, goat, or hog . . . . .	0	0	3

*Jetty Dues—continued.*

	£	s.	d.
For lumber, per 1,000 feet	0	1	0
„ staves, slates, tiles, bricks, wood hoops, or shingles,			
per 1,000	0	1	0
„ every steam engine	0	10	0
„ „ boiler	0	5	0
„ „ sugar-mill	0	5	0
„ „ pair of wheels (cart or carriage)	0	0	4
„ „ carriage, gig, or cart	0	1	6
„ „ bundle of shooks	0	0	2
„ „ sugar-boiler	0	2	0
„ „ still, complete	0	4	0
„ „ rectifier, kettle, or worm	0	2	0
„ „ pipe or butt of wine or spirituous liquors	0	1	0
„ „ hogshead	0	0	6
„ „ quarter-cask or smaller package	0	0	3
Pots, Dutch stoves, &c., per dozen	0	0	4
Cart axles, each	0	0	1
Coal, per ton	0	1	0
For every hogshead, puncheon, tierce, or barrel of corned,			
cured or pickled fish	0	0	4
Puncheon, crate, or other package of wares	0	1	0
Yams, per dozen	0	0	3
Plantains or bananas, per dozen bunches	0	0	6
Galvanised roofing sheets, over 5 feet long, each sheet	0	0	1
„ „ „ 5 feet and under, each sheet	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ ridging, guttering, and spouting, each piece	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grindstones, per foot diameter	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mattresses, each	0	0	6
Chairs, each	0	0	1
Furniture, per average tierce	0	0	3
Iron bed	0	0	3
Bedstead (wooden)	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, per 100	0	0	6
Ground provisions, per bag or barrel	0	0	2
Limes, oranges, and other fruit, per bag or barrel	0	0	2
Iron, per bulk, and machinery, per ton	0	3	0
Unspecified goods, per average barrel	0	0	3

**Gouyave**

*Street Rate.*—On nine-tenths of assessed annual rental of all houses, &c., habitable or in use, and on 20 per cent. of the capital value of the fee simple of all houses, &c., within the town not inhabited or in use, and on all uncultivated or unimproved land . . . £4 10s. per cent.

*Sanitary Rate.*—On nine-tenths of assessed annual rental of all buildings tenanted or used, and of all cultivated lands, and on 20 per cent. of the capital value of the fee simple of all buildings not tenanted or used, and of all unimproved lands within the town . . . 1d. in the pound,

*Water Rate.*—*General:* On nine-tenths of assessed annual rental of all houses, &c., habitable or in use, and on 20 per cent.

of the capital value of the fee simple of all houses, &c., not inhabited or used, and of all uncultivated or unimproved lands within the town . . . . . £4 per cent.

*For Private Water Services:* On nine-tenths of assessed annual rental of all houses, &c., habitable or in use within the town. . . . . £2 10s. per cent.

*Jetty Dues.—*

	£	s.	d.
For every hogshead of sugar . . . . .	0	0	6
" " puncheon of rum . . . . .	0	1	0
" " hogshead of molasses . . . . .	0	1	0
" " quarter-cask of molasses or rum . . . . .	0	0	6
" " barrel or bag of sugar, cocoa, coffee, or other produce . . . . .	0	0	3
" " horse or mule . . . . .	0	2	0
" " bull, ox, cow, or donkey . . . . .	0	1	0
" " steam engine . . . . .	0	10	0
" " boiler . . . . .	0	5	0
" " sugar-mill . . . . .	0	5	0
" " pair of wheels (cart or carriage) . . . . .	0	0	4
" " bundle of shooks . . . . .	0	1	0
" " still, complete . . . . .	0	4	0
" " rectifier, kettle, or worm . . . . .	0	2	0
" " pipe or butt of wine or spirituous liquors . . . . .	0	1	6
" " hogshead . . . . .	0	0	9
" " quarter-cask or smaller package . . . . .	0	0	6
" " cart axle . . . . .	0	0	1
" " bag or barrel of charcoal . . . . .	0	0	1
" " hogshead of mineral coal . . . . .	0	2	0
" " tierce of corned, cured, or pickled fish . . . . .	0	0	4
" " puncheon of wares . . . . .	0	1	0
" " crate of wares . . . . .	0	2	0
" " barrel or box of wares . . . . .	0	0	6
" " cart, carriage, or gig . . . . .	0	1	6
" " barrel of pickled fish . . . . .	0	0	3
" " " pork or pickled meat . . . . .	0	0	4
" " " flour . . . . .	0	0	2
" " " cornmeal . . . . .	0	0	1
" " bag or barrel of building lime . . . . .	0	0	0½
" " hogshead of building lime . . . . .	0	0	4
" " " chemicals . . . . .	0	1	0
" " tierce of chemicals . . . . .	0	0	9
" " barrel of chemicals . . . . .	0	0	4
" " bag of rice . . . . .	0	0	2
" " case of kerosene oil . . . . .	0	0	1
" " large case of gin . . . . .	0	0	2
" " small case of gin . . . . .	0	0	1
" " barrel of breadstuff . . . . .	0	0	1
" " box of soap . . . . .	0	0	1
" " basket of olive-oil, lemonade, or soda water . . . . .	0	0	1
" " barrel of ale or porter . . . . .	0	0	3
" " " cement . . . . .	0	0	3
" " bag of oats . . . . .	0	0	2
" " barrel of salt . . . . .	0	0	2



of capital value of fee simple of all uncultivated lands and of buildings not in use, within the town of Hillsborough		£3 per cent.
House Rate . . . . .	£3 per cent. on above valuation	
<b>Market Dues.</b> —For every ox, per 100 lb. . . . .		£ s. d. 0 1 0
For every turtle, per 100 lb. . . . .		0 1 6
" " chicken turtle, per 100 lb. . . . .		0 1 0
" " calf, not exceeding 150 lb. . . . .		0 1 6
" " hog . . . . .		0 1 0
" " sheep . . . . .		0 1 0
" " goat . . . . .		0 1 0
" " 100 lb. jack fish . . . . .		0 0 6
" " 10 lb. fresh fish . . . . .		0 0 1
<b>Water Rate.</b> —On the occupiers or owners of all dwelling-houses of the annual value of £10 and under, an annual rate of . . . . .		0 1 0
On the occupiers or owners of all dwelling-houses whose annual rental exceeds £10 . . . . .		$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

### TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR PORTERS AND JOBBERS UNDER THE 'LICENCE ORDINANCE, 1884'

#### St. George's

For carrying within the town of St. George's any letter, message, or parcel weighing not more than 10 lb. . . . .	s. d. 0 3
For carrying within the town of St. George's any parcel or load beyond 10 lb. and not exceeding 50 lb. weight . . . . .	0 4
For carrying within the town of St. George's any parcel or load exceeding 100 lb. weight . . . . .	0 6
Or two shillings per day of nine working hours.	

#### Other Towns

For carrying within the towns of Grenville, Sauteurs, Gouyave, Victoria, and Hillsborough, a letter, message, or a parcel weighing not more than 10 lb. . . . .	0 2
A parcel or load exceeding 10 lb. but not exceeding 50 lb. . . . .	0 3
" " " 50 lb. " " 100 lb. . . . .	0 4
" " " 100 lb. . . . .	0 6
Provided that where the load cannot be carried by one porter each porter shall be entitled to above rate.	
For every working day of nine hours. . . . .	2 0

Nothing in this tariff prevents any special arrangement being made between a porter and anyone wishing to employ him; and such special arrangement is binding on both parties notwithstanding the provisions of this tariff.

### TARIFF OF FARES FOR LICENSED BOATS IN ST. GEORGE'S HARBOUR

For any two-oared boat carrying a passenger without luggage, a letter, message, or any packet not exceeding one average barrel, from one part of Carenage to any other part . . . . .	s. d. 0 6
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	<i>s.</i>	<i>d</i>
For any two-oared boat carrying each passenger with luggage, whether composed of one or more packages, not exceeding together in bulk one average barrel, within the limits aforesaid . . . . .	1	0
And for any additional luggage of a passenger, whether composed of one or more packages, per average barrel or part thereof .	0	2
For any two-oared boat carrying a passenger without luggage, a letter, message, or package not exceeding one average barrel, from or to any part of the Carenage to or from any part of the Bay	1	0
For any two-oared boat carrying each passenger with luggage, whether composed of one or more packages, not exceeding together in bulk one average barrel, from or to any part of the Carenage to or from any part of the Bay . . . . .	1	4
And for any additional luggage of a passenger, whether composed of one or more packages, per average barrel or part thereof .	0	4
For any two-oared boat carrying any person from any part of the Carenage to any part of the Bay and back, an interval of half an hour between the time consumed in going and returning to be allowed . . . . .	1	6
And for every half-hour's detention beyond the time allowed .	0	6
Double the above rates for boats with four oars.		

## PART VI

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF GRENADA FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1895

#### Revenue

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Customs . . . .	25,890	23,684	24,119	30,122	24,826
2. Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue . .	24,548	26,781	30,245	27,958	26,534
3. Fees of Office, &c. .	2,028	919	1,321	962	993
4. Post Office . . .	1,041	1,867	1,299	1,379	2,187
5. Telephones . . .	—	637	957	1,100	1,121
6. Rent of Government Property . . . .	390	378	410	506	496
7. Interest . . . .	297	617	773	800	854
8. Miscellaneous Receipts	36	84	86	101	204
9. Land Sales . . .	288	452	—	94	1,253
<b>Total Revenue . .</b>	<b>54,018</b>	<b>54,919<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>59,210</b>	<b>63,022</b>	<b>58,468</b>

#### Expenditure

—	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Charge on Account of Public Debt . . . .	1,929	3,695	4,601	4,505	5,247
2. Pensions . . . .	739	907	915	997	914
3. The Governor and Legislature . . . .	2,211	2,215	2,185	2,039	2,463
4. Colonial Secretary .	2,063	2,179	2,194	1,966	2,174
5. Treasury, Customs, Harbour, and In- land Revenue . . .	6,528	5,587	5,420	5,259	4,872
6. Audit Department .	444	419	437	444	493

<sup>1</sup> In 1892, £899 was transferred to revenue, making a total of £55,818; this, being abnormal, is not included here.

## EXPENDITURE (continued)

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
	£	£	£	£	£
7. Legal Department . . .	4,595	4,657	4,992	4,803	5,043
8. Police . . . . .	4,335	4,187	4,441	4,572	4,632
9. Prisons . . . . .	1,191	1,254	1,359	1,386	1,391
10. Medical . . . . .	6,708	7,247	7,074	7,568	7,671
11. Education . . . . .	5,264	5,877	5,975	6,078	6,723
12. Ecclesiastical . . . . .	517	515	510	496	494
13. Charitable . . . . .	492	497	459	438	506
14. Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,064	2,836	2,643	2,666	3,835
15. Post Office . . . . .	2,337	3,200	3,187	3,434	1,871
16. Agricultural Department . . . . .	546	529	542	420	686
17. Telephone Department . . . . .	—	640	821	954	1,090
18. Public Works Department . . . . .	2,249	1,339	1,373	1,164	978
19. Public Works Recurrent . . . . .	8,881	9,437	8,222	8,134	8,763
20. Public Works Extraordinary . . . . .	1,357	2,353	689	2,273	3,829
Total Expenditure . . . . .	56,450	59,570	58,039	59,594	63,875

## EXPENDITURE ON LOAN WORKS TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1896

## Works on Government Account:—

Government House . . . . .	£4,861
Botanic Gardens . . . . .	1,308
Telephones (old system) . . . . .	1,282
Sanitary Improvements, St. George's . . . . .	1,090
Market Sheds, St. George's . . . . .	519
Prison Hospital . . . . .	256
St. Paul's Water Supply . . . . .	11,600
School Buildings . . . . .	2,139
Gouyave Public Buildings . . . . .	2,400
Roads . . . . .	42,317
Bridges . . . . .	8,228
Culverts . . . . .	4,000
Distillery Apparatus . . . . .	2,183
Female Prison . . . . .	62
Lunatic Asylum . . . . .	4,978
Telephones (new system) . . . . .	4,505
Sendall Tunnel . . . . .	4,340
Grenville Cemetery . . . . .	300
Colony Hospital . . . . .	2,575
Victoria River Embankment . . . . .	447
Gouyave " " . . . . .	614
	<hr/> £100,004



	Brought forward	£100,004
Works on Parochial Account :—		
St. George's Streets Improvement, 1886	£600	
" " Reconstruction	1,673	
" Debt Consolidation	1,981	
Grenville Water Supply	11,933	
" Jetty	950	
Sauteurs Jetty	1,100	
Gouyave Water Supply	2,251	
" Jetty	1,050	
Victoria Jetty	1,384	
Carriacou Water Supply	600	
		23,522
Expenses of Loans		2,345
Total		£125,871

### FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE TOWN BOARDS AT DECEMBER 31, 1895

Town	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus Assets	Deficit	Loan Debt	Accumulated Sinking Fund
	£	£	£	£	£	£
St. George's	2,299	1,471	—	606	3,700	12
Grenville	874	1,129	—	956	13,163	10
Sauteurs	433	395	—	174	1,100	220
Victoria	274	301	25	—	1,475	29
Gouyave	470	521	—	341	3,549	65
Hillsborough	163	144	111	—	600	11
Totals	4,513	3,961	136	2,077	23,587	347

### COCOA CROPS REAPED, 1878-1896

Crop for Year ending September 30	No. of Bags	Crop for Year ending September 30	No. of Bags
1878	21,864	1888	45,261
1879	26,276	1889	39,264
1880	28,735	1890	37,179
1881	27,089	1891	44,787
1882	30,410	1892	44,833
1883	26,674	1893	49,627
1884	33,459	1894	55,665
1885	35,321	1895	42,827
1886	28,478	1896	46,504
1887	34,775	—	—

# **RANGE OF PRICES OF GRENADA COCOA IN LONDON DURING THE PAST 15 YEARS**

Year	January 1	July 1	December 1
	s. — s.	s. d. — s. d.	s. s. d.
1881			63 to 76 0
1882	63 to 76	54 0 to 73 0	63 „ 75 0
1883	60 „ 76	78 0 „ 90 0	74 „ 80 0
1884	72 „ 80	63 0 „ 79 6	61 „ 78 0
1885	61 „ 78	62 0 „ 75 6	74 „ 83 0
1886	72 „ 83	66 0 „ 76 0	65 „ 74 0
1887	63 „ 72	70 0 „ 77 6	60 „ 70 0
1888	61 „ 72	54 0 „ 70 0	57 „ 70 0
1889	54 „ 68	51 0 „ 65 0	56 „ 64 0
1890	53 „ 64	55 0 „ 63 0	54 „ 64 0
1891	53 „ 64	55 0 „ 65 6	55 „ 63 0
1892	55 „ 64	56 0 „ 63 0	63 „ 67 6
1893	64 „ 68	71 6 „ 76 0	61 „ 64 6
1894	61 „ 65	52 6 „ 59 0	57 „ 58 0
1895	50 „ 55	41 0 „ 50 6	45 „ 52 0
1896	44 „ 50	41 0 „ 47 0	—

## VALUE AND DIRECTION OF THE TRADE OF GRENADA FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1891-95

Year	Imports				Exports			
	United Kingdom	British Colonies	Foreign Countries	Totals	United Kingdom	British Colonies	Foreign Countries	Totals
1891	£ 97,895	£ 31,512	£ 47,523	£ 176,930	£ 218,600	£ 8,672	£ 9,371	£ 236,643
1892	79,015	34,549	45,138	158,702	241,112	9,794	13,775	264,681
1893	83,175	37,729	45,774	166,678	293,080	8,629	14,354	316,63
1894	99,973	35,418	61,607	196,998	176,241	4,421	8,952	189,614
1895	78,079	42,151	55,482	175,712	140,736	5,616	25,668	172,020
Average . .	87,627	36,272	51,105	175,004	213,954	7,426	14,424	235,804

## VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF GRENADA EXPORTED IN THE FIVE YEARS 1891-95

Year	Cocoa	Coffee	Cotton	Cotton Seed	Fruit	Firewood	Ground Nuts	Hides	Kola Nuts	Live Stock	Log wood	Manure	Peas	Poultry	Spices	Sugar	Turtle Shell
1891	£ 200,267	16	8,194	1,783	600	1,096	279	434	20	2,696	708	171	998	560	12,598	1,905	714
1892	226,107	404	8,740	1,719	496	1,143	402	289	63	2,783	639	534	1,377	658	15,650	106	840
1893	281,004	226	7,343	1,493	831	964	253	153	16	2,443	1,171	148	865	696	14,605	731	75
1894	168,498	120	4,267	1,060	422	481	42	221	41	1,302	1,330	15	134	387	9,583	60	170
1895	138,520	66	3,543	1,020	584	466	74	179	133	1,385	1,733	—	476	204	20,984	15	118

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT RICHMOND HILL, 506 FEET ABOVE MEAN  
SEA LEVEL, FOR THE YEARS 1892-95**

Months	1892				1893				1894				1895			
	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature		Rain- fall	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature		Rain- fall	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature		Rain- fall	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature		Rain- fall
		Min.	Max.			Min.	Max.			Min.	Max.			Min.	Max.	
January .	30-027	71-0	90-0	4-37	29-983	68-0	86-2	3-80	29-997	68-6	88-5	3-11	30-013	69-0	84-6	5-09
February .	30-001	72-2	83-0	81	30-020	69-0	87-0	4-19	30-052	68-0	88-5	2-71	30-018	69-0	86-0	4-87
March .	29-990	70-4	91-5	6-32	30-017	69-0	90-5	1-11	30-039	67-0	84-3	3-36	30-007	69-0	84-6	3-43
April .	29-998	67-0	88-8	5-38	29-995	73-0	90-0	5-93	30-004	67-0	84-3	2-32	30-008	72-0	85-6	4-06
May .	30-008	71-0	86-5	10-79	29-978	72-0	84-0	10-80	29-980	72-4	88-0	1-99	30-009	71-0	85-0	3-41
June .	30-013	69-0	87-5	18-80	29-975	70-0	86-0	8-12	30-034	72-0	86-5	4-20	30-014	71-0	85-6	6-30
July .	30-038	71-0	85-0	18-10	29-966	70-0	87-0	14-31	30-028	72-0	87-0	3-53	30-027	71-0	84-8	7-89
August .	30-009	70-0	87-0	8-86	29-978	69-0	90-0	10-59	30-005	71-8	87-2	6-78	29-969	72-6	86-8	6-08
September .	30-020	73-0	91-0	11-31	29-981	70-5	89-8	5-20	29-981	71-0	87-2	12-16	29-947	72-3	85-6	11-88
October .	29-983	72-0	92-0	6-58	29-989	70-0	93-0	4-00	29-963	71-8	85-8	10-55	29-927	71-0	86-4	5-94
November .	29-964	70-0	83-0	6-28	29-947	68-0	90-0	9-48	29-963	71-4	84-8	9-23	29-940	70-2	85-8	14-81
December .	29-996	69-8	88-0	10-79	29-948	70-0	85-5	6-99	29-977	70-2	86-4	7-84	29-952	70-0	84-6	5-07
Means .	30-004	70-5	88-8	—	29-974	69-9	88-2	—	30-001	70-3	86-2	—	30-077	73-8	82-7	—
Totals .	—	—	—	108-89	—	—	—	84-62	—	—	—	67-88	—	—	—	78-47

RAINFALL FOR 1895

Months	Richmond Hill Observatory, St. George's	Les Avocates, St. David's	Annandale, St. George's	Grand Etang	Belvidere, St. John's	Tutton Hall, St. Mark's	Springbank, St. Patrick's	Dunfermline, St. Andrew's	Carriacou Hospital
January .	Ina. 5-09	Ina. 18-11	Ina. 15-37	Ina. 14-19	Ina. 23-75	Ina. 15-92	Ina.	Ina. 7-19	Ina. 6-52
February .	4-87	11-01	14-75	27-61	18-77	11-18		4-65	2-78
March .	3-43	6-99	11-25	20-59	10-10	6-49		2-89	3-27
April .	4-05	6-60	9-90	6-94	10-40	6-43	2-24	3-35	2-22
May .	3-41	8-18	8-43	11-24	7-82	5-85	2-55	3-87	3-60
June .	6-20	10-28	11-22	19-13	12-65	11-30	6-95	6-72	9-76
July .	7-89	10-03	10-54	16-37	11-84	10-74	6-47	6-71	4-30
August .	6-08	7-22	9-94	6-11	14-04	9-63	7-02	8-63	3-57
September .	11-83	15-59	16-19	14-21	28-81	25-50	25-40 <sup>1</sup>	19-64	11-24
October .	5-94	11-47	14-33	9-31	12-28	11-07	7-09	6-67	9-02
November .	14-61	18-27	24-45	29-35	25-72	22-50	15-85	14-33	19-49
December .	5-07	8-96	15-34	18-18	17-37	11-49	9-02	5-76	3-80
Totals .	78-47	127-71	161-71	193-23	188-55	147-60	82-59	89-91	79-52

<sup>1</sup> On September 30, 10½ inches were recorded at this Station in six hours.

<sup>2</sup> For nine months only.

## THE BIRDS OF GRENADA

No.	Scientific Names	Local Names
1	<i>Merula nigrirostris</i> . . .	Mountain Grieve, Thrush.
2	<i>Merula caribaeus</i> . . .	Grieve, Yellow-eye Thrush.
3	<i>Mimus gilvus</i> . . .	Pied Carreau, Mocking Bird.
4	<i>Margarops albiventres</i> . . .	Spotted Grieve.
5	<i>Thryothorus gren idensis</i> . . .	House Wren, God-bird.
6	<i>Dendroica petechia</i> . . .	Yellow Bird, Warbler.
7	<i>Seiurus naevius</i> . . .	Water Thrush.
8	<i>Selophaga ruticilla</i> . . .	Redstart.
9	<i>Vireo calidris</i> . . .	Bastard Grieve.
10	<i>Progne dominicensis</i> . . .	Purple Swallow.
11	<i>Chelidon erythrogastra</i> . . .	Rufous-belly Swallow.
12	<i>Certhiola wellsi</i> . . .	Black See-see.
13	<i>Certhiola godmani</i> . . .	Yellow See-see, Sucrier.
14	<i>Euphonia flavifrons</i> . . .	Louis d'Or, Yellow Bird.
15	<i>Calliste cucullata</i> . . .	Soursop Bird, Blue Bird.
16	<i>Pyrrhulagra noctis grenadensis</i>	Red-throat See-see.
17	<i>Spermophila gutturalis</i> . . .	White-beak See-see.
18	<i>Euethia bicolor</i> . . .	See-see Zerbe, Ground Quit.
19	<i>Volatinia splendens</i> . . .	Blue-black See-see, Prezeet.
20	<i>Quiscalus luminosus</i> . . .	Merle, Blackbird.
21	<i>Dolichonyx orizivorus</i> . . .	Bobolink, Reed Bird.
22	<i>Elainea pagana</i> . . .	Top-knot Pippiree, Johnny Head.
23	<i>Myiarchus oberi</i> . . .	Pippiree Gros-tête.
24	<i>Blacicus flaviventris</i> . . .	Flycatcher.
25	<i>Tyrannus rostratus</i> . . .	Pippiree.
26	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> . . .	Yellow Pippiree.
27	<i>Milvulus tyrannus</i> . . .	Fork-tail Flycatcher.
28	<i>Glaucis hirsuta</i> . . .	Doctor Bird, Brown Hummer.
29	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i> . . .	Green Humming Bird.
30	<i>Bellona cristata</i> . . .	Coulibri, Crested Hummer.
31	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i> . . .	Mountain Swift.
32	<i>Chaetura sonaris</i> . . .	Collared Swift.
33	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i> . . .	Belted Kingfisher.
34	<i>Coccyzus minor</i> . . .	Cuckoo-manicoc.
35	<i>Crotophaga ani</i> . . .	Corbean, Merle-corbeau.
36	<i>Strix nigrescens</i> . . .	Owl, Chawan.
37	<i>Falco columbarius</i> . . .	Pigeon Hawk.
38	<i>Falco caribbaearum</i> . . .	Sparrowhawk.
39	<i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>	Osprey, Fish hawk.
40	<i>Buteo latissimus</i> . . .	Chicken-hawk, Gree-gree.
41	<i>Regerhinus uncinatus</i> . . .	Mountain hawk, Merlion.
42	<i>Columba corensis</i> . . .	Ramier.
43	<i>Zenaida castanea</i> . . .	Tourterelle, Seaside Dove.
44	<i>Zenaida rubripes</i> . . .	Trinidad Ground Dove.
45	<i>Engyptila wellsi</i> . . .	Pea Dove.
46	<i>Columbigallina passerina</i> . . .	Ground Dove, Ortolan.
47	<i>Geotrygon montana</i> . . .	Mountain Dove.

## THE BIRDS OF GRENADA (continued)

No.	Scientific Names	Local Names
48	<i>Ardea herodias</i> . . . .	Crabier Montaigne.
49	<i>Ardea candidissima</i> . . . .	White Gaurin.
50	<i>Ardea caerulea</i> . . . .	Blue Gaurin.
51	<i>Ardea virescens</i> . . . .	Kyalles, Little Crabier.
52	<i>Nycticorax violaceus</i> . . . .	Crabier, Night Heron.
53	<i>Charadrius dominicus</i> . . . .	Golden Plover.
54	<i>Charadrius squatarola</i> . . . .	Grey Plover.
55	<i>Egialites semipalmata</i> . . . .	Ring-neck Plover.
56	<i>Egialites vociferous</i> . . . .	Killdeer Plover.
57	<i>Arenaria interpres</i> . . . .	Turnstone.
58	<i>Galinago delicata</i> . . . .	Wilson's Snipe.
59	<i>Micropalama himantopus</i> . . . .	Stilt Sandpiper.
60	<i>Tringa maculata</i> . . . .	Grass Bird.
61	<i>Ereunetes pusillus</i> . . . .	Small Sandpiper.
62	<i>Limosa fedoa</i> . . . .	Marbled Godwit.
63	<i>Symphemia semipalmata</i> . . . .	Willet.
64	<i>Calidris arenaria</i> . . . .	Grass Bird.
65	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i> . . . .	Cotton-tree Plover.
66	<i>Totanus flavipes</i> . . . .	Small Yellow-legs.
67	<i>Totanus melanoleucus</i> . . . .	Large Yellow-legs, Piker.
68	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i> . . . .	Large Curlew.
69	<i>Numenius borealis</i> . . . .	Curlew.
70	<i>Tringa minutilla</i> . . . .	Small Snipe.
71	<i>Actitis macularia</i> . . . .	Spotted Sandpiper.
72	<i>Porzana carolina</i> . . . .	Sora Rail.
73	<i>Ionornis martinica</i> . . . .	Kascamiol, Purple Gallinule.
74	<i>Galinula galeata</i> . . . .	Red-head Waterfowl.
75	<i>Fulica americana</i> . . . .	Coot, Poule d'Eau.
76	<i>Querquedula discors</i> . . . .	Blue-wing Teal.
77	<i>Anas boschas</i> . . . .	Mallard, Large Duck.
78	<i>Erismatura rubida</i> . . . .	Ruddy Duck, Blue-bill.
79	<i>Nettion carolinensis</i> . . . .	Green-wing Teal.
80	<i>Fregata aquila</i> . . . .	Man-of-war bird, Frigate.
81	<i>Pelicanus fuscus</i> . . . .	Pelican, Grand-gorge.
82	<i>Sula sula</i> . . . .	Booby, Fou.
83	<i>Sula piscator</i> . . . .	Red-leg Booby.
84	<i>Sula cyanops</i> . . . .	White Booby, Blue-face Gannet.
85	<i>Phaethon aethurus</i> . . . .	Tropic Bird, Paille-en-queue.
86	<i>Larus atricilla</i> . . . .	Laughing Gull, Mauve.
87	<i>Sterna maxima</i> . . . .	Royal Tern.
88	<i>Sterna dougalli</i> . . . .	Roseate Tern, Careete.
89	<i>Sterna fuliginosa</i> . . . .	Twa-oo.
90	<i>Sterna anaethetus</i> . . . .	Bridled Tern.
91	<i>Anous stolidus</i> . . . .	Noddy Tern, Mwen.
92	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> . . . .	Wilson's Petrel.
93	<i>Puffinus auduboni</i> . . . .	Diablotin.
94	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> . . . .	Diver, Grebe.

## THE ANIMALS, REPTILES, AND FISH OF GRENDA.

### MAMMALS

Monkey, or 'Macaque.'  
 Opossum, or 'Manicou' (Bandicoot?).  
 Small Opossum, or 'Manicou-gros-yeux.'  
 Agouti (*Dasyprocta Agouti*).

Armadillo, or 'Tattou' (*Dasyurus sexcinctus*?).  
 Mongoose (*Herpestes Griscus*).  
 Rats.  
 Mice.  
 Bats (two kinds).

### REPTILES

Serpent (non-venomous).  
 Cribo (common Snake).  
 Whip Snake, or 'Couleuvre.'  
 Scorpion.  
 Tarantula Spider.  
 Iguana, or 'Lāzar' (*Iguana tuberculata*).  
 Ground Lizard, or 'Zaggada.'  
 Shining Lizard.

Wood Slave, or 'Mabouya.'  
 Green Lizard, or 'Anolis.'  
 Bull Frog.  
 Small Frog.  
 Whistling Frog.  
 Land Tortoise (*Testudo graeca*).  
 'Morucoy.'  
 Turtles - Hawksbill, Green, and Huckaback.

### SHELLFISH

Oysters.  
 Lobsters (two kinds).  
 Conchs, or 'Lambi.'

Whelks, or 'Brigo.'  
 Sea Crabs.  
 „ Eggs (*Echinus Sphaera*).

### SEA FISH

King Fish.  
 Barracouta.  
 Bonita.  
 Albicore.  
 Dolphin.  
 Corvally.  
 Jacks.  
 Snapper.  
 Rock Hind.  
 Butter Fish.  
 Mullet

Garfish.  
 Whiting.  
 Grouper.  
 Spanish Mackerel.  
 Sprats.  
 Conger Eel, and numerous other edible fish.  
 Whales (in winter season).  
 Sharks (of several varieties).  
 Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*).

### FRESHWATER FISH

Mullet.  
 Mudfish.  
 River Snapper.  
 Brochet.  
 Silver Eel.  
 Suck Fish.

Crayfish.  
 Tree-tree (*species of whitebait*).  
 Sards.  
 Grand-écailles, and numbers of small fish.

### LAND CRABS

The large crab of the sea coast; the purple crab of the small islets, and numerous small crabs.



# FRUITS AND VEGETABLES OF GRENADA

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## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES OF GRENADA, AND THEIR SEASONS

### Fruits

Name	Season
Apple—Belle, or Water Lemon	May to July.
Custard	June to October.
Golden	May to October.
Malacca	June to October.
Mammee, or Mammee Sapote	April to July.
Pine	March to June.
Rose, or Pomme Rose	May to June.
Star, or Keimot	All the year.
Banana	April to October.
Bread Fruit	—
" Nut	May to August.
Cashew	May.
Cherry—Barbados	July to August.
Citron	All the year.
Granadilla	Grown in small quantities, chiefly
Grapes	Muscad varieties: no particular season.
" seaside	June to October.
Guava	March to October.
Kenep, or Genip	June to October.
Kashima	July to October.
Lemon	November to March.
Lime	In season nearly all the year.
Mango	June to July.
Melons	Sparingly all the year.
Oranges—China	September to April.
Grenadine	November to March.
Mandarin	September to March.
Tangerine	—
Pear—Avocado	July to October.
Plum—Chili	August to October.
Hog	—
Jamaica	April to June.
Java	" "
Pois Doux	" "
Pomegranate	All the year.
Sapodilla	January to July.
Shaddock	September to December.
Sorrel	November to December.
Sour Sop	January to August.

### Vegetables

Beans	January to December.
Cassava	" "
Christophine	" "
Corn—Indian	March to October.

Name	Season
Cucumber . . . . .	January to December.
Cush cush . . . . .	August to November.
Eddoes . . . . .	January to December.
Eschalot . . . . .	" "
Melangène, or Garden Egg . . . . .	" "
Ochro, or Gombo . . . . .	September to December.
Papaw . . . . .	January to December.
Pigeon Peas . . . . .	November to March.
Plantaini . . . . .	January to December.
Potatoes—Sweet . . . . .	" "
Pumpkins . . . . .	" "
Tannias . . . . .	" "
Tokee Tambo (Topinambour?) . . . . .	February to April.
Tomatoes . . . . .	January to December.
Yams . . . . .	" "

### LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., GROWING IN GRENADA WHICH ARE OF MEDICINAL OR ECONOMIC VALUE

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> .	Crab Eyes .	Root used as a substitute for liquorice. Internally in nervous diseases. An infusion of the leaves is used for coughs, colds, &c. The seeds are used for necklaces
<i>Acacia arabica</i> . .	Briar . .	One of the sources of the gum-arabic of commerce
<i>Achras Sapota</i> . .	Sapodilla .	Fruit edible. Wood hard and durable, excellent for cabinet-maker's work
<i>Acrocomia lasiospatha</i>	Gru-gru palm	Seeds yield an oil which is said to be of medicinal value. The leaves yield a very delicate fibre
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	Circassian bean	The leaves are astringent and the seeds powdered as a local application for boils. The wood is dark grained, and useful for cabinet making
<i>Agave rigida</i> var. <i>sisalana</i>	Sisal Hemp .	This plant is now under cultivation at the Botanic Gardens, where large quantities of suckers can be obtained
<i>Albizzia Lebbeck</i> . .	Women's Tongues	Leaves, root, bark, and seeds have valuable medicinal properties. The gum is used to adulterate gum arabic in calico printing.

## LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (continued)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Aleurites triloba</i> . . .	Candle Nut .	The wood is heavy and durable, and is used for furniture, boat-building, &c. The root gives a brown dye. The kernels strung on a piece of bamboo burn like a candle. An oil is obtained from them, which is said to be superior to linseed oil. Taken internally, it has much the same effect as castor oil
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i> .	Allamanda .	Leaves are said to be a powerful cathartic
<i>Aloe vera</i> . . . . .	Aloes . . .	The inspissated juice is the aloes of commerce
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> . . . . .	Cashew Nut .	Wood fairly hard and durable. Fruit and seed edible. Juice gives an excellent marking ink. Kernels yield a valuable and nutritious oil, and, roasted, are considered a great delicacy
<i>Ananas sativa</i> . . .	Pine Apple .	Fruit edible. Leaves yield a strong fibre
<i>Andira inermis</i> . . .	Angeleen .	A valuable timber tree. The bark is a powerful narcotic and anthelmintic. In large doses it is as powerful as jalap. Said to cure 'bots' in horses
<i>Andropogon citratus</i> .	Lemon Grass	Leaves yield lemon grass oil, largely used in the manufacture of Eau de Cologne—value about 1s. 4d. per oz. Medicinally it is of great value in fevers, colic, &c.
<i>Andropogon muricatus</i>	Cus-Cus or Vetiver	The aromatic roots yield a most agreeable perfume, with an odour slightly resembling myrrh
<i>Anona muricata</i> . . .	Sour Sop .	The root is used for destroying vermin, and in a decoction is said to be valuable in cases of fish poisoning. The ripe fruit is edible
<i>Anona reticulata</i> . .	Cœur Bœuf or Custard Apple	Fruit edible. The bark is astringent and tonic.
<i>Arachis hypogæa</i> . .	Ground Nut .	Seeds yield an oil resembling olive oil. Roasted, they are used locally as a preserve
<i>Areca catechu</i> . . .	Betel Palm .	The nuts are astringent. The dried

LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (*continued*)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> .	Wild Holly-hock	nuts chewed possess stimulating properties The juice is a specific in removing warts. The seeds possess narcotic properties, and yield an oil which is used as an aperient and hypnotic
<i>Asclepias Curassivica</i> .	Wild Ipecacuanha	Root is a cathartic and emetic, and is used in the same way as the true Ipecacuanha. The leaves are anthelmintic, and are useful in checking hæmorrhage
<i>Averrhoa Bilimbi</i> .	Blimbing .	Cultivated. The fruit is made into a preserve. The juice is said to remove iron moulds from clothes, ink stains, &c.
<i>Averrhoa Carambola</i> .	Carambola .	Cultivated. Has much the same properties as the above
<i>Avicennia nitida</i> .	White Mangrove	Useful for posts. Bark said to be valuable for tanning
<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> .	Bamboo .	The uses of the bamboo are too numerous to mention here. It is one of the most valuable of tropical plants
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> .		The root is used for dyspepsia. The bark for tanning and in skin diseases, and the flowers for worms and dysentery
<i>Bina orellana</i> .	Roucon or Anatto	Seeds yield the Anatts of commerce, which is used for colouring, cheese, butter, soaps, &c. Medicinally both seeds and leaves are used as a febrifuge
<i>Bœhmeria nivea</i> .	Ramie grass .	Cultivated at the Botanic Gardens, whence large supplies could be obtained for propagation could a suitable machine be devised for extracting its most valuable fibre
<i>Bromelia pinguin</i> .	Pinguin .	Leaves yield a fibre
<i>Bryophyllum calicinum</i>	Wonder of the world	Leaves are applied locally to wounds, boils, &c.
<i>Bucida capitata</i> .	Mastic .	One of the most valuable of timbers, or for cabinet work. The bark is said to be a remedy for syphilis
<i>Bursura gummifera</i> .	Gommier-lowland	The tree produces a gum which is said to be an excellent substi-

## LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (continued)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Byrsonima spicata</i>	Mussif	tute for gum-mastic in making varnishes A valuable timber tree largely used for rafters and boards. The bark contains about 43 per cent. of tannin. The berries are astringent and said to be most useful in dysentery
<i>Cæsalpinia Bonducella</i>	Horse Vicker	Root, bark, and seeds are tonic, antipyretic, antiperiodic. Said to be most useful in dropsy
<i>Cæsalpinia coriaria</i>	Divi Divi	Pods rich in tannin, and are used for tanning leather. Medicinally they are powerfully astringent and tonic
<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Pigeon Pea	The leaves are said to be a remedy in diseases of the mouth and gums
<i>Calophyllum calaba</i>	Galba	A valuable timber used for felloes of wheels
<i>Calathea allouya</i>	Tokee Tambo	Roots are used as a vegetable: the local name is evidently a corruption of Topinambour
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	—	Bark is known in India as 'Mudar,' and is used as a tonic and emetic. The bark yields a rich fibre
<i>Canna edulis</i>	Tous les mois	—
<i>Capica papaya</i>	Papaw	A very valuable active principle, known as Papaine, is found in the juice; most efficacious in the treatment of hepatic diseases. It is also said to be specific in removing warts, eczema, corns, &c. Papaine is worth from 5s. to 10s. per oz.
<i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i>	Clove	The clove tree of commerce
<i>Caryota urens</i>	Kittul Palm	Cultivated at the Botanic Gardens. Leaves yield the Kittul fibre used for making ropes, brooms, and other articles. The sap when fermented is the arrack of India
<i>Cassia alata</i>	Ring worm bush	Leaves bruised and made into an ointment are a specific for ring-worm. Taken internally, their action is aperient

## LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (continued)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Cassia fistula</i> . . .	P u r g i n g cassia	The pods are a mild laxative largely used in the confection of Senna
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> . .	Wild Coffee .	Root—diuretic. Leaves applied externally cure itch and other cutaneous diseases. Seeds are used as a substitute for coffee
<i>Casuarina equiseti folia</i>	Casuarina .	Bark is a useful remedy in dysentery. Wood is hard and valuable as a timber
<i>Cedrela odorata</i> . . .	Red cedar .	The wood is a general favourite with cabinet makers, and is too well known to need description
<i>Chione glabra</i> . . .	Violette .	The bark and root of this plant possess most valuable tonic properties
<i>Chrysobalanus Icaco</i> .	Fat pork .	Root, leaves, and fruit are all astringent, and are used in dysentery and other similar complaints
<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	Cinnamon .	The Cinnamon tree of commerce. Too well known to need description
<i>Cissampelos Pareira</i> .	—	Said to be one of the sources of 'Pareira brava,' also to be a remedy for snake bites
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> . . .	Sweet oranges	—
<i>Citrus medica varacida</i>	The lime .	—
<i>Cocos micifera</i> . . .	The cocoanut	—
<i>Coffea arabica</i> . . .	Mocha coffee	—
<i>Coffea liberica</i> . . .	L i b e r i a n coffee	—
<i>Cola acuminata</i> . . .	Kola nut .	Kola nut of commerce
<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i>	The tannia .	A favourite vegetable. The juice is said to possess medicinal properties
<i>Crescentia cujete</i> . . .	Calabash .	Wood is tough and elastic—valuable for boat building. The shell of the fruit makes drinking vessels, &c. Expressed juice of the pulp is a purgative
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> . . .	Nut grass .	Tubers are said to possess astringent properties, and to be useful in fevers, &c.
<i>Dolichos tuberosa</i> . . .	Yam bean .	Roots edible, and are a wholesome and nutritious food. They also yield an excellent starch, in many respects superior to arrowroot

LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (*continued*)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Eriodendron anfractuosum</i>	Silk cotton .	Bark is a powerful astringent
<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Fitweed .	Very largely used in native medicine for colic, hysteria, &c.
<i>Erythroxylon Coca</i> .	Cocaine .	Cultivated at Botanic Gardens, where it thrives admirably
<i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i>	Milkweed .	Useful in asthma and bronchitis—to promote expectoration
<i>Furcraea cubensis</i> .	Langue de bœuf	A valuable fibre plant, the fibre of which is said by experts to be equal to the Sisal Hemp of commerce. It grows abundantly throughout the island
<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>	Cotton .	Largely exported from the Island of Carriacou, where it forms the chief staple. The seeds yield an oil which is used as a substitute for Olive Oil
<i>Gouania domingensis</i>	Chew stick .	Chips of the wood and bark are used as a substitute for hops in making ginger beer. Powdered, it is an excellent dentifrice
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i> .	Lignum Vitæ	Wood hard and durable, used for pulleys, blocks, rulers, &c. It is an official medicine of the British Pharmacopœia, where its uses are fully described
<i>Guarea Perottetii</i> .	Bois Rouge .	Used for rafters, posts, &c.
<i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> .	Bois Zombre .	Oars, &c., are made from the wood
<i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>	Logwood .	The uses of this tree are well-known. It forms dense thickets in some parts of the island
<i>Hibiscus Abelmoschus</i>	Gombo Musk or Musk Ochra	Seeds used as a substitute for musk in perfumery
<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> .	Ochra .	Fruit edible; a favourite and nutritious vegetable
<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> .	Sorrel .	Stem yields a good fibre; fruit used for preserves and for making Sorrel wine, a very refreshing beverage
<i>Hibiscus tiliacens</i> .	Mahaut .	Bark gives a very strong fibre
<i>Hippomane Mancinella</i>	Manchioneel .	A valuable timber, but difficult to work on account of its blistering properties
<i>Hymenæa courbaril</i> .	Locust .	A most valuable timber tree, useful wherever great strength and toughness are required. A fine

## LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (continued)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
Indigofera Anil and Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo . . "	resin is obtained from the roots, which is the Gum animi of commerce Both species yield the indigo of commerce. The plant is now a common weed in most of the West India islands
Jatropha curcas . .	Physic Nut .	A violent cathartic, used in native medicine
Jatropha urens . .	—	The stinging hairs on the leaves and stem of this plant cause intense pain when touched. The bark yields one of the best of fibres
Juniperus barbadensis	B e r m u d a Cedar	One of the most beautiful of furniture woods; cultivated in a few places at high elevations
Lucuma mammosa .	Sapote . .	Fruit edible. Timber valuable for house building. Seeds have a flavour of bitter almonds, and are used in confectionery
Machura tinctoria .	Fustic . .	A most valuable timber, used for cart naves, felloes, &c.
Mammea Americana .	M a m m e e apple	Fruit edible. Wood used for rafters, boards, &c. The gum is said to be useful in destroying parasitic insects on stock
Mangifera indica .	Mango . .	A well-known fruit
Mainhot utilisissima .	Cassava .	Cassava Meal or Farine is prepared from the tubers. The juice extracted in this preparation is known as cassareep. Boiled with peppers and meat it forms the celebrated West Indian "pepper-pot." In its raw state it is highly poisonous
Maranta arundinacea .	Arrowroot .	The arrowroot of commerce is extracted from the tubes of this plant
Melicocca bijuga . .	Genip . .	Fruit edible. Nuts are roasted and resemble chestnuts
Moringa pterygo- perma	Horse radish tree	Seeds yield the 'Oil of Ben.' Root used as a substitute for horse-radish
Musa sapientum, var.	Banana .	Many varieties of this plant are cultivated
" paradisiaca .	Plantain .	Many varieties of this plant are cultivated
Myristica fragrans .	Nutmeg .	One of the chief staples of the island



LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (*continued*)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Melia sempervirens</i> .	Lilac . .	Root a powerful anthelmintic. Bark astringent. Wood pliant and durable
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> .	Cowitch .	The hairs from the seed pod are a valuable anthelmintic. The root is said to be a remedy for cholera
<i>Nectandra antillana</i> .	Lorier senti .	A valuable timber for house building
<i>Nectandra exaltata</i> .	Lorier petit feuille	A valuable timber for house building
<i>Nectandra membranacea</i>	Laurier mar- bré	A valuable timber for house building
<i>Nectandra Willdenoviana</i>	Lorier gros feuille	A valuable timber for house building
<i>Ochroma lagopus</i> .	Bois flot .	Bark gives a useful fibre. Wood is used as a substitute for cork. The down from the seeds is used for stuffing pillows
<i>Pimenta acris</i> . .	Bayberry .	Leaves yield the 'Oil of Bay,' from which Bay Rum is made
<i>Piscidia erythrina</i> .	Dogwood . .	Wood tough and elastic, useful in cart building. Bark used to stupefy fish. It is a strong narcotic, and is said to be specific in the relief of toothache. The tincture is sometimes used instead of opium
<i>Pithecolobium Saman</i>	Saman tree .	Wood hard and ornamental. The tree forms a good shade on pasture lands, and cattle readily eat the seed pods
<i>Punica granatum</i> .	Pomegranate.	Bark and root a vermifuge, useful in dysentery and kindred diseases
<i>Ricinus communis</i> .	Castor oil plant	The products of this plant are well known, and need no description
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i> .	Red man- grove	Wood is used for posts, bark for tanning
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Sugar cane .	—
<i>Sapindus inequalis</i> .	Soap berry .	A valuable timber tree. Berries lather in water like soap
<i>Sauvagesia erecta</i> .	Iron bush .	The mucilaginous juice is used in diseases of the eye and in dysentery
<i>Secchium edule</i> . .	Christophine.	Fruit used as a vegetable. The root can be eaten as a yam
<i>Sida carpinifolia</i> .	Broom . .	The young leaves and shoots lather

LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, ETC. (*continued*)

Botanical Name	Local Name	Remarks
<i>Simaruba amara</i> .	Maruba .	like soap. Stem yields a strong fibre Wood is used for boards and shingles
<i>Sloanea sinemariensis</i> .	Chantonier .	Wood extremely hard, and used for rafters, pillars, &c.
<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i> .	Bomvier .	A violent anthelmintic. The plant is a deadly poison, and is said to be used in the practice of 'Obeah'
<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> .	Mahogany .	One of the most valuable timbers
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> .	Tamarind .	Fruit preserved in syrup is largely exported to the United Kingdom. It is used as a laxative and febrifuge. Wood hard and durable
<i>Tecoma leucoxyton</i> .	White cedar .	A most valuable timber tree, suitable for boatbuilding, &c.
<i>Tecoma spectabilis</i> .	Poui .	Another valuable timber tree
<i>Theobroma cacao</i> .	Cacao .	The principal export of Grenada. Full particulars concerning this plant are given on pages 72-73
<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> .	Vanilla .	The 'vanilla' of commerce: used for flavouring liqueurs and in perfumery
<i>Xanthoxylon clava-herculis</i>	Yellow Hercules	Wood is useful for housebuilding. The bark is used in rheumatism and as a vermifuge
<i>Zea Mays</i> . . .	Indian Corn .	—
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> .	Ginger .	The dried root stock forms the ginger of commerce

## LIST OF THE SMALL ISLANDS, DEPENDENCIES OF THE COLONY OF GRENADA

## Around Grenada

Diamond Rock, otherwise known as Grison, or 'Kick-'em-Jenny.'	Bird Island.
Islet Ronde.	Conference Island.
Les Tantes.	Marquis "
Isle de Caille.	Bacolet "
Levera Island.	Adam "
Green "	Caliviny "
Sandy "	Hog "
	Glover ,

**Around Carriacou**

Petit Martinique. <sup>1</sup>	Mabouya Island.
" Tobago.	Sandy
Saline Island.	Jack-o-Dan " Island (Islet
Frigate "	Jacques Adam).
Large "	

**MAGISTRATES' COURTS****Sitting Days**

St. George's	. . .	. Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays.
St. David's	. . .	. Alternate Tuesdays.
St. Andrew's	. . .	. Tuesdays and Fridays.
St. Patrick's	. . .	. Mondays and Thursdays.
St. Mark's	. . .	. "
St. John's	. . .	. Tuesdays and Fridays.
Carriacou	. . .	. Mondays.

**SUPREME COURT**

The sessions of the Supreme Court are held on the following days, except during Vacations:—

On the first Tuesday in each month, for the transaction of general business.

On the second Tuesday in each month, for the trial of causes in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Court, and for settling appeals from the Magistrates' Courts.

On the third Tuesday in January, March, May, and November, for the trial of causes in the Superior Jurisdiction, and in February, June, and October in the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court.

There are three vacations:—

The Easter Vacation, from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday, inclusive.

The Summer Vacation, from the 1st to the 30th September, inclusive.

The Christmas Vacation, from the 24th December to the 6th January, inclusive.

The Court sits, if necessary, in its Criminal and Appellate jurisdiction during Vacations.

The Chief Justice sits in chambers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon; during Vacation, on Wednesdays only.

**DOLLAR AND STERLING TABLES**

(The dollar = 4s. 2d.)

*To reduce Dollars to Sterling.*—Divide the given sum of dollars and cents by 4·80, the value of a pound sterling in dollars and cents, and the quotient will be pounds sterling, and decimals of a pound, which latter should then be reduced to shillings and pence.

*To reduce Sterling to Dollars.*—Express the amount of sterling money decimally, and multiply by 4·80, the value of a pound sterling in dollars and cents.

The following tables give the reduced amounts for round numbers:—

<sup>1</sup> It is said that the French gave it this name because they found serpents on it similar to those of Martinique; if so, they are now extinct.

DOLLAR AND STERLING TABLES  
Sterling Reduced into Dollars

Sterling	£ s.	Sterling	£ s.	Sterling	£ s.	Sterling	£
d. 1	0 02	£15	72 0	£61	292 80	£200	960
2	0 04	16	76 80	62	297 60	300	1,440
3	0 06	17	81 60	63	302 40	400	1,920
4	0 08	18	86 40	64	307 20	500	2,400
5	0 10	19	91 20	65	312 0	600	2,880
6	0 12	20	96 0	66	316 80	700	3,360
7	0 14	21	100 80	67	321 60	800	3,840
8	0 16	22	105 60	68	326 40	900	4,320
9	0 18	23	110 40	69	331 20	1,000	4,800
10	0 20	24	115 20	70	336 0	1,100	5,280
11	0 22	25	120 0	71	340 80	1,200	5,760
		26	124 80	72	345 60	1,300	6,240
s. 1	0 24	27	129 60	73	350 40	1,400	6,720
2	0 48	28	134 40	74	355 20	1,500	7,200
3	0 72	29	139 20	75	360 0	1,600	7,680
4	0 96	30	144 0	76	364 80	1,700	8,160
5	1 20	31	148 80	77	369 60	1,800	8,640
6	1 44	32	153 60	78	374 40	1,900	9,120
7	1 68	33	158 40	79	379 20	2,000	9,600
8	1 92	34	163 20	80	384 0	2,100	10,080
9	2 16	35	168 0	81	388 80	2,200	10,560
10	2 40	36	172 80	82	393 60	2,300	11,040
11	2 64	37	177 60	83	398 40	2,400	11,520
12	2 88	38	182 40	84	403 20	2,500	12,000
13	3 12	39	187 20	85	408 0	2,600	12,480
14	3 36	40	192 0	86	412 80	2,700	12,960
15	3 60	41	196 80	87	417 60	2,800	13,440
16	3 84	42	201 60	88	422 40	2,900	13,920
17	4 08	43	206 40	89	427 20	3,000	14,400
18	4 32	44	211 20	90	432 0	3,100	14,880
19	4 56	45	216 0	91	436 80	3,200	15,360
		46	220 80	92	441 60	3,300	15,840
£ 1	4 80	47	225 60	93	446 40	3,400	16,320
2	9 60	48	230 40	94	451 20	3,500	16,800
3	14 40	49	235 20	95	456 0	3,600	17,280
4	19 20	50	240 0	96	460 80	3,700	17,760
5	24 0	51	244 80	97	465 60	3,800	18,240
6	28 80	52	249 60	98	470 40	3,900	18,720
7	33 60	53	254 40	99	475 20	4,000	19,200
8	38 40	54	259 20	100	480 0	5,000	24,000
9	43 20	55	264 0	101	484 80	6,000	28,800
10	48 0	56	268 80	102	489 60	7,000	33,600
11	52 80	57	273 60	103	494 40	8,000	38,400
12	57 60	58	278 40	104	499 20	9,000	43,200
13	62 40	59	283 20	105	504 0	10,000	48,000
14	67 20	60	288 0				

## DOLLAR AND STERLING TABLES

*Dollars Reduced into Sterling*

¢	Sterling			¢	Sterling			¢	Sterling			¢	Sterling		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
01	0	0	0½	19	3	19	2	64	13	6	8	1,000	208	6	8
02	0	0	1	20	4	3	4	65	13	10	10	1,100	229	3	4
03	0	0	1½	21	4	7	6	66	13	15	0	1,200	250	0	0
04	0	0	2	22	4	11	8	67	13	19	2	1,300	270	16	8
05	0	0	2½	23	4	15	10	68	14	3	4	1,400	291	13	4
06	0	0	3	24	5	0	0	69	14	7	6	1,500	312	10	0
07	0	0	3½	25	5	4	2	70	14	11	8	1,600	333	6	8
08	0	0	4	26	5	8	4	71	14	15	10	1,700	354	3	4
09	0	0	4½	27	5	12	6	72	15	0	0	1,800	375	0	0
10	0	0	5	28	5	16	8	73	15	4	2	1,900	395	16	8
15	0	0	7½	29	6	0	10	74	15	8	4	2,000	416	13	4
20	0	0	10	30	6	5	0	75	15	12	6	2,100	437	10	0
25	0	1	0½	31	6	9	2	76	15	16	8	2,200	458	6	8
30	0	1	3	32	6	13	4	77	16	0	10	2,300	479	3	4
35	0	1	5½	33	6	17	6	78	16	5	0	2,400	500	0	0
40	0	1	8	34	7	1	8	79	16	9	2	2,500	520	16	8
45	0	1	10½	35	7	5	10	80	16	13	4	2,600	541	13	4
50	0	2	1	36	7	10	0	81	16	17	6	2,700	562	10	0
55	0	2	3½	37	7	14	2	82	17	1	8	2,800	583	6	8
60	0	2	6	38	7	18	4	83	17	5	10	2,900	604	3	4
65	0	2	8½	39	8	2	6	84	17	10	0	3,000	625	0	0
70	0	2	11	40	8	6	8	85	17	14	2	3,100	645	16	8
75	0	3	1½	41	8	10	10	86	17	18	4	3,200	666	13	4
80	0	3	4	42	8	15	0	87	18	2	6	3,300	687	10	0
85	0	3	6½	43	8	19	2	88	18	6	8	3,400	708	6	8
90	0	3	9	44	9	3	4	89	18	10	10	3,500	729	3	4
95	0	3	11½	45	9	7	6	90	18	15	0	3,600	750	0	0
1	0	4	2	46	9	11	8	91	18	19	2	3,700	770	16	8
2	0	8	4	47	9	15	10	92	19	3	4	3,800	791	13	4
3	0	12	6	48	10	0	0	93	19	7	6	3,900	812	10	0
4	0	16	8	49	10	4	2	94	19	11	8	4,000	833	6	8
5	1	0	10	50	10	8	4	95	19	15	10	5,000	1,041	13	4
6	1	5	0	51	10	12	6	96	20	0	0	6,000	1,250	0	0
7	1	9	2	52	10	16	8	97	20	4	2	7,000	1,458	6	8
8	1	13	4	53	11	0	10	98	20	8	4	8,000	1,666	13	4
9	1	17	6	54	11	5	0	99	20	12	6	9,000	1,875	0	0
10	2	1	8	55	11	9	2	100	20	16	8	10,000	2,083	6	8
11	2	5	10	56	11	13	4	200	41	13	4	15,000	3,125	0	0
12	2	10	0	57	11	17	6	300	62	10	0	20,000	4,166	13	4
13	2	14	2	58	12	1	8	400	83	6	8	25,000	5,208	6	8
14	2	18	4	59	12	5	10	500	104	3	4	30,000	6,250	0	0
15	3	2	6	60	12	10	0	600	125	0	0	35,000	7,291	13	4
16	3	6	8	61	12	14	2	700	145	16	8	40,000	8,333	6	8
17	3	10	10	62	12	18	4	800	166	13	4	45,000	9,375	0	0
18	3	15	0	63	13	2	6	900	187	10	0	50,000	10,416	13	4

## BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

### TROY WEIGHT

This is used only for gold, silver, and precious stones.

24 grains	.	.	.	make 1 pennyweight (1 dwt.).
20 pennyweights	.	.	.	" 1 ounce (1 oz. tr.).
12 ounces	.	.	.	" 1 pound (1 lb. tr.).

### APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

20 grains	.	.	.	make 1 scruple (1 scr.) $\frac{1}{3}$ .
3 scruples	.	.	.	" 1 drachm (1 dr.) $\frac{1}{3}$ .
8 drachms	.	.	.	" 1 ounce (1 oz.) $\frac{1}{3}$ .

### AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

This is used for general purposes.

16 drams	.	.	.	make 1 ounce (1 oz.).
16 ounces	.	.	.	" 1 pound (1 lb.).
28 pounds	.	.	.	" 1 quarter (1 qr.).
4 quarters or 112 pounds	.	.	.	" 1 hundredweight (1 cwt.).
20 hundredweight	.	.	.	" 1 ton.

### LINEAR MEASURE

12 inches	.	.	.	make 1 foot (1 ft.).
3 feet	.	.	.	" 1 yard (1 yd.).
$5\frac{1}{2}$ yards	.	.	.	" 1 rod, or pole (1 p.).
40 poles	.	.	.	" 1 furlong (1 fur.).
8 furlongs, or 1,760 yards	.	.	.	" 1 mile (1 m.).
Also 100 links, or 22 yards	.	.	.	" 1 chain (1 ch.).

### SQUARE MEASURE

144 square inches	.	.	.	make 1 square foot (1 sq. ft.).
9 square feet	.	.	.	" 1 square yard (1 sq. yd.).
$30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards	.	.	.	" 1 square rod, square pole or perch (1 p.).
40 perches	.	.	.	" 1 rood (1 r.).
4 roods	.	.	.	" 1 acre (1 a.).
640 acres	.	.	.	" 1 square mile (1 sq. m.).
Also 10 square chains, or 4,840 square yards	.	.	.	" 1 acre.

### CUBIC MEASURE

1,728 cubic inches	.	.	.	make 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	.	.	.	" 1 cubic yard.

### LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills	.	.	.	make 1 pint (1 pt.).
2 pints	.	.	.	" 1 quart (1 qt.).
4 quarts	.	.	.	" 1 gallon (1 gall.).
36 gallons	.	.	.	" 1 barrel.

## APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE

60 minims (m)	. . .	make 1 fluid drachm (ʒ).
8 fluid drachms	. . .	" 1 fluid ounce (ʒ).
20 fluid ounces	. . .	" 1 pint (O).

## DRY OR CORN MEASURE

4 gills	. . .	make 1 pint (1 pt.).
2 pints	. . .	" 1 quart (1 qt.).
4 quarts	. . .	" 1 gallon (1 gall.).
2 gallons	. . .	" 1 peck (1 pk.).
4 pecks	. . .	" 1 bushel (1 bush.).
8 bushels	. . .	" 1 quarter (1 qr.).
5 quarters	. . .	" 1 load or wey.
2 loads	. . .	" 1 last.

## MEASURES OF ANGLES

60 seconds (60")	. . .	make 1 minute (1').
60 minutes	. . .	" 1 degree (1°).
90 degrees	. . .	" 1 right angle or quadrant.
4 quadrants	. . .	" 1 circumference.

## MEASURES OF NUMBER

12 units	. . .	make 1 dozen.
20 units	. . .	" 1 score.
12 dozen	. . .	" 1 gross.
12 gross	. . .	" 1 great gross.
Also 24 sheets of paper	. . .	" 1 quire.
20 quires	. . .	" 1 ream.
10 reams	. . .	" 1 bale.

## MEASURES OF TIME

60 seconds (60")	. . .	make 1 minute (1').
60 minutes	. . .	" 1 hour.
24 hours	. . .	" 1 day.
7 days	. . .	" 1 week.
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	. . .	" 1 calendar month.
12 calendar months	. . .	" 1 year.
365 days	. . .	" 1 common year.
366 days	. . .	" 1 leap year.
100 years	. . .	" 1 century.

## MEASURES OF WATER

1 gallon of water weighs 10 lb., and measures 16 of a cubic foot.  
 1 cubic foot of water measures  $6\frac{1}{4}$  gallons approximately (6.2321).  
 112 gallons of water weigh 1 cwt.  
 224 " " 1 ton.  
 1 inch of rainfall = 3,630 cubic feet, or 22,622 gallons per acre.

## LAND AREAS

An acre of land is contained in the following areas :—

5 yards wide by 968 long	40 yards wide by 121 long
10    "    "    484    "	70    "    "    69½    "
20    "    "    242    "	80    "    "    60½    "

## MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The diameter of a circle multiplied by 3·1416 gives its circumference.

"                    "                    "                    itself and by ·7854 gives its area.

"                    cylinder                    "                    3·1416, and the product multiplied by the length of the cylinder, gives its surface.

A tin of kerosene oil contains 4½ gallons.

A sack of oats contains 30 gallons, and weighs 160 lb.

A cord of wood measures 8 × 4 × 4 feet.

## SPIRIT BUBBLES

Carefully adjusted to 84° temperature, to correspond with the following scale of over and under proof spirits according to Sykes' hydrometer.

Bubble	Over proof	Bubble	Under proof
No. 12 equal to 65		No. 26 equal to 5	
" 13    "    60		" 27    "    10	
" 14    "    55		" 28    "    15	
" 15    "    50		" 29    "    20	
" 16    "    45		" 30    "    25	
" 17    "    40		" 31    "    30	
" 18    "    35		" 32    "    35	
" 19    "    30		" 33    "    40	
" 20    "    25		" 34    "    45	
" 21    "    20		" 35    "    50	
" 22    "    15		" 36    "    55	
" 23    "    10		" 37    "    60	
" 24    "    5		" 38    "    65	
" 25    "    Proof.		" 39    "    70	
		" 40    "    75	



**Tariff of Charges for Refreshments, &c., at the  
Grand Etang Rest House**

		s.	d.
Soda and Brandy (H. ***)	per glass	1	0
" Whisky (Best)	" "	0	9
" " (Second)	" "	0	8
" Gin (Best)	" "	0	6
" " (Second)	" "	0	5
" Syrup	" "	0	6
Brandy Cocktail (H. ***)	" "	0	10
Whisky "	" "	0	7
Gin "	" "	0	6
Sangaree	" "	0	6
Brandy and Water (H. ***)	" "	0	9
Whisky " (Best)	" "	0	6
" " (Second)	" "	0	5
Gin "	" "	0	4
Rum " (Best)	" "	0	4
" " (Second)	" "	0	3
" " (Third)	" "	0	2
Port Wine	" "	0	6
Claret (Côtes Supérieures)	" pint	1	6
Ale	" "	0	7
Stout	" "	0	7
Ginger Ale	" "	0	5
Lemonade	" "	0	4
Soda	" "	0	3
Lunch Meat	" 2 lb. tin	1	0
Roast Beef	" 1 lb. "	0	10
Corned Beef	" "	0	10
Lunch Tongue	" "	2	0
Fresh Salmon	" "	1	2
Oxford Sausages	" "	1	5
Sardines	" "	0	7
Oysters	" "	0	10
Tea (and Bread and Butter)	" cup	0	6
Coffee	" "	0	6
Chocolate { " " }	" "	0	6
Light Breakfast (Eggs, bread and butter, and tea).	" "	1	6
Meat "	" "	2	6
Lunch	" "	1	6
Dinner	" "	2	6
Grass, per bundle	" "	0	9
Oats, per gallon	" "	1	0
Use of table linen, knives and forks, and ware	" "	1	0
Change of Bed Linen	" "	1	0

Attendance at table, table linen, knives and forks, and ware given free when refreshments are procured from the Caretaker.

# PART VII

## THE GRENADA DIRECTORY, 1897

### GOVERNOR :

SIR CHARLES BRUCE, K.C.M.G.

**A** BRAHAM, JONES, Proprietor, St. Andrew's.

Adams, William, Shopkeeper, Lucas Street, St. George's.

Agard, Miss, Proprietress, Fond Pedrix, St. David's.

Ahmed, W. J., Dispenser, St. Andrew's Hospital.

Aird, David, Shopkeeper, St. George's.

Aird, George D., Shopkeeper, St. George's.

Aird, Hugh M., Merchant, Gouyave.

Alexander, C. A., Proprietor, Hillsborough, St. Andrew's.

Alexander, Edward, Shopkeeper, Tyrrel Street, St. George's.

Alexander, Hon. Douglass, Member, Legislative Council, and Proprietor, Springbank, St. Patrick's.

Alexander, A. W. D., Planter, Springbank, St. Patrick's.

Alexander, Douglass, Planter, Marli Estate, St. Patrick's.

Alexander, François, Shopkeeper, St. Patrick's.

Alexander, Hall, Proprietor, Ebenezer, St. Patrick's.

Alexander, Thomas S., Tailor, St. Patrick's.

Alexis, G. N., Medical Practitioner, St. Patrick's.

Alexis, J. L. C., Shopkeeper, St. Patrick's.

Alexis, Louis, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Alexis, Nelson, Proprietor, Industry, St. Mark's.

Allamby, J. S., Schoolmaster, Birch Grove Government School, St. Andrew's.

Allen, Miss F. C., Headmistress, Girls' High School, St. George's.

Alleyne, John, Blacksmith, St. Patrick's.

Alleyne, S. M., Shopkeeper, Sautours.

Andrew, John, Proprietor, St. George's.

Andrew, Jones, Proprietor, St. David's.

Antoine, Joseph, Proprietor, St. David's.

Anton, Hon. C. F., Treasurer and Postmaster, Member Executive and Legislative Councils, Montpelier, St. George's.

Anton, James, Retired Public Officer, Lucas Street, St. George's.

Anton, W. P., Chief Clerk, Post Office, Deponthien Street, St. George's.

Aquart, A. Eugene, Clerk, S. Franco's Store, Halifax Street, St. George's.

Aquart, Rev. J. M., Parish Priest, Hillsborough, Carriacou.

Aquart, Jules, Assistant Revenue Officer, Victoria.

Arthur, Rev. Canon Charles, Rector, St. John's and St. Mark's, and Chairman, St. Mark's Road Board, The Rectory, Gouyave.

Attz, A. J. A. A., Proprietor, Beaulieu, St. George's.

**B**AIN, EDWARD, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Bain, Edwin D., Manager, La Digue, St. Andrew's.

Bain, G. A., Warden of Grenville, Fairlawn, St. Andrew's.

Baptiste, A. J., Shopkeeper, Lucas Street, St. George's.

Barkworth & Co.'s Successors, Merchants, Market Square, St. George's.

Bascus, R. A., Dispenser, St. George's.

Batt, Albt. Edwd., Planter, Tuilleries, St. Andrew's.

Bayne, W. F., Proprietor, Grand Roy, St. John's.

Beckwith, Estate of H. B., Merchants and Druggists, Market Square, St. George's.  
 Begg, Samuel, Proprietor, St. David's.  
 Belfon, Peter, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.  
 Bell, Bertha E., Proprietress, Capitol, St. Andrew's.  
 Bell, James, Proprietor, Union, St. Mark's.  
 Bell, Robert Lees, Proprietor, Capitol, St. Andrew's.  
 Bell, W. F., Clerk, Hankey's Stores, Grenville.  
 Belton, Robert A., Clerk, Messrs. Martin Dean & Co., St. George's.  
 Benjamin, D. P., Dispenser, Gonyave.  
 Bennett, Charles, Proprietor, Richland, St. John's.  
 Bennett, Henry, District Postmaster, Concord, St. John's.  
 Bennett, H. J. Lee, Medical Practitioner, Tophi I, St. Patrick's.  
 Beresford, M. H. D., Clerk of Councils, and Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.  
 Berkeley, A. F. M., Acting Medical Officer, St. John's.  
 Berkeley, J. H. Astley, Proprietor, Mt. Horne, St. Andrew's.  
 Bertrand, Clement J., Merchant, Grenville.  
 Bertrand, F. S., Merchant, Grenville.  
 Bertrand & Co., Joseph, Merchants, Grenville.  
 Bertrand, James Melville, Merchant, Grenville.  
 Bertrand, J. R., Green Hill, St. George's.  
 Best, A. J., Proprietor, Carrière, St. Andrew's.  
 Billy, George, Merchant, Carriacou.  
 Blackett, G. W., Wheelwright, Santeurs.  
 Blair, W. J., Planter, Harvey Vale, Carriacou.  
 Bonaparte, F. A., Warden, Victoria.  
 Boyd, Walter, House Surgeon, Colony Hospital, St. George's.  
 Bourne, Henry, Shopkeeper, Barbados Village, St. George's.  
 Branch, George, Planter, Good Hope, St. George's.  
 Branch, Rev. G. W., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Good Hope, St. George's.  
 Branch, W. D., Attorney, Paradise, St. Andrew's.  
 Brander, F. A., Proprietor, Goen, St. John's.  
 Brathwaite, John, Proprietor, Bogle Village, Carriacou.  
 Brathwaite, Joshua, Librarian, St. George's.

Brathwaite, J. C., Dispenser, Grenville.  
 Brathwaite, J. E. T., Assistant Revenue Officer, Santeurs.  
 Brathwaite, S. E., Clerk, Revenue Office, Grenville.  
 Breull, J. T., Proprietor, St. John's.  
 Broadway, W. E., Curator, Botanic Garden, Millbank, St. George's.  
 Brown, A. D., Manager, Tempé, St. George's.  
 Brown, Peter Doyle, Planter, Dougaldston, St. John's.  
 Brown, Lincoln, Dispenser, Beckwith's Drug Establishment, Market Square, St. George's.  
 Browne, Hon. C. Macaulay, Merchant and Proprietor, Member, Executive and Legislative Councils, Melrose, St. George's.  
 Bruno, Andrew, Proprietor, St. Andrew's.  
 Bruno, Isaac, Proprietor, Woburn, St. George's.  
 Burgess, J. H., Manager, Mt. Pleasant, St. Andrew's.  
 Burke, David, Proprietor, Snug Corner, St. George's.  
 Burke, R. J., Schoolmaster, Mt. Pleasant Government School, Carriacou.  
 Burke, W. S., Schoolmaster, Beaulieu Roman Catholic School, St. George's.  
 Burkhead, H. W., Planter, St. David's.  
 Butler, Thomas, Blacksmith, St. George's.

CALLENDER, JAMES, Schoolmaster, St. David's Roman Catholic Boys' School.  
 Campbell, A. R., Road Overseer, St. David's.  
 Campbell, J., Planter, Beneton Est., St. John's.  
 Campbell, P. J., Contractor and Proprietor, St. George's.  
 Canning, Charles, Proprietor, Drumlithie, St. Patrick's.  
 Cantin, Mrs. C., Proprietress, Brandon Hall, St. Andrew's.  
 Cape, Joseph, Proprietor, St. Andrew's.  
 Carney, Mrs. W. A., Proprietress, Snell Hall, St. Patrick's.  
 Cathcart, J. W., Planter, Belvidere Est., St. John's.  
 Charles, J. S. M., Clerk, Jacobson, Walker & Co., St. George's.  
 Charles, B. M. D., Assistant Revenue Officer, Gonyave.  
 Chasteau, J., Overseer, Hope Vale, St. George's.  
 Chichester, T. T., Proprietor, Paraoleto, St. Andrew's.

Clarke, Mrs. Agnes Emily, Proprietress, Lower Latante, St. David's.

Clarke, C. W. W., Overseer, Mt. Horne, St. Andrew's.

Clarke, Edwin, Proprietor, Lower Latante, St. David's.

Clarke, E. J., Schoolmaster, St. George's Roman Catholic Boys' School.

Clarke, John D., Leather Dealer, Halifax Street, St. George's.

Clarke, Thomas, Shopkeeper, Gouyave.

Clyne, F. C. H., Proprietor, Mon Cocoa, St. David's.

Clyne, G. H. M., Proprietor, St. Lucy's, St. David's.

Cochrane, W., Proprietor, Grand Roy, St. John's.

Cocking, Rev. M. B., Wesleyan Minister, St. Andrew's.

Collymore, Hon. C. H., Registrar of Supreme Court, St. George's.

Comissiong, Mrs. A. L., Manager, Glean & Co.'s Store, Gouyave.

Comissiong, A. N., Revenue Officer, St. John's.

Comissiong, Cecil Sayer, Clerk, Public Works Department, The Retreat, St. George's.

Comissiong, J. A., District Postmaster, &c., St. David's.

Comissiong, J. W. H., Lawyer's Clerk, Hospital Street, St. George's.

Comissiong, Tyrrel Mildmay, Barrister-at-Law, The Retreat, St. George's.

Comissiong, Hon. W. S., Q.C., Becheator-General, and Member, Executive and Legislative Councils, The Retreat, St. George's.

Copland, David, Planter, Tufton Hall, St. Mark's.

Copland, F. H., Manager, John Copland's Store, Sauteurs.

Copland, John, Merchant and Proprietor, Mon Repos, St. Patrick's.

Corbin, Luke, Chief Warder, Richmond Hill Prison, St. George's.

Cornwall, W. J., Carpenter, St. Patrick's.

Creed, James, Tailor, St. George's.

Criok, Richard A., Merchant, Halifax Street, St. George's.

Cross, Alexander, Merchant, St. Patrick's.

Cross, Isaac A., Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Cruikshank, F. W. R., Caretaker, Grand Etang Rest House, St. George's.

Ouddeford, W., Auditor, Windward Islands, St. George's.

Cyrus, J. P., Shopkeeper, Carriacou.

**D**ABRIE, J. J., Shopkeeper, Lucas Street, St. George's.

Dalrymple, Henry, Proprietor, Mt. St. Mitchell, St. Mark's.

Date, James C., Cocoa and Nutmegs Dealer, St. Andrew's.

Date, Mrs. Maria, Proprietress, Balmoral, St. Andrew's.

Davy, A. D. M., Road Overseer, St. Andrew's.

Dean, P. J., Merchant, and United States Consular Agent, Young Street, St. George's.

Deane, N. L., Proprietor and Manager of Martin, Dean & Co.'s Store, Sauteurs.

De Coteau, H. V. R., Clerk, Marrast & Co., Market Square, St. George's.

De Coteau, J. M., Merchant, Gouyave.

De Coteau, Malcolm, Proprietor, Goin, St. John's.

De Coteau, M. J., Clerk, Magistrates' Court, St. George's.

Dedier, W. C., Assistant Master, St. George's Grammar School.

De Fereire, Louis, Merchant and Druggist, Halifax Street, St. George's.

De Fereire, Victor, Merchant, Victoria.

De Freitas, Hon. D. S., Member, Legislative Council, and Proprietor, Dougaldston, St. John's.

De Freitas, E. M., Proprietor, Woodlands, St. George's.

De Freitas, G. A., Proprietor, Corinth, St. David's.

De Freitas, Mrs. M. B., Shopkeeper, Young Street, St. George's.

De Gale, George, Proprietor, Samaritan, St. Patrick's.

De Gale, R. G., Lessee and Proprietor, Belmont, St. Patrick's.

De Gale, T. H., Lessee, Snell Hall, St. Patrick's.

De Gale, W. P. Bell, Barrister-at-Law, Belmont, St. Patrick's.

Desbat, Leonora, Merchant, Hillsborough, Carriacou.

Desbat, William, Proprietor, Grand Mal, St. George's.

De Suze, G. T., Shopkeeper, St. Andrew's.

Donelan, E. Anthony, Manager, T. Lawlor & Co.'s Store, Market Square, St. George's.

Donovan, W. G., Editor 'Federalist,' Young Street, St. George's.

Dottin, G. P., Blacksmith, Scott Street, St. George's.

Douglas, H. M., Proprietor, Snug Corner, St. George's.

Douglas, John, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Douglas, J. S., Proprietor, Black Bay, St. John's.

Downes, Joseph, Schoolmaster, St. Andrew's Wesleyan School.

Drakes, P. H., Carpenter, St. George's.

Drayton, Hon. Edward, Colonial Secretary, Richmond Hill House, St. George's.

Dufont, Henry, Planter, St. George's.

Duncan, John, Proprietor, Maligon, St. Patrick's.

Durrant, N. S., Medical Practitioner, and Chairman of Parochial Board, Victoria, Crosby Hill, St. Mark's.

Dyce, D. Roland, Clerk, Martin, Dean & Co., Young Street, St. George's.

**EDWARDS, J. H. A.,** Proprietor, Hydro-land, St. Andrew's.

Edwards, W. A., Merchant, St. Patrick's.

Ellis, Jonathan, Shopkeeper, St. Paul's Village, St. George's.

Emrey, Rev. Joseph, Rector, Carriacou, The Rectory, Carriacou.

**FERGUSON, A. J.,** Proprietor, St. John's.

Ferguson, Daniel, Chief Overseer, Roads and Works, Young Street, St. George's.

Ferguson, E. E., Road Overseer, St. Mark's.

Ferguson, Robert A., Proprietor, St. John's.

Ferguson, R. L., Proprietor, Samaritan, St. Patrick's.

Ferguson, Wilfred, Planter, Chadeau, St. John's.

Fitt, B., Tinsmith, &c., St. George's.

Fitt, Mrs. J. S., Matron, Female Prison, St. George's.

Fitt, Reginald C., Clerk, Messrs. Otway Brothers, St. George's.

Fleming, C. R., Journalist and Druggist, Grenville.

Fleming, F. A., Proprietor, St. Andrew's.

Fleming, John, Proprietor, Gouyave.

Fleming, William, Planter, St. John's.

Fletcher, E. W., Druggist, Victoria.

Fletcher, Jerome R., Planter, St. David's.

Fletcher, Paulin, Planter, St. David's.

Forrester, Thomas F., Proprietor, Cumberland, St. Andrew's.

Fortean, H. G., Dispenser, District Hospital, Carriacou.

Frame, Alston & Co., Merchants, Sauteurs.

Francis, John Byam, Planter, St. Mark's.

Franco, Antonio, Merchant, Viewfield, St. George's.

Franco, John, Shopkeeper, Halifax Street, St. George's.

Franco, Samuel, Merchant and Proprietor, Market Square, St. George's.

Fraser, Alexander, Clerk, Magistrates' Courts, Sauteurs and Grenville.

Fraser, Frederick, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Fraser, R., Proprietor, L'Esterre, Carriacou.

Frederick, A. J., Dispenser, R. W. Hood's Store, St. George's.

Frederick, James, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Fullarton, A., Planter, La Fortune, St. Patrick's.

Fullarton, George, Planter, La Fortune, St. Patrick's.

Fullarton, Joseph, Planter, La Fortune, St. Patrick's.

**GABRIEL, DAVID,** Proprietor, St. David's.

Gall, Henry, Manager, Waltham, St. Mark's.

Gall, H. F. D., Clerk, Colonial Bank, St. George's.

Gallway, J. H., Schoolmaster, St. Paul's Roman Catholic School.

Garraway, Everard G., Accountant, Marrast & Co, St. George's.

Garraway, S. T., Manager, Marrast & Co., St. George's.

Garraway, W. A., Articled Clerk, N. J. Paterson's Chambers, Government Street, St. George's.

Gay, Arnold, Proprietor, The Brothers, St. John's.

Gay, Edmund, Manager, The Brothers, St. John's.

Gay, E. T., Proprietor, The Brothers, St. John's.

Gentle, Ven. Archdeacon G. A., The Cedars, St. Patrick's.

George, François, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Gibbes, G. W., Clerk, Frame's Agency, Sauteurs.

Gibbs, Walter, Hindustani Interpreter, St. George's.

Giffard, A. P., Proprietor, Peggy's Whim, St. Patrick's.

Gill, David, Planter, Snell Hall, St. Patrick's.

Glean, Miss E. G., Assistant Mistress, Girls' High School, St. George's.

Glean, Mrs. Hillaria, Telephone Operator, Telephone Exchange, St. George's.

Glean, J. D., Proprietor, Mt. Rodney, St. Patrick's.

Glean, J. Vernon, Clerk, Glean & Co., Sautours.

Glean, W. E., Merchant, Sautours.

Glean, W. M., Proprietor, St. John's.

Goulton, J. D., Proprietor, Balance, St. Patrick's.

Grant, E. H., Manager, Baillie's Bacolet, St. David's.

Graves, R. J., Proprietor, Minorca, St. David's.

Greasley, W., Manager, Tuileries, St. Andrew's.

Gregson, A. H., Schoolmaster, St. George's Anglican School.

Graham, Mrs. C., Proprietress, The Bower, St. George's.

Gumbs, George E., Chief Revenue Officer, St. George's.

Gurney, Hon. F., Member, Legislative Council, Manager and Attorney, Mt. Felix, St. John's.

**HAGLEY, CHARLES, junr.**, Manager, Marimount and Laurant Establishments, St. David's.

Hagley, Charles, sen., Proprietor, Mt. Cassel, St. David's.

Hagley, Robert, Proprietor, Felix Park, St. David's.

Hancock, J. H., Manager, La Pastora Estate, St. David's.

Hannibal, Frederick, Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Hannibal, John, Proprietor, St. Andrew's.

Harbin, John, Inspector of Schools, St. George's.

Harford, F. C. H., Manager, Vendome, St. George's.

Harford, Frederick, Proprietor, L'Esterre, St. Andrew's.

Harford, Frederick, jun., Planter, L'Esterre, St. Andrew's.

Harford, Ramsey, Proprietor, St. Andrew's.

Harris, B. A., Schoolmaster, Happy Hill Government School, St. George's.

Harris, William, Relieving Officer, St. George's.

Hatton, E. F., Medical Practitioner, Cardona, St. Andrew's.

Hayes, Daniel, Shopkeeper, Barbados Village, St. George's.

Hayes, Mrs. Jane, Shopkeeper, Barbados Village, St. George's.

Haynes, David, Mason, Barbados Village, St. George's.

Haynes, W. Evan, Police Magistrate, Western District.

Hayward, Alfred, Merchant, Mt. Zion, St. George's.

Heels, Richard, Superintendent of Prisons, Richmond Hill, St. George's.

Henderson, Percy, Manager, Providence Est., St. David's.

Henry, Fitz-James, Auctioneer, St. George's.

Hewitt, R. S., Schoolmaster, St. John's Anglican School.

Hill, B. P., Overseer and Secretary, Road Board, St. Patrick's.

Holmes, T., Manager, Barkworth & Co.'s Successors, Market Square, St. George's.

Hood, R. W., Druggist, Halifax Street, St. George's.

Hopkin, R. D., Proprietor, Marli, St. Patrick's.

Hopkin, W., Proprietor, St. John's.

Hosten, Archibald, Planter, St. Mark's.

Hosten, Andrew, Planter, St. Mark's.

Hosten, Mrs. C. A., Proprietress, St. Mark's.

Hosten, Harold A. B., Proprietor, St. Mark's.

Hosten, Joseph, Shopkeeper, Victoria.

Hosten, Mrs. Mary C., Proprietress, Mt. Nelson, St. Mark's.

Hosten, S. Connell, Planter, St. Mark's.

Hubbard & Co., A., Merchants, Carenage, St. George's.

Hudson, Horace, Manager, Mt. Pleasant, St. Andrew's.

Hughes, A. G., Second Master, Grammar School, St. George's.

Hughes, E. E., Cocon Dealer, Gouyave.

Hughes, Rosetta, Proprietress, Gouyave.

Hurley, J. T., Government Printer, St. George's.

Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T., Kt., Chief Justice, Sans Souci, St. George's.

Hutchinson, G. W., Merchant, Gouyave.

Hutchinson, Mrs. B., Merchant, Market Square, St. George's.

**IMRIE, DAVID**, Proprietor, St. David's  
Ireland, G. H. Schoolmaster, Wesleyan  
School, Constantine, St. George's.

**JACKSON, CHARLES**, Proprietor, St.  
Paul's Village, St. George's.

Jackson, G. A., Second Clerk, Registrar's  
Office, St. George's.

Jacobson, Walker, & Co., Merchants, St.  
George's (Barkworth & Co.'s Successors).

James, A. Louis, Proprietor, St. George's.

James, B. F., Schoolmaster, St. Patrick's  
Roman Catholic School.

Johnson, Robert, Proprietor, Beaulieu, St.  
George's.

Jones, George R., Clerk, Martin, Dean & Co.,  
Young Street, St. George's.

Jones-Bateman, Rev. Canon W., M.A., The  
Rectory, St. George's.

Jones, W. H., Accountant, Colonial Bank,  
St. George's.

Judd, Miss, Hotel-keeper, Scott Street, St.  
George's.

Julien, H. F., Solicitor, Hospital Street, St.  
George's.

**KENT, Frederick**, Proprietor, Mt. Rich, St.  
Patrick's.

Kent, James, Planter, Mt. Rich, St. Patrick's.

Kerr, David, Supernumerary Clerk, Regis-  
trar's Office, St. George's.

Kerr, Lucas, Third Treasury Clerk, St.  
George's.

Kerr, T. J., Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

Kerr, W., Clerk and Dispenser, Beckwith's  
Drug Establishment, Market Square, St.  
George's.

Killikelly, Desmond, Solicitor's Clerk, Young  
Street, St. George's.

Killikelly, Edward, Solicitor's Clerk, Young  
Street, St. George's.

Killikelly, Miss E., Organist, St. George's  
Anglican Church, Government Street, St.  
George's.

Killikelly, W. B. B., Third Clerk, Registrar's  
Office, Government Street, St. George's.

King, James H., Schoolmaster, St. Patrick's  
Anglican School.

King, Samuel O., Proprietor, Duquesne  
Estate, St. Patrick's.

Kirton, W. F., Manager, Colonial Bank, Sea  
View, St. George's.

Knight, Belgrave, Proprietor, St. John's.

**L A BARRIE, FRANK**, Shopkeeper, St.  
David's.

Labé, B. V., Shipping Clerk, Otway Bros.,  
St. George's.

Lambert, Charles, Proprietor, St. George's.

La Mothe, E. A., Proprietor, Balthazard, St.  
Andrew's.

La Mothe, Henry, Proprietor, Grand Bacolet,  
St. Andrew's.

La Mothe, John, Planter, Balthazard, St.  
Andrew's.

La Mothe, Mrs. J. Peter, Hotel-keeper, Hills-  
borough Street, St. George's.

La Motte, Pierre F., Proprietor, Gouyave.

Lang, John, Clerk, Colonial Bank, St.  
George's.

Lang, William, Medical Practitioner, Rich-  
mond, St. Andrew's.

Lang, W. Graham, Planter, Richmond, St.  
Andrew's.

Langdon, Joseph, Shopkeeper, Caruth, St.  
Andrew's.

Lascelles, Hon. W. H., Proprietor, Annan-  
dale, St. George's.

Latham, J. C., Managing Steward, Lunatic  
Asylum, St. George's.

Latour, G. L., Medical Practitioner and Pro-  
prietor, Gouyave.

Laugaigne, A. J. A., Schoolmaster, Perdimon-  
tamps, R. O. School, St. David's.

Lawlor & Co., Thomas, Merchants, Market  
Square, St. George's.

Lawrence, W. J., Superintendent of Public  
Works, Richmond Hill Cottage, St.  
George's.

Lecuna, Senor M. B., Venezuelan Consul,  
Young Street, St. George's.

Lessey, J. K., Proprietor, Hampden Hall, St.  
Andrew's.

Lessey, Thomas, Proprietor, Heath Vale, St.  
Andrew's.

Lewis, A. Wellsley, Barrister-at-Law, St.  
James', St. George's.

Linnard, Victor St. Oyr, Shopkeeper, St.  
David's.

Lindsey, E. A., Cabinet Maker, Sauteurs.

Lindsay, Jack, Interpreter, Supreme Court,  
St. George's.

Lingham, Lieut. A. (R.N., Retired), Chief of  
Police, Fort Cottage, St. George's.

Louhar, T. H., Druggist, Grenville.

Louis, Attiste Modeste, Proprietor, St.  
David's.

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Lumaden, J. A., jun., Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

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Lyon, Alexander, Road Overseer, St. Andrew's.

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Maricheau, Simpson I., Planter, Snug Corner, St. George's.

Mark, George, Shopkeeper, St. Patrick's.

Mark, W. T., Proprietor, St. Patrick's.

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Welsh, Horace, Proprietor, Victoria.

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Williamson, T. F., Merchant, Grenville.

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